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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

Department
of
Labour

COMPENSATION BRANCH

BULLETIN NO. 118SEPTEMBER 1963COMPENSATION LAW
CHANGES IN 1963

The Workmen's Compensation Acts of Manitoba, New Brunswick, Ontario, Prince Edward Island and Quebec were amended in 1963, and a number of major changes were made, particularly in Ontario and Quebec. A summary of these prepared by the Legislation Branch of this Department follows:

Coverage

With the repeal of two sections of the Quebec Act on a date to be fixed by proclamation, the Act will be made applicable to any employment in the province except farming and domestic service, regardless of the number of persons employed. The power enabling the Workmen's Compensation Commission to exclude industries in which not more than a stated number of workmen are usually employed will be removed. At present a considerable number of industries, including shops, hotels and restaurants, are totally excluded from the Act, and others are exempted wherever less than a specified number of workmen are usually employed.

In Ontario, rural school boards, previously exempted, were brought under the Act. All school boards in the province are now covered.

Waiting Period

In both Ontario and Quebec, the waiting period was reduced from five to three days. When a workman is forced to be off work because of accidental injury for less than the required waiting period, he is entitled to free medical aid but is not eligible for compensation. When he is disabled for longer than the waiting period he is eligible for compensation from the date of the accident.

Disability Benefits

In Ontario, the maximum annual earnings of a workman on which compensation may be paid and which may be included in the employer's payroll for assessment purposes were increased on July 1, 1963, from \$5,000 to \$6,000. Only one other province - Saskatchewan - has a \$6,000 wage ceiling. A \$5,000 ceiling is in effect in most of the other provinces.

Amendments to the Quebec Act fixed the minimum payment for total disability at \$25 a week, instead of \$15, and also provided that, where it is established to the satisfaction of the Commission that a workman is temporarily or permanently disabled as a result of the aggravation of an injury which had occurred more than five years before, compensation is to be based on his present-day earnings where they are greater than those on which his previous compensation was based.

In New Brunswick, where disability pensions were upgraded in 1962, the section stating that, where a claim was reopened for weekly compensation after a lapse of two years, the Board had discretionary authority to pay the workman compensation on his current earnings was further amended to make it clear that compensation is to be paid according to the scale provided by the Act at the date of the reopening of the claim.

During the year the Manitoba Board assisted in special studies with respect to the rehabilitation of injured workmen. In line with increasing activity in this field, the amount which the Board may spend for vocational training was increased from \$10,000 to \$30,000 a year. In Quebec, the provision limiting expenditures for rehabilitation to \$300,000 a year was repealed, leaving the Commission free to spend whatever amount it thinks proper.

In Quebec, the minimum period during which a workman must have been exposed to the inhalation of silica dust in his work in the province in order to be eligible for compensation for silicosis was reduced from five to two years. Amendments in Manitoba allow the Board to reconsider claims for compensation for silicosis which were previously rejected because they were not made within a year after the workman left his employment in the industry in which he was exposed to silica dust or because he had ceased to be resident in Manitoba before becoming disabled.

In New Brunswick, the monthly benefit payable under the Special Act passed in 1955 to provide compensation for workmen who contracted silicosis before June 1, 1948, was raised from \$60 to \$75, effective from June 1, 1963.

Death Benefits

There were several changes in the benefits payable in case of a fatal accident. In Quebec, the maximum amount payable for funeral expenses was raised from \$400 to \$600. In Ontario, allowances for children with one parent were raised from \$25 to \$40 a month, and for orphan children from \$35 to \$50. These increases were made applicable from July 1 to all children in receipt of compensation. In Prince Edward Island, a limit of \$170 on the monthly compensation payable to a widow and children, and a limit of \$120 on the monthly payment to a family of orphans were removed.

In Prince Edward Island, the Board may, in its discretion, pay compensation to the age of 21 in respect of a child who is continuing his education, instead of 18, as previously.

The Quebec Act now permits a child to be paid compensation, without any restrictions as to age, so long as he is attending school regularly. This provision, which became effective on August 1, applies to all children receiving compensation, regardless of the date of the accident. For children who are not attending school, the age limit for the payment of compensation continues to be 18.

Other Changes

Ontario revised its definition of "accident" to include the words "disablement arising out of and in the course of employment", thus enlarging the Board's powers to award compensation for any work-caused injury or disablement. "Accident" is now defined, as in four other provinces (Alberta, British Columbia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island), to include (1) a wilful and intentional act, not being the act of the workman, (2) a chance event occasioned by a physical or natural cause, and (3) disablement arising out of and in the course of employment.

A further amendment in Quebec requires an employer to report an accident to the Commission within the next two working days, instead of within eight days after the happening of the accident, as previously. The notice must be written in the mother tongue of the injured person if that is English or French, and otherwise in whichever of these languages he chooses. The notice must not be signed by the workman until all the blanks have been filled in, and the employer is required to give him a completed copy.

A doctor or hospital official attending an injured workman is no longer required to send medical reports to an employer included in Schedule 2 (those employers, including the Federal Government, who are individually liable) but, as before, must report to the Commission. If the injured workman or his employer requests a copy of a medical report, the Commission must send one to the doctor attending the workman or to the employer's physician, as the case may be.

A further amendment in Quebec requires the Workmen's Compensation Commission to give reasons for its decisions.

Certain administrative changes were made in the Ontario Act. These enable the Board to award costs in proceedings before it, and give it increased powers of collection against employers.

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As indicated on our new Masthead (in case you haven't noticed) we are known as the Accident Prevention and Compensation Branch. Our mailing address remains the same, Department of Labour, Ottawa 4. For those who may be calling on us - and we hope many will have occasion to do so - we are now located in the Transportation Building, 48 Rideau Street.

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ILO COMMITTEE REPORT ON
WORK INJURY BENEFITS

A special committee at the Forty-Seventh Session of the ILO held in Geneva, June 1963, studied the question of benefits in the case of industrial accidents and occupational diseases and submitted to the Conference a proposed Convention supplemented by a Recommendation.

It was agreed in principle that the scope of the Convention should be broad enough to cover both industrial accidents and occupational diseases as well as all persons employed in both the public and private sectors, including cooperatives and, optionally, self-employed persons. The rates of benefits are to be determined by reference to enumerated measures patterned on the Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No.102) to assure their adequacy.

The Recommendation supplementing the Convention contained more detailed provisions and more advanced standards to guide member states through the different stages of the development of their systems. A revised list of occupational diseases was appended for further study.

The Conference will again consider the question at the Forty-Eighth Session next year, after the member countries have had the opportunity of studying and commenting upon the current Report.

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POLYMER DOES IT AGAIN -
 1,000,000 MAN HOURS WITHOUT
A DISABLING ACCIDENT!

Polymer Corporation Limited, a Crown agency, recently announced that they had for the third time reached the 1,000,000 safe man hours mark on July 19th. The other two occasions were July 1955 and August 1959.

Recognizing the occasion, Mr. Ralph Rowzee, President, and Mr. L.D. Dougan, Vice-President of operations met a representative group of employees at the plant's main gate and offered their personal congratulations.

The safety record amounted to 67 days without a disabling accident and Mr. Lloyd Boulton, company Safety Superintendent, remarked that such a record was only possible because of a real effort on the part of all employees.

We gladly extend our congratulations to all concerned on this splendid achievement. Maybe there is something in the old saying that it's easier after you have made the first million.

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"The only good thing that arises from an accident is the lesson learned and the opportunity of preventing its recurrence."

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ILO ADOPTS CONVENTION AND
RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE
GUARDING OF MACHINERY

The Forty-Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference in Geneva, June 1963, adopted a Convention dealing with the Guarding of Machinery. This instrument applies to all power driven machinery, new or second hand. It provides that each country will determine, after consultation with representative organizations of employers and workers, whether new or second hand machinery operated by manual power presents a risk of injury to the worker.

The Convention stipulates that the sale, hire, transfer and exhibition of machinery having specified dangerous parts without appropriate guards shall be prohibited by national law or regulations or prevented by other equally effective measures. The dangerous parts specified in the Convention include projecting elements of moving parts of machinery as well as transmission machinery and controls.

The Convention provides further that the use of machinery, any dangerous part of which, including the point of operation, is without appropriate guards, shall be prohibited by national laws or regulations or prevented by other equally effective measures. It also states that no worker shall use any machinery without the guards provided being in position nor shall he make such guards inoperative. The Convention makes it incumbent on ratifying countries to take all necessary measures, including the provision of appropriate penalties, to ensure the effective enforcement of its provisions.

These instruments are the result of years of study and discussion by committees of experts. As the first practical regulations on machine guarding to be published on an international basis, they represent a major advance in this very important and extensive field. It is reasonable to expect that they will prove to be of great benefit wherever they are applied.

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ON THE RECORD

An employee is sometimes called upon to do work that is quite different from his usual employment and which may expose him to other hazards. If injured under these circumstances, it is likely that he would be entitled to workmen's compensation. The following illustrates this:

On July 12, 1962, a Clerk 4 employed at Fort Chimo, P.Q., was ordered by his superior to be part of a human search chain combing the shallows of a river for a drowned Eskimo. He stumbled against a large rock 3½ feet under water and fractured his toe. He was considered on duty for compensation purposes and received all entitlements under the Government Employees Compensation Act. The period of disability lasted two weeks.

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ACCIDENT STATISTICS
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

Department or Agency	August 1963	April to August 1963	August 1962	April to August 1962
National Defence	427	2,186	570	2,506
Post Office	248	1,515	290	1,470
Northern Affairs and National Resources	108	329	127	452
Transport	105	459	92	528
Public Works	74	350	72	339
Agriculture	70	325	78	313
Veterans Affairs	68	304	63	275
National Harbours Board	43	153	42	181
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	42	180	37	187
Justice - Penitentiaries 24				
R.C.M.P. 5	29	127	35	135
Polymer Corporation Limited	28	129	15	129
Defence Research Board	26	93	12	77
Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited	24	105	21	130
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority	24	122	21	104
Mines and Technical Surveys	23	78	22	76
National Health and Welfare	19	122	26	187
National Revenue - Customs & Excise 14				
Taxation 4	18	102	19	104
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited	16	50	11	53
Forestry	16	33	11	43
National Capital Commission	16	26	5	32
Northern Transportation Company Limited	13	46	18	40
Fisheries	11	47	13	50
Fisheries Research Board of Canada	8	31	9	35
Trade and Commerce	7	34	4	50
Northern Canada Power Commission	7	28	3	11
Canadian Arsenals Limited	6	37	4	33
Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation	5	26	5	42
Citizenship and Immigration	5	23	9	34
National Research Council	5	55	16	76
Unemployment Insurance Commission	5	42	6	54
Royal Canadian Mint	4	18	2	21
House of Commons	3	12	2	4
Comptroller of the Treasury (1)	2	21	Nil	Nil
Defence Production	2	5	1	4
Public Printing and Stationery	2	34	5	23
Labour	1	3	1	5
National Film Board	1	4	3	8
External Affairs	Nil	6	1	2
Finance	Nil	6	6	23
Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corp'n.	Nil	2	Nil	5
Civil Service Commission	Nil	5	Nil	4
Privy Council Office	Nil	1	Nil	2
Secretary of State	Nil	2	Nil	5
Chief Electoral Officer	Nil	9	Nil	5
Public Archives	Nil	1	Nil	7
Farm Credit Corporation	Nil	1	1	3
Canadian Commercial Corporation	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
The Senate	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
Eldorado Aviation Limited	Nil	Nil	3	5
Defence Construction (1951) Limited	Nil	Nil	2	4
Board of Transport Commissioners	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Insurance	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Board of Broadcast Governors	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
TOTALS -	1,511	7,289	1,683	7,879

(1) Previously shown under Department of Finance.

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CANADA

Department
of
Labour

The Eleventh Annual Report of Claims for work injuries of federal public service employees, which is now being printed, shows that 18,082 employees reported injuries received on the job during the fiscal year 1962-63. This is a decrease of 680 from 1961-62. They were made up of -

- 11,237 Minor injuries
- 2,692 Compensation cases
- 3,581 Injury Leave cases
 - 18 Permanent disabilities
 - 17 Fatalities
- 537 Disallowed claims

There are about 227,000 employees of federal government departments and Crown agencies across the country covered by the Government Employees Compensation Act. With 17,300 claims settled during the year this means that -

one employee in every 13 had an accident of some kind

one employee in every 39 had an accident causing a loss of time

one employee in every 2,248 had a claim for permanent disability

one employee in every 14,188 died as a result of an accident at work.

While most of the injuries were of a minor nature, 6,273 were serious enough to keep employees away from work for various lengths of time. During the year the number of actual days lost was more than 100,000, equivalent to the year round employment of about 420 persons. In other words, a work force equivalent to a better than average size industrial plant was in effect, engaged solely in having accidents.

A source of serious concern is the fact that the number of permanent disabilities has shown a decided increase over the previous year, even though the total number of accidents was reduced. These accidents not only have a higher cost in personal suffering and family concern, they also substantially increase the financial outlays by the government.

Fatal accidents are always the most distressing and the increase this year is particularly upsetting when one realizes that these fatalities were chiefly drownings or highway accidents that possibly could have been avoided, had those who lost their lives used better judgment or used their personal safety devices.

For instance, a man was drowned when his canoe overturned. He was not wearing his life jacket. Another worker lost his life when his car went out of control on a very slippery highway. He was travelling too fast for the condition of the road. An employee received fatal burns when he attempted to refill a lighted gasoline lantern.

The direct cost of compensation benefits, including the expenses for administration charged by the ten provincial compensation agencies, increased by 7.7% over the previous fiscal year, to \$3,691,726, despite the reduction in the number of claims settled. This means that:

- (a) injuries on duty cost approximately \$16.00 per person for all employees covered by the Act
- (b) the average cost of each minor injury was \$13.00
- (c) the average cost of each disabling injury was \$435.00.

Indirect costs of occupational accidents are even more serious in the long run. These substantial costs, caused by lost time, disruption of work, and damage and loss of material and equipment are considered by many workmen's compensation authorities to amount to four times the direct costs.

Most of the accidents that occurred this year cannot be blamed on unusual hazards, freak accidents or even plain bad luck. Rather, they were caused by conditions that are only too familiar to safety officers; for example, improperly arranged work places, poor lighting, improper instructions in the use of equipment, inadequate supervision or failure to observe basic rules.

Many government jobs continue to change and grow more complex, therefore, accident prevention programmes must be promoted more vigorously if there is to be any reduction in this annual toll of broken and maimed bodies.

Thirty federal agencies reported no accident claims at all during the year. However, no large establishments were in this group, which included the Air Transport Board, the Library of Parliament, Crown Assets Disposal Corporation, and a number of boards and commissions.

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45 YEARS OF ACCIDENTS

From the inception of the Act in 1918, to March 31, 1963, 350,718 accident claims have been allowed and a total amount of \$34,861,730.00 has been paid in benefits on behalf of employees and their dependants under the Government Employees Compensation Act. In addition some 10,000 accident claims have been disallowed for various reasons during this lengthy period.

These figures relate to employees of the federal public service only and do not include the great number of claims for work injuries received and processed during the period 1939-45 from the many thousands employed in Crown-owned munition plants and other undertakings related to the war effort and who at that time were also covered by the Act.

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DON'T GAMBLE YOUR LIFE -
PLAY IT CAREFULLY

From time to time, newspapers carry accounts of one of the most reckless and inexplicable acts of civilized man - the game of Russian Roulette. Reading such stories, one's reaction tends to be strong. What a fool, one thinks of the victim, to bet his life on the chance of spinning one of the five empty chambers against one that contains a live cartridge.

Yet every year motorists by the millions, in a senseless game of Russian Roulette on the highway, bet their lives equally recklessly that the spinning wheels of their automobiles won't result in death or injury. The comparison is apt, because the overwhelming majority of casualties, like those from Russian Roulette, are the result of heedlessness or deliberate chance-taking.

The principal cause of accidents is the person most able to avoid them, THE MAN BEHIND THE WHEEL, the man who holds the gun.

Not safety belts

Not better superhighways

Not mechanical improvements in auto design

Not padded instrument panels or deep-dish steering wheels

Not stiffer license requirements.

Not any of these can put an end to this wild national game of roulette on the road.

All of these things help, but the finger of statistics is not pointed at the engineers and designers; it's pointed at you, the driver

You, who drove your mechanically perfect car in good weather
on a straight road - too fast.

You, who passed on hills and curves.

You, who drove after drinking.

You, who violated the rules of the road and failed to yield
the right of way.

You, who handed over to your teen-aged sons and daughters the
controls of a hurtling ton of steel propelled by the power of
300 horses without giving them a realistic understanding of
the forces they were attempting to handle.

You, who drove too long without rest, who pushed on home late at
night after a long fatiguing weekend of play.

Can it be, Mr. Driver, that you will abandon this monstrous game of carelessness and chance-taking? Or will you, like the one vainly spinning the gun chamber, point the automotive bullet at your own head and pull the trigger with your own hands?

- Safety Newsletter, National Safety Council,
Chicago, Ill., July 1963.

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ANNUAL CONFERENCE
CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL SAFETY ASSOCIATION

The Conference this year, held in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, was an up-and-coming affair.

Mr. R. G. D. Anderson, General Manager, Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, gave the "keynote" address at the opening session using as his theme "Common Sense". He said that "it was common sense which persuaded the leaders of Canada (Upper and Lower), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, to join together to form the Dominion of Canada nearly 100 years ago. It was common sense that led British Columbia to say it would join this new union if a transcontinental railway were built, and it was common sense which built the railway and eventually led to the formation of the ten provinces of Canada."

It was also common sense that led a group of people from different provinces who were accustomed to attend the Ontario I.A.P.A. annual meeting to develop a national safety association in Canada, of which all Workmen's Compensation Boards, Accident Prevention Associations and Departments of Labour engaged in the prevention of industrial accidents would be members, and to which they would contribute an exchange of experience and methods.

That this common sense thinking was right, was evidenced in this year's gathering which was attended by approximately 350 delegates from across Canada. An interesting side-light in this connection was the attendance of many delegates from Occupational Health Centres, participating in the discussions for the first time.

The display of safety devices by interested manufacturers and agents was the largest and best yet and provided safety officers with answers to many technical questions.

It was disappointing to note that there were fewer delegates this year than in previous years from federal government sources, although the Department of National Defence, Canadian Arsenal Limited, the Department of Labour, and others were represented.

The sessions were interesting and informative, based as they were on practical experience, for those seeking various methods of accident prevention.

Apart from the specialists and technical experts there were other speakers including Mr. Yvon Dupuis, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to Secretary of State for Canada, and Gerard Delage, Director of the Montreal Convention and Visitors Bureau.

This Conference is well worth attending for those in the public service who are concerned with Accident Prevention.

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LABOUR-MANAGEMENT
COOPERATION ESSENTIAL

The Iron and Steel Committee of the ILO that met in Cardiff, Wales, recently, reported that within that industry technological changes have on the whole resulted in improved conditions of workers' safety. The Report concluded its reference to safety with these words:

"In the field of safety, perhaps more obviously than in any other, efficient methods of labour-management co-operation are essential".
In their absence it would be virtually impossible to maintain a satisfactory safety record."

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ACCIDENTAL DEATHS PLAGUE
MALES - BETWEEN 15 and 24

The Canadian Press Staff writer Mr. Geoffrey Bintlcliffe had an article in the Ottawa Journal in September, on accidental deaths to males between the ages of 15 and 24. He writes in part as follows:

"Traffic accounts for nearly half (of the accidental deaths) with males in the 15-24 age group almost one-quarter of the victims.

In 1962 the 143,699 deaths in Canada included 10,084 due to accidents or more than seven per cent. This was a five per cent rise in accidental deaths over 1961.

The roads long have been known as the deadliest of accidental death scenes but the home, considered by many their safest sanctuary, in fact is second only to the road as the place where man's time runs untimely out. These and other macabre facts are revealed in a survey conducted by the National Safety League of Canada in cooperation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics."

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KEEP OUT OF THE
HOT SEAT!

A Fork-Lift Truck Driver had his buttocks badly burnt when petrol ignited after spilling on his trousers.

He was unwisely carrying a loose drum of petrol behind him which was punctured when he tilted the mast thus causing the petrol to leak out into the engine area and ignite.

He suffered deep-seated burns - a sorry end for both accident report and driver.

- SAFETY, Published by the Department of Labour and
Industry - New South Wales, Australia.

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ACCIDENT STATISTICS
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

Department or Agency	Sept. 1963	April to Sept. 1963	Sept. 1962	April to Sept. 1962
National Defence	415	2,601	394	2,900
Post Office	274	1,789	197	1,667
Transport	134	593	94	622
Northern Affairs & National Resources	81	410	91	543
Public Works	80	430	65	404
Veterans Affairs	67	371	48	323
Agriculture	54	379	89	402
National Harbours Board	40	193	33	214
Justice - Administration 1				
Penitentiaries 23				
R.C.M.P. 5	29	156	24	159
Polymer Corporation Limited	28	157	27	156
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	24	204	23	210
National Health and Welfare	21	143	21	208
Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited	18	123	17	147
National Revenue - Customs & Excise 12				
Taxation 6	18	120	20	124
Mines and Technical Surveys	17	95	34	110
Fisheries	15	62	9	59
Defence Research Board	14	107	6	83
Northern Transportation Company Limited	14	60	4	44
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority	13	135	12	116
Forestry	11	44	11	54
National Research Council	10	65	8	84
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited	8	58	10	63
Canadian Arsenal Limited	8	45	4	37
Northern Canada Power Commission	7	35	8	19
Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation	6	32	2	44
National Capital Commission	6	32	9	41
Comptroller of the Treasury(1)	5	26	Nil	Nil
Fisheries Research Board	5	36	8	43
Royal Canadian Mint	5	23	5	26
Trade and Commerce	5	39	2	52
Citizenship and Immigration	4	27	10	44
Public Printing and Stationery	4	38	11	34
National Film Board	3	7	1	9
Unemployment Insurance Commission	3	45	7	61
House of Commons	2	14	Nil	4
Chief Electoral Officer	2	11	1	6
Civil Service Commission	1	6	Nil	4
Defence Production	1	6	2	6
Eldorado Aviation Limited	1	1	Nil	5
Public Archives	1	2	Nil	7
Labour	Nil	3	1	6
External Affairs	Nil	6	1	3
Finance	Nil	6	2	25
Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corporation	Nil	2	1	6
Privy Council Office	1	2	Nil	2
Secretary of State	Nil	2	1	6
Farm Credit Corporation	Nil	1	Nil	3
Canadian Commercial Corporation	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
The Senate	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
Defence Construction (1951) Limited	Nil	Nil	Nil	4
Board of Transport Commissioners	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Insurance	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Board of Broadcast Governors	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
TOTALS -	1,455	8,744	1,313	9,192

(1) Previously shown under Department of Finance

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

Department
of
Labour

COMPENSATION BRANCH

BULLETIN NO. 120NOVEMBER 1963SAFE-DRIVING WEEK
TO BE OBSERVED

With so many employees driving to work and large numbers of them using cars or other vehicles in the course of their employment, safe driving is a "must" every day of every week of the year. However, as the Canadian Highway Safety Council points out, a particular week has been designated for special attention by everyone. The Council puts it this way.

**SAFE-DRIVING
WEEK 1963
DEC. 1 TO 7 INCLUSIVE**

**WALK
SAFELY**

**DRIVE
SAFELY**

We recently saw a sign erected near the exit from a company's parking lot that we liked very much. It read something like this -

DRIVE HOME SAFELY

WE HOPE TO SEE YOU TOMORROW!

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APPEAL TO SELFISHNESS
TO CUT DOWN ACCIDENTS

A month-long campaign to reduce Britain's 190,000 industrial accidents by appealing to workers' "selfishness" was launched in London recently. The campaign, the "National Industrial Safety Month", preaches the theme, "Accidents keep you out of things", and drives home the fact that as a result your enjoyment of life is reduced and your activities may be greatly curtailed.

The campaign's organizers, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents are asking the employers to take part, and to make this powerful appeal for self-preservation. More than a million leaflets and 120,000 posters impressing "Accidents hit production, your pocket and your pleasure" have been ordered by firms and organizations taking part in the campaign which, for the first time, covers a full month and it will reach at least half of all industrial workers in 5,000 firms which are members of RoSPA.

Opening the campaign, Mr. Hare, the Minister of Labour, said that accident prevention was everyone's concern whether at home, on the road, at play or at work. "I like the theme because it helps to remind us that we are the principal losers in case of accidents. We need both Government action and voluntary action. Voluntary action is absolutely essential if we are going to succeed in making a real advance in industrial safety."

The Director-General of RoSPA went on to say that industrial accident prevention depended on effort throughout the year, but the campaign was needed to keep the problem in the forefront. "Safety is indivisible, and it is little use employers spending time, money and effort to make their employees, safe workers if the latter are going to lead a Jekyll and Hyde existence by becoming unsafe citizens when they finish for the day. We are, therefore, endeavouring to convince employers that off-the-job safety is something which concerns them and we are certainly making some progress."

- Staff Reporter, Manchester Guardian.

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JOB SAFETY CLINIC

Dr. Rosenstein an American Industrial Psychologist of 30 years' experience said (in part) at the opening of a Job Safety Clinic in Edmonton several months ago, that industrial safety supervision is tiresome, complex, and an unpopular occupation. He went on to say, "I'd rather have a man live to be 100, hating me all the while than die at 35 thinking what a nice chap I was even though it was my fault he died." Dr. Rosenstein pointed out that there were 13,100 industrial job fatalities in the U.S. in 1962, and 288 million man-days lost due to industrial accidents. Hence, industrial accident prevention is a money-saving technique and he added "You - the employers and employees - pay for accidents, not compensation boards and not insurance companies." He concluded by saying that, "I think accidents are 98% caused by human error."

- Edmonton Journal

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"SAFETY SWIFTIES"
POPULAR IN INDUSTRY

A word game called "Tom Swifties" which has swept the continent during the past year has an application to occupational safety.

The "PGE Coupler", an employee publication reports that the name of the game originated from the Tom Swift adventure stories by the late Edward L. Stratemeyer, and its object is to use appropriate adverbs or verbs with a sentence forming the structure which proved to be popular in the adventure. An example: "We should be more than 40 miles north of Chilliwack" Tom said Hopefully.

Here are some "Tom Swifties" on safety which are going around industry in B.C.

"I forgot to shore the trench," Tom said gravely.

"Why should I learn to recognize poison ivy?" Tom said rashly.

"Safety-toed shoes? Never wear them," Tom said lamely.

"I didn't wear gloves while handling the lye," Tom said caustically.

"I never wear safety glasses," Tom said blindly.

"The guard should have been replaced on that meat slicer," Tom said cuttingly.

- News Bulletin, Workmen's Compensation
 Board of British Columbia.

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ACCIDENTS -
A TRAGEDY OF WASTE

The annual loss in direct and hidden costs of accidents was a "tragedy of waste" Mr. Edy, Chairman of the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Board, recently told the Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Federation of Labour.

Since his appointment earlier this year as Chairman, Mr. Edy had made a survey of the situation with a view to reducing this staggering loss and he had found that only 15 per cent of the accidents were due to unsafe conditions while 85 per cent resulted from unsafe acts on the part of work people.

Pointing out that the foreman was the key to a real safety program, Mr. Edy added the foreman should be able to recognize plant conditions that caused accidents; he must be able to correct workmen in unsafe practices; he must keep the weekly toolbox neat and the monthly safety meetings with the workers and augment these with the regular inspections of the plant through the joint safety council.

In conclusion, Mr. Edy said "it was expensive and stupid to learn safety by experience with accidents."

- Saskatoon Star-Phoenix

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ATOMIC WORKERS ISSUED
WITH SPECIAL SUITS

Air-conditioned suits are being acquired for workers at Canada's first atomic power station at Rolphton, Ont.

Mr. S. G. Horton of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission told an atomic power symposium in Toronto recently, that the suits are required by operators who must work in areas of high radiation for extended periods. Mr. Horton described the suits in a report to the symposium on radiation hazards experienced to date in the operation of the experimental nuclear power plant at Rolphton, on the Ottawa River 35 miles northwest of Pembroke.

- Calgary Herald

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FUNDAMENTALS OF EYE PROTECTION

Eyesight is priceless and irreplaceable. Take every precaution to protect your eyes.

Wear correct goggles for every job where there may be danger of impact, flying objects, harmful dusts and gases, strong chemicals or harmful light rays.

Wash chemicals from the eyes with large quantities of clean running water, blinking the eyes repeatedly. Then get a doctor immediately.

If dust or small particles get in your eyes, don't rub them. Get prompt first aid.

Never let a well-meaning friend probe in your eyes. Allow only a doctor or qualified nurse to remove anything from your eyes.

(Ontario Safety League) - Teamwork in Industry.

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PATIENCE AND RESTRAINT HELP TO AVOID ACCIDENTS

The world is full of impatient people - especially in the industrial world. Too restless to wait for an accident to happen to them, they appear to go out looking for one that is about to occur and then to assume the proper position to have it occur to them.

Consider the man who applies an air hose to a fellow worker, the one who gives a hot-foot near moving machinery. Or the employer who waits for the accident reports to point out where safety devices are needed.

According to Accidentals Anonymous, a voluntary group of reformed risk-takers, the first sign a young man shows of his potentiality as an "Accidental" is when he touches his finger to wet paint to see if it's really wet.

The man who gives in to this sort of impulse, they say, will soon find himself sticking his finger into fans to see if the blades are really turning.

(Kemper Insurance) - Teamwork in Industry.

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NEW STANDARDS FOR LIFE JACKETS

New standards have been set for the manufacture of approved life jackets. Arrived at on a basis of experiments carried out by the Department of Transport over the past few years, these standards will apply to jackets produced in 1964. The new design provides a slightly greater floating power with improved distribution of its buoyancy material to keep the wearer in the safest possible position in the water.

- News on the DOT

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ACCIDENT STATISTICS
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

Department or Agency	April to		April to	
	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1962	Oct. 1962
National Defence	497	3,098	518	3,418
Post Office	324	2,113	292	1,959
Public Works	99	529	64	468
Agriculture	94	473	71	473
Transport	91	684	107	729
Veterans Affairs	72	443	64	387
Northern Affairs & National Resources	63	473	146	689
National Harbours Board	46	239	41	255
Polymer Corporation Limited	35	192	27	183
Justice - Penitentiaries 28				
R.C.M.P. 2	30	186	31	190
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority	30	165	24	140
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	25	229	52	262
Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited	25	148	33	180
National Health & Welfare	23	166	32	240
Defence Research Board	22	129	15	98
National Revenue - Customs & Excise 11				
Taxation 8	19	139	18	142
Mines & Technical Surveys	18	113	27	137
Fisheries	17	79	22	81
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited	14	72	10	73
National Capital Commission	12	44	9	50
Northern Transportation Limited	10	70	7	51
Unemployment Insurance Commission	10	55	7	68
Forestry	8	52	6	60
Fisheries Research Board	7	43	7	50
National Research Council	6	71	17	101
House of Commons	6	20	2	6
Canadian Arsenal Limited	5	50	8	45
Labour	5	8	Nil	6
Public Printing & Stationery	5	43	6	40
Trade & Commerce	5	44	8	60
Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation	4	36	3	47
Citizenship & Immigration	4	31	11	55
Northern Canada Power Commission	4	39	4	23
Defence Construction (1951) Limited	3	3	1	5
Royal Canadian Mint	3	26	5	31
Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corp'n.	2	4	1	7
Comptroller of the Treasury	2	28	Nil	Nil
Council of the Northwest Territories	2	2	Nil	Nil
Defence Production	1	7	1	7
National Film Board	1	8	6	15
Office of the Chief Electoral Officer	1	12	Nil	6
Privy Council Office	1	3	Nil	2
The Senate	1	2	Nil	Nil
Civil Service Commission	Nil	6	1	5
Eldorado Aviation Limited	Nil	1	Nil	5
Public Archives	Nil	2	Nil	7
External Affairs	Nil	6	2	5
Finance	Nil	6	1	26
Secretary of State	Nil	2	1	7
Farm Credit Corporation	Nil	1	Nil	3
Canadian Commercial Corporation	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
International Fisheries Commission	Nil	Nil	1	1
Board of Transport Commissioners	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Insurance	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Board of Broadcast Governors	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
TOTALS -	1,652	10,396	1,709	10,901

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

MONTHLY

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND



Department
of
Labour

CA1255-M51

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

BULLETIN

COMPENSATION BRANCH

Env. 1212

200-11-2

SEASON'S GREETINGS

and

BEST WISHES

FOR

YOUR SAFETY

in

1964

PROMPTNESS AND ACCURACY
IN REPORTING ACCIDENTS

In our Bulletin for the month of January 1963, we again pointed out the importance of promptness and accuracy in the reporting of accidents. We are glad to report that there has been some improvement since then, but a few departments and agencies are still remiss in their reporting of these occurrences.

In some cases a third or even a fourth request has to be made before a report of an accident is received. Employers are required to report accidents as soon as possible, preferably on the same day as the incident occurred or on the following day; not to do so is a serious omission. The employee too has an obligation to report to his foreman or supervisor any accident in which he, the employee, is involved.

Some accident reports are received which do not provide all the information necessary to the processing of the claim. This results in delays in the handling of the claim, causes additional correspondence and other extra work. All items on the accident report should be completed and the report signed by a responsible official. Also it is essential that it be shown whether salary is to be continued during the period when the employee is off work. Serious overpayments have resulted from this information having been omitted from the original report.

This Branch and each of the Workmen's Compensation Boards are anxious to provide good service to the claimant and to his employer. This can be and is seriously impaired when these reports are not received on time, or when they are not properly filled out.

When were your internal procedures on this matter last reviewed?

Are you satisfied that the staff concerned with any phase of this in your organization have been fully instructed and understand the requirements?

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TIMELY TIPS FOR
HOLIDAY DRIVING

Most holiday traffic accidents result from drinking and driving too fast for conditions. Be ready for unpredictable driver and pedestrian actions. Make allowances for road, weather and traffic conditions. Allow plenty of time for your trip. On long jaunts, relax with frequent stops. Drive with good tires, properly adjusted brakes, lights and turn signals working, windshield wipers and defrosters functioning properly. Be generous with courtesy and make courtesy your code of the road. It pays!

- Safety News, U.S.A.

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SOME SAFETY
PRACTICES ABROAD

Safety practices in Europe - or more specifically, the marked lack of them - were described to safety personnel of Sarnia's industries and plants recently by Frank Maltby, project manager of Polymer Corporation's major projects division.

He was guest speaker at a noon luncheon during the one-day Industrial Safety Workshop conducted by the Lambton Section of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations. He had lately returned here after viewing construction at Polymer's installation in Strasbourg, France.

At the outset of his speech, Mr. Maltby mentioned the extremes in safety methods in plant construction in two countries. In Russia, he said, a fatal accident results in the instant dismissal of those responsible for safety measures, a fine, and imprisonment for a period up to five years. He said, "The responsibility rests entirely with the management".

At the other end of the scale, in France, the responsibility lies almost solely with the worker. When an accident occurred, there would be an investigation but invariably management would be absolved, he added. He reported that this latter situation is also close to being similar in Belgium, Italy and Spain. In Germany, safety regulations are more rigorous, and in Britain, safety practices are good.

Mr. Maltby said in regard to the Strasbourg plant, safety practices were "practically non-existent", yet the construction project enjoyed a work record free from accident fatalities or serious injuries. The accidents which occurred were of a minor nature.

With no safety regulations enforced, the workers were left to their own devices in the wearing of protective equipment or dealing with construction equipment.

The fact is that the European worker in certain countries, such as France, has come to learn of the necessity to take his own means of avoiding an accident to himself. His job depends on it.

The speaker said during the initial stages of the construction work at Strasbourg, American and Canadian personnel wore their hard hats and safety footwear. They did everything to encourage the sub-contractors to promote the need for accident prevention, but their efforts were ignored, and to a degree were resented. Soon, those trying to set a good example discarded their hard hats because they were made to feel conspicuous.

Mr. Maltby said there appears to be one prime solution to there not being more serious accidents on the Strasbourg project - the design of the plant, coupled with the careful scheduling of work projects. The only other answer would be luck, he concluded.

1963
NATIONAL SAFETY CONGRESS

This being the Golden Anniversary Year of the Congress of the National Safety Council, it is interesting to note that in addition to a flourishing national membership there is now a large international section. An illustration perhaps of what happens when you "build a better mousetrap"?

Many countries were represented at the Congress held in Chicago October 28 to November 1. Delegates were identified as being from Saudi Arabia, England, Turkey, Australia, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Antilles, Tiawan, Indonesia and an exceptionally large group from India.

Canada was, of course, well represented by a group of several hundred delegates from industry, research, mines, farms, governments and trade unions.

There were approximately 12,000 registered delegates of which 500 were United States federal government employees attending the Annual Meeting of the U.S. Federal Safety Council which is held in conjunction with the Congress.

The papers that were presented and the discussions were of the usual high calibre, with close to 800 official speakers listed, plus the many others who join in the "section" question periods.

The exhibition of safety equipment is an education in itself. It is extremely doubtful if the answer to any technical safety question could not be found there.

To sum up this Congress; it is a must for all safety people, providing as it does a training course for the new safety worker and a refresher course for the safety man with years of service.

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USE YOUR SENSE(S)

While most accidents are caused by the mistakes of people, a few involve failures of equipment, but even these mechanical failures can be traced back to someone's mistake, such as not being alert to defects in equipment and not reporting them.

Your senses can help you spot something wrong -

Sight: Be on the lookout for accidents in the making.

Hearing: Listen for the off-beat sounds of defective or improperly adjusted equipment.

Smell: Your nose can help you detect most gas or chemical leaks, overheated bearings, burning brakes, arcing electricity.

Touch: Your hands can warn you of such things as excessive vibration or overheating.

And for good measure, there's your common sense!

- "IAPA Bulletin" - Toronto, March 1963

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CAUSE AND
EFFECT

A disastrous chain of events was set off in London when John Moffitt flicked a dart at the dart-board in his favourite pub. He missed and hit an electric light bulb causing a short circuit which blew the fuse.

In the darkness, the pub keeper went to the fuse box downstairs. Groping for it, he lost his footing and fell down the stairs. This frightened the pub watchdog who promptly bit him. His yell caused the bartender to smash a glass and cut his hand.

When the pub keeper finally got the lights on he came upstairs to find that someone had stolen the dart-board.

- Ottawa Times Weekly, Nov. 13, 1963.

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BULLETIN -
TEN YEARS OLD

With this issue we enter the second decade of publishing the "Monthly Bulletin". Over the years readership has expanded steadily so that now about 1000 copies in English and about 250 copies in French are distributed each month. In addition to numerous establishments in federal departments and agencies, many provincial authorities as well as staff associations, safety officers and groups, trade unions and others regularly receive the Bulletin.

Our Bulletin, No. 1 contained, among other things, articles on the protection of eyes, on fatigue as a contributing factor in accidents at work, on the high incidence of 'unsafe acts', and, by coincidence, on the first page there was a paragraph on the subject with which we begin this month's Bulletin, i.e., proper reporting!!

Preventing injuries to employees through the elimination of accident causes will always be the prime objective. The next best thing is seeing that, when an accident does occur, the injured employee is properly looked after under the provisions of workmen's compensation. The 'Key' to this complex of benefits and services is complete and accurate reporting.

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ACCIDENT STATISTICS
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

Department or Agency	November 1963	April to Nov. 1963	November 1962	April to Nov. 1962
National Defence	417	3,515	377	3,795
Post Office	270	2,383	278	2,237
Northern Affairs & National Resources	100	573	52	741
Transport	98	782	85	814
Public Works	83	612	67	535
Veterans Affairs	56	499	58	445
Agriculture	54	527	58	531
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	47	276	33	295
Justice - Penitentiaries 21 R.C.M.P. <u>6</u>	27	213	30	220
National Harbours Board	27	266	24	279
National Health & Welfare	26	192	15	256
Polymer Corporation Limited	23	215	16	199
Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited	22	170	27	207
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority	18	183	22	162
Fisheries	15	94	8	89
Defence Research Board	15	144	14	112
National Revenue - Customs & Excise 9 Taxation <u>6</u>	15	154	22	164
National Research Council	14	85	5	106
Mines & Technical Surveys	12	125	15	152
Unemployment Insurance Commission	11	66	7	75
National Capital Commission	10	54	6	56
Citizenship & Immigration	8	39	6	61
Comptroller of the Treasury	8	36	Nil	Nil
Public Printing and Stationery	8	51	10	50
Fisheries Research Board	7	50	4	54
Trade and Commerce	7	51	11	71
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited	6	78	16	89
Forestry	6	58	5	65
Northern Canada Power Commission	6	45	5	28
Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation	5	41	4	51
Defence Production	4	11	1	8
Royal Canadian Mint	4	30	7	38
House of Commons	4	24	2	8
Canadian Arsenal Limited	3	53	10	55
Canadian Commercial Corporation	3	4	Nil	Nil
Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corp'n.	2	6	1	8
Eldorado Aviation Limited	2	3	Nil	5
Emergency Measures Organization (1)	2	2	Nil	Nil
Labour	2	10	Nil	6
National Film Board	2	10	3	18
Secretary of State	2	4	Nil	7
External Affairs	1	7	1	6
Finance	1	7	9	35
International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission	1	1	Nil	Nil
Northern Transportation Co. Limited	1	71	2	53
National Gallery of Canada	1	1	Nil	Nil
Defence Construction (1951) Limited	Nil	3	4	9
Council of the Northwest Territories	Nil	2	Nil	Nil
Office of the Chief Electoral Officer	Nil	12	2	8
Privy Council Office	Nil	3	Nil	2
The Senate	Nil	2	Nil	Nil
Civil Service Commission	Nil	6	2	7
Public Archives	Nil	2	Nil	7
Farm Credit Corporation	Nil	1	Nil	3
International Fisheries Commission	Nil	Nil	3	4
Auditor General	Nil	Nil	1	1
Board of Transport Commissioners	Nil	Nil	1	2
Insurance	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Board of Broadcast Governors	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
TOTALS -	1,456	11,852	1,329	12,230

(1) Previously shown under Privy Council

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MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

COMPENSATION BRANCH

Department of Labour

BULLETIN NO 122

JANUARY 1964

HEADLINES FROM 1963 ...

Accidents Are Costly
Money, Pain, Sorrow

Injuries Augmentation des
Fatal accidents mortels

Safety Must Keep Pace
With Industry Expansion

One dies in collapse

ACCIDENT D'ÉLECTROCUTION

Compensating Victims

Need For Safety
In Industry

Woodsman
Killed
By Tree

Safety checks
urged by jury

Un accident fait
deux blessés

fatal fall

Un accident fait
deux blessés

Blood And Mortar

Deux morts et sept
blessés dans un
accident de la route

Mishaps
Kill Five

UN ACCIDENT
QUI AURAIT PU
ÊTRE ÉVITÉ

Accidents Kill

Acid burns
plant worker

Un avion s'écrase ...

Killed
In Crash

Safety Belt
Saves Painter

Told That Ladder Still

Man Hurt

Roof Fall

ACCIDENTS PROVOQUÉS
PAR LE MANQUE DE VISIBILITÉ

quelques secondes de perdues
valent bien une vie humaine!!!

THERE'LL BE MORE IN '64

— unless we prevent them

MORE ON COSTS

Salary for time lost by other employees who stop work out of curiosity or to give assistance.

Salary paid for decreased output of injured employee after returning to work.

Salary paid to supervisors while assisting the injured employee, investigating the accident, preparing reports, arranging for repairs, cleanup, and restoring procedures.

Salary because of overtime work necessitated by the accident.

Cost of first-aid and other medical services, where provided by the employer directly.

Cost of damage to materials, equipment and vehicles.

Cost of training a new employee.

Loss of profits due to interruption in production.

Loss because of delayed services.

Miscellaneous unusual costs.

Various studies have indicated that the ratio of indirect costs to direct costs ranges from 1 to 1 to as high as 20 to 1. Some authorities assume an average ratio of 4 to 1, and this is what we have been using. The validity of this average ratio has frequently been questioned, and a good case can be made for a considerably higher ratio, because there is much more likelihood of damage to expensive equipment or material in some establishments or undertakings than there is in others.

A straightforward method to calculate indirect costs is to determine the approximate averages of such costs in connection with (1) death and permanent total disabilities; (2) permanent partial and temporary total disabilities; (3) medical treatment cases referred to a physician; (4) first-aid cases; and (5) accidents which resulted only in property damage. Once average costs have been established for each accident class, they may be used as multipliers to obtain estimates of these indirect costs in subsequent periods. These costs can then be added to known direct costs to establish the total costs of accidents at work.

It should not be inferred that so-called average costs are the ultimate answer. This procedure, which has limitations, is merely suggested as an approach that may serve a particular department or agency better than an assumed arbitrary ratio of indirect costs to direct costs. By whatever method, an adequate evaluation of the total cost of accidents at work should be available to management.

....

STILL MORE ON COSTS

Then to all of these costs should be added the cost of compiling accident and injury statistics. The cost of preparing this information is relatively small, but it is essential that all relevant facts be known in order that corrective action can be planned and put into effect. Since the actual expense of proper care for injured employees or their dependants is not going to be any less, the only way by which these very large and growing expenditures can be controlled is by reducing the incidence of accidents to employees.

This can be accomplished through an organized safety program carried out with vigour and thoroughness. Of course, this will cost something. It is impossible to have an effective safety program without investing time and money in it. It has been proved time and again that a sound safety program is an investment that pays valuable dividends over and above the actual dollar savings that will be realized.

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USE APPROPRIATE  
TRANSPORTATION

Under the workmen's compensation system the employer is generally responsible for the initial transportation of an injured employee to a doctor or to a hospital, as may be necessary. In practice such expenses usually form part of our 'compensation' disbursements.

There is reference to this in the Treasury Manual, Part XXV, Page 4, wherein medical and related benefits under the Government Employees Compensation Act are defined to include "necessary transportation charges to place of treatment by ambulance or other means".

A review of our claims' files shows that there have been several instances where employees who have suffered only minor or sometimes superficial injuries have been transported by ambulance, and even in some cases by chartered plane, to the place of treatment when bus or some other more economical form of transportation would have been quite sufficient. This unwarranted use of more costly transportation is of concern to provincial compensation authorities and to ourselves.

In the interest of eliminating these unnecessary expenses all those responsible for making these arrangements are urged to cooperate by ensuring that the means of transportation is in keeping with the nature and seriousness of the injury to the employee.

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# ANNOUNCEMENT OF APPOINTMENT

Our Safety Adviser, L. A. Aitken, has been appointed to the Labour Conference of the National Safety Council, to serve a term as a member of the "Off-the-Job" safety committee.

The primary purpose of the Labour Conference is to advise and guide the activities and progress of the National Safety Council's 'Labour Department' so that its projects will best serve the general safety needs of workers. The Conference is mainly made up of labour officials who are interested in the safety movement and wish to be active in assisting in this essential work.

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## WHAT NOT TO DO

An accident report recently received shows an injury to an employee caused by the "horse-play" of a fellow employee. It happened in this way:

"At end of shift employees were leaving for home. Fellow worker, in fun, grasped this worker by collar and seat of trousers and raised him from the ground. Immediate pain to right lower back increasing severely over next three days."

The injured employee was treated by his doctor and he had X-rays at the hospital. Altogether four days were lost from work. This is a high price to pay for so-called "fun" and employees should be cautioned about this type of behavior.

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## THAT MOUSE AGAIN

Among recent claims received was one of a humorous nature. A postal clerk, when sorting mail, saw a mouse in the mail and caught it by the tail. The mouse taking exception to such handling bit the postal clerk. The clerk had to hustle off to the first aid attendant and subsequently to his doctor for treatment of a small puncture wound on the thumb of his right hand. There was no mention of what became of the mouse!

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ACCOUNT STATISTICS  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

|                                               | December<br>1963 | April to<br>Dec. 1963 | December<br>1962 | April to<br>Dec. 1962 |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>Department or Agency</u>                   |                  |                       |                  |                       |
| National Defence                              | 343              | 3,858                 | 362              | 4,157                 |
| Post Office                                   | 296              | 2,679                 | 275              | 2,512                 |
| Public Works                                  | 74               | 686                   | 40               | 575                   |
| Transport                                     | 72               | 854                   | 79               | 893                   |
| Veterans Affairs                              | 66               | 565                   | 45               | 490                   |
| Northern Affairs & National Resources         | 55               | 628                   | 60               | 801                   |
| Agriculture                                   | 43               | 570                   | 49               | 580                   |
| National Harbours Board                       | 32               | 298                   | 28               | 307                   |
| Justice - Administration 1                    |                  |                       |                  |                       |
| Penitentiaries 23                             |                  |                       |                  |                       |
| R.C.M.P. 4                                    | 28               | 241                   | 25               | 245                   |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise 16        |                  |                       |                  |                       |
| Taxation 9                                    | 25               | 179                   | 23               | 187                   |
| National Health & Welfare                     | 24               | 216                   | 18               | 273                   |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation             | 23               | 299                   | 26               | 321                   |
| Defence Research Board                        | 17               | 161                   | 11               | 123                   |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited            | 16               | 186                   | 10               | 217                   |
| National Research Council                     | 16               | 101                   | 12               | 118                   |
| Polymer Corporation Limited                   | 16               | 231                   | 17               | 216                   |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited               | 13               | 91                    | 9                | 98                    |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority                 | 13               | 196                   | 19               | 181                   |
| Forestry                                      | 9                | 67                    | 1                | 66                    |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission             | 9                | 75                    | 10               | 85                    |
| Fisheries                                     | 7                | 101                   | 6                | 95                    |
| Fisheries Research Board                      | 6                | 56                    | 6                | 60                    |
| Trade & Commerce                              | 6                | 57                    | 7                | 78                    |
| Citizenship & Immigration                     | 5                | 44                    | 12               | 73                    |
| Mines & Technical Surveys                     | 5                | 130                   | 7                | 159                   |
| Royal Canadian Mint                           | 5                | 35                    | 3                | 41                    |
| Canadian Arsenals Limited                     | 4                | 57                    | 6                | 61                    |
| Defence Production                            | 4                | 15                    | 1                | 9                     |
| National Capital Commission                   | 3                | 57                    | 2                | 58                    |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation        | 2                | 43                    | 3                | 54                    |
| Comptroller of the Treasury                   | 2                | 38                    | Nil              | Nil                   |
| Emergency Measures Organization (1)           | 2                | 4                     | Nil              | Nil                   |
| Finance                                       | 2                | 9                     | 2                | 37                    |
| House of Commons                              | 2                | 26                    | 3                | 11                    |
| Canadian Commercial Corporation               | 1                | 5                     | Nil              | Nil                   |
| Crown Assets Corporation                      | 1                | 1                     | Nil              | Nil                   |
| External Affairs                              | 1                | 8                     | 1                | 7                     |
| Eldorado Aviation Limited                     | 1                | 4                     | Nil              | 5                     |
| Intern'l. Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission | 1                | 2                     | Nil              | Nil                   |
| Labour                                        | 1                | 11                    | Nil              | 6                     |
| National Energy Board                         | 1                | 1                     | Nil              | Nil                   |
| Public Printing & Stationery                  | 1                | 52                    | 6                | 56                    |
| Royal Commission on Pilotage                  | 1                | 1                     | Nil              | Nil                   |
| Northern Canada Power Commission              | Nil              | 45                    | 2                | 30                    |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corp'n.  | Nil              | 6                     | 1                | 9                     |
| National Film Board                           | Nil              | 10                    | 4                | 22                    |
| Secretary of State                            | Nil              | 4                     | Nil              | 7                     |
| Northern Transportation Company Limited       | Nil              | 71                    | Nil              | 53                    |
| National Gallery of Canada                    | Nil              | 1                     | 2                | 2                     |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited           | Nil              | 3                     | Nil              | 9                     |
| Council of the Northwest Territories          | Nil              | 2                     | Nil              | Nil                   |
| Office of the Chief Electoral Officer         | Nil              | 12                    | Nil              | 8                     |
| Privy Council Office                          | Nil              | 3                     | Nil              | 2                     |
| The Senate                                    | Nil              | 2                     | Nil              | Nil                   |
| Civil Service Commission                      | Nil              | 6                     | Nil              | 7                     |
| Public Archives                               | Nil              | 2                     | Nil              | 7                     |
| Farm Credit Corporation                       | Nil              | 1                     | Nil              | 3                     |
| International Fisheries Commission            | Nil              | Nil                   | Nil              | 4                     |
| Auditor General                               | Nil              | Nil                   | Nil              | 1                     |
| Board of Transport Commissioners              | Nil              | Nil                   | Nil              | 2                     |
| Insurance                                     | Nil              | Nil                   | Nil              | 1                     |
| Board of Broadcast Governors                  | Nil              | Nil                   | Nil              | 1                     |
| TOTALS -                                      | 1,254            | 13,106                | 1,193            | 13,423                |

(1) Previously shown under Privy Council

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

Department  
of  
Labour

COMPENSATION BRANCH

BULLETIN NO. 123

FEBRUARY 1964

PROLOGUE TO  
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The "50 Years Ago" page of the "Labour Gazette" of December 1963 (p.1067) contains highlights from an article which appeared in the December 1913 issue on the final report of Sir William Meredith who had been appointed by the Ontario Government to enquire into workmen's compensation laws in other countries with a view to developing an appropriate system for Ontario. His recommendations led to the enactment of legislation which came into operation on January 1, 1915. This was the beginning of workmen's compensation in Canada. In his report Sir William, the Gazette noted, made these general observations:

"There are two main types of compensation laws. By one of them the employer is individually liable for the payment of it, and that is the British system. By the other, which may be called the German system, the liability is not individual but collective..... - practically a system of compulsory mutual insurance under the management of the state. The laws of other countries are of one or other of these types, or modified forms of them; and in most, if not all of them, in which the principle of individual liability obtains, employers are required to insure against it."

The Commissioner concluded that a compensation law framed on the main lines of the German law, with certain modifications that he suggested, would be better suited to conditions in Ontario than the British compensation law, or that of any other country.

Thus it came about that a complete substitute for the old common law protection (?) for the worker, and not a mere improvement in it, was introduced into Canadian law. Within a few years most other jurisdictions in Canada had brought into being workmen's compensation based upon the same broad principles and basic provisions that Sir William Meredith advocated. These have continued to serve employers and employees across the country through almost five decades and have produced a superior workmen's compensation system that is highly regarded throughout the industrial world. It is well that the "Labour Gazette" reminds us of how and by whom it was begun.

This enduring structure brings to mind Emerson's phrase, "He builded better than he knew."





SAFETY & HEALTH  
LEGISLATION IN 1963

Four provinces enacted safety and health legislation at the 1963 sessions of the Legislatures.

The most extensive changes were in Ontario, which passed seven Acts designed to promote the safety and health of workers and to protect the general public. It enacted the Loggers' Safety Act, 1962-63, which is the first special act in Ontario to provide for the enforcement of safety standards in the logging industry. The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act was extensively revised to bring it into line with modern technology and practice. Also in Ontario there were amendments to the Construction Safety Act, 1961-62, the Department of Labour Act, the Construction Hoists Act, 1960-61, and the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act extended the scope of the legislation, increased safety precautions and strengthened enforcement procedures. The Radiological Technicians' Act, 1962-63, was also passed.

In Manitoba, the legislation governing elevators and hoists was consolidated in a new Act, the Elevator Act, and the Operating Engineers and Firemen Act and the Steam and Pressure Plants Act were amended.

New Brunswick passed the Electrical Installation and Inspection Act and made minor amendments to the Stationary Engineers Act.

Alberta enacted the Radiological Technicians' Act governing medical and industrial radiological technicians.

More information on this subject can be found in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December 31, 1963 (p. 1083 to 1089).

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ANOTHER SAFETY  
RECORD

The Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited, Refining Division, Port Hope, reported the completion of 1963 free of disabling injuries.

This is the third time in the company's history that a perfect score has been accomplished. The previous occasions were 1960 and 1955. This safe work year record also extends back to September 25, 1962 or almost a half a million man hours and is a commendable feat for any comparable plant. It reflects good individual work habits, use of proper tools, good housekeeping and capable leadership.

Keep up the good work, Eldorado!

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NATIONAL SAFETY  
COUNCIL ELECTION

Mr. D.I. Darling, Superintendent of Industrial and Safety Engineering, Naval Headquarters, Ottawa, has been elected a member of the Executive Committee, Regional Representative, Canada, of the Public Employee Section of the National Safety Council.

The election was held in Chicago at the time of the October National Safety Congress, annual convention of the Council.

Election to the Public Employee Section executive committee, representing one of the important industrial sections of the Council, was in recognition of his abilities as a safety specialist in the industry.

Mr. Darling is responsible for preparing, reviewing and administering naval plant engineering and industrial facility programmes at Naval Headquarters. He is currently Chairman of the Joint Services Accident Prevention Committee, Department of National Defence, and is responsible for co-ordinating and implementing safety programmes in the RCN.

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'CALLING CARDS'  
CUT VIOLATIONS

Supervisors and foremen at Sonoco Products Company, Hartsville, S.C., have a supply of "calling cards" to distribute to employees caught violating safety regulations. Recipient keeps the card until he notices another person (employee or foreman) committing an unsafe act and passes it on to him.

The card reads: "You just did something that could have caused an accident. You may not even know you did it. Stop and think what you've done in the last few minutes and you'll realize what it is. This card is part of a campaign to make us all safety conscious. Keep it until you see someone else doing something in an unsafe way, then give it to him. I hope you don't get another card like this one."

"Teamwork in Industry", December 1963.

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REACHED 100  
THIS MONTH

No, we are not referring to our own or anyone else's age. Rather we are noting that with the addition of the Area Development Agency and the office of the Representation Commissioner, the number of government departments and agencies whose employees are covered under the Government Employees Compensation Act has, for the first time, reached 100.

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ON THE USE OF  
CIRCULAR POWER SAWS

The circular power saw is the most useful and also the most dangerous of all woodworking tools. It causes more permanent disabilities than any other machine. Serious cuts, amputation of the fingers or hand, and even death are all too frequent.

Maintenance is extremely important. A saw in good condition is not only safer, but it does better work. It is less likely to kick back, burn, twist or snake. Over one-half of all saw accidents could be prevented simply by keeping saws in good condition.

DON'T ATTEMPT TO FILE OR SHARPEN A SAW UNLESS YOU ARE QUALIFIED AND AUTHORIZED TO DO THE WORK.

When using portable electric circular saws:

- leave the saw in the cut until the blade stops rotating.
- don't fasten the hood guard back at any time.
- don't lift the guard by hand at any time, especially if the saw is operating, unless the guard is designed so that it can be lifted safely.
- don't saw material until you have it properly supported.
- do not use a portable power-driven circular saw without a shoe or guide.
- before turning the switch to operate the saw, and when using the saw, brace your elbow against your knee to prevent kickbacks.

- Safety News - Southern California Edison Co.

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DETECTIVE AGENCY  
NAMES HAZARDS

The Pinkerton National Detective Agency, New York, N.Y., suggests guards be on the lookout for these 15 key hazards:-

- |                                                         |                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Slippery floors                                         | Poorly-lighted stairs                   |
| Overheated motors                                       | Loose or broken wires                   |
| Open fire doors                                         | Running motors not in use               |
| Defective scaffolding                                   | Leaks or unusual fumes                  |
| Broken windows or doors                                 | Missing entrance-exit lights            |
| Loose hand or guard rails                               | Dangerously piled supplies or equipment |
| Tripping hazards, such as hose lines or piping          |                                         |
| Inadequate warning signs at excavations and manholes    |                                         |
| Aisle or obstructions blocking access to fire equipment |                                         |

"Teamwork in Industry" - December 1963.

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ACCIDENT STATISTICS  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| Department or Agency                         | January<br>1964 | Apr. 1963 to<br>Jan. 31/64 | January<br>1963 | Apr. 1962 to<br>Jan. 31/63 |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Post Office                                  | 573             | 3,252                      | 507             | 3,019                      |
| National Defence                             | 400             | 4,258                      | 414             | 4,571                      |
| Transport                                    | 88              | 942                        | 83              | 981                        |
| Veterans Affairs                             | 79              | 644                        | 63              | 553                        |
| Northern Affairs & National Resources        | 65              | 693                        | 57              | 858                        |
| Public Works                                 | 59              | 745                        | 74              | 649                        |
| Agriculture                                  | 51              | 621                        | 47              | 627                        |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation            | 45              | 344                        | 46              | 367                        |
| Polymer Corporation Limited                  | 39              | 270                        | 35              | 251                        |
| Justice - Penitentiaries 29                  |                 |                            |                 |                            |
| R.C.M.P. 8                                   | 37              | 278                        | 33              | 278                        |
| National Health & Welfare                    | 37              | 253                        | 19              | 292                        |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited           | 23              | 209                        | 22              | 239                        |
| National Harbours Board                      | 35              | 333                        | 20              | 327                        |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise 16       |                 |                            |                 |                            |
| Taxation 6                                   | 22              | 201                        | 27              | 214                        |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority                | 22              | 218                        | 21              | 202                        |
| Defence Research Board                       | 20              | 181                        | 21              | 144                        |
| National Research Council                    | 14              | 115                        | 8               | 126                        |
| Mines & Technical Surveys                    | 11              | 141                        | 13              | 172                        |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited              | 10              | 101                        | 3               | 101                        |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission            | 10              | 85                         | 7               | 92                         |
| National Capital Commission                  | 8               | 65                         | 7               | 65                         |
| Trade & Commerce                             | 7               | 64                         | 11              | 89                         |
| Royal Canadian Mint                          | 6               | 41                         | 1               | 42                         |
| Public Printing & Stationery                 | 5               | 57                         | 8               | 64                         |
| Canadian Arsenals Limited                    | 4               | 61                         | 3               | 64                         |
| Fisheries                                    | 4               | 105                        | 9               | 104                        |
| Fisheries Research Board                     | 4               | 60                         | 3               | 63                         |
| Forestry                                     | 4               | 71                         | 3               | 69                         |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation       | 3               | 46                         | 4               | 58                         |
| Citizenship & Immigration                    | 3               | 47                         | 7               | 80                         |
| Northern Canada Power Commission             | 3               | 48                         | 5               | 35                         |
| Comptroller of the Treasury                  | 2               | 40                         | Nil             | Nil                        |
| Defence Production                           | 2               | 17                         | Nil             | 9                          |
| House of Commons                             | 2               | 28                         | 1               | 12                         |
| Civil Service Commission                     | 1               | 7                          | 2               | 9                          |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corp'n. | 1               | 7                          | 2               | 11                         |
| Eldorado Aviation Limited                    | 1               | 5                          | 1               | 6                          |
| Labour                                       | 1               | 12                         | Nil             | 6                          |
| Emergency Measures Organization (1)          | Nil             | 4                          | Nil             | Nil                        |
| Finance                                      | Nil             | 9                          | 5               | 42                         |
| Canadian Commercial Corporation              | Nil             | 5                          | Nil             | Nil                        |
| Crown Assets Corporation                     | Nil             | 1                          | Nil             | Nil                        |
| External Affairs                             | Nil             | 8                          | 4               | 11                         |
| Int'l. Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission   | Nil             | 2                          | Nil             | Nil                        |
| National Energy Board                        | Nil             | 1                          | Nil             | Nil                        |
| Royal Commission on Pilotage                 | Nil             | 1                          | Nil             | Nil                        |
| National Film Board                          | Nil             | 10                         | 2               | 24                         |
| Secretary of State                           | Nil             | 4                          | 1               | 8                          |
| Northern Transportation Co. Ltd.             | Nil             | 71                         | 1               | 54                         |
| National Gallery of Canada                   | Nil             | 1                          | Nil             | 2                          |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited          | Nil             | 3                          | 1               | 10                         |
| Council of the Northwest Territories         | Nil             | 2                          | Nil             | Nil                        |
| Office of the Chief Electoral Officer        | Nil             | 12                         | Nil             | 8                          |
| Privy Council Office                         | Nil             | 3                          | Nil             | 2                          |
| The Senate                                   | Nil             | 2                          | Nil             | Nil                        |
| Public Archives                              | Nil             | 2                          | Nil             | 7                          |
| Farm Credit Corporation                      | Nil             | 1                          | Nil             | 3                          |
| International Fisheries Commission           | Nil             | Nil                        | Nil             | 4                          |
| Auditor General's Office                     | Nil             | Nil                        | Nil             | 1                          |
| Board of Transport Commissioners             | Nil             | Nil                        | Nil             | 2                          |
| Insurance                                    | Nil             | Nil                        | Nil             | 1                          |
| Board of Broadcast Governors                 | Nil             | Nil                        | Nil             | 1                          |
| TOTALS                                       | 1,701           | 14,807                     | 1,606           | 15,029                     |

(1) Previously shown under Privy Council





BULLETIN NO. 124MARCH 1964LET'S REDUCE  
ACCIDENTS

An analysis of any accident at work usually indicates that it could have been prevented had those who were injured exercised more care in going about their work. This does not mean that accidents are not sometimes caused by other factors. Of course most accidents are the result of a number of circumstances which combine to produce the unwanted result.

However, the majority of accidents that are reported could have been prevented had those involved followed normal safe job methods. This suggests what well might become the target of a special safety campaign in the new fiscal year.

For a start let's identify some of the things that are commonly done and which constitute "UNSAFE ACTS" -

Operating without authority

Failure to secure or warn

Operating or working at unsafe speed

Making safety devices inoperative

Using unsafe equipment

Using hands instead of equipment

Failure to use safe attire or personal protective equipment

Using equipment unsafely

Taking unsafe position or posture

Unsafe loading, placing, mixing, combining, etc.

Working on moving and/or dangerous equipment

Distracting, teasing, abusing, startling, etc.

And these are some of the "UNSAFE PERSONAL FACTORS" that contribute their share or more than their share of accidents -

Wilful disregard of instructions

Absentmindedness

Failure to understand instructions

Defective eyesight

Defective hearing

Existing heart or other organic weakness

Fatigue

Physical limitation

Intoxication

Lack of knowledge or skill

Existing hernia

Improper attitude

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ANNUAL SAFETY  
CONFERENCE - I.A.P.A.

This major event in the Ontario Industrial Accident Prevention Associations' activities will be held in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Monday and Tuesday, April 6th and 7th, 1964.

A very interesting program has been arranged and there will be sessions with something for everyone from the newest safety officer to the more seasoned veteran.

The speakers are outstanding in their special fields and will have much to add to the many technical discussions.

The safety exhibition is always an education in itself.

Our Safety Adviser tells us that everyone interested in safety within a reasonable travelling distance of Toronto should attend.

Let's have a good turnout from the Public Service. Full particulars can be obtained from Mr. R. G. D. Anderson, General Manager, Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, 90 Harbour Street, Toronto 1, Ontario.

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THE SECRET  
KILLER

With winter weather still in full swing in many parts, it becomes especially important for motorists to be on guard against the danger of carbon monoxide.

This warning points up the often-overlooked fact that the deadly gas from exhaust fumes is more likely to affect car passengers during colder weather because the windows are closed.

Having no color, odor, or taste, the presence of the gas frequently cannot be detected until sickness on the part of the driver is felt and by the other passengers in the car too.

Leaks in the exhaust system are most often responsible for the infiltration of monoxide into the car interior. Warning symptoms that could prevent a tragedy from occurring are a headache, dizziness, faintness, nausea, burning of the eyes, watering of the eyes, or irritability. Here are some safety measures against carbon monoxide:

1. Have a skilled mechanic check thoroughly the exhaust system in the car, making any repairs necessary.
2. Always leave at least one window open a crack when in the car.
3. Always be certain that garage doors are open when starting the motor.
4. Stop, get out, and breathe some fresh air if you or any of your passengers feel drowsy.

- Traffic Safety Reporter (From "Safety Review" Navy Dept.  
Office of Industrial Relations, Washington, D.C.)  
January 1964.

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THE FLARE OF A MATCH  
CAN MOMENTARILY BLIND

The "Safety Review" for February 1964, a publication issued by the Navy Department Office of Industrial Relations, Washington, D.C., carries this interesting and warning article on the carelessness of lighting cigarettes when driving a car:

"The night was clear, the road was dry, we were driving about 60 mph, and hadn't passed a car in maybe 20 miles. Curt reached for a cigarette and then handed the pack to me. He struck a match and held it under my cigarette. I took my foot off the accelerator and drew on the cigarette a couple of times. With each puff the match flared.

Without warning there was a crunch of metal, a sickening impact, and the ripping and tearing of steel as the car rolled over and over.

Days later I awoke in a strange hospital with a terrible pain in my chest and the realization that I had undoubtedly killed somebody. I kept my eyes shut and tried not to think, for I knew that whatever I had hit could never be alive. I tried to justify my acts - I had been sober. I wasn't speeding. Definitely I was on my own side of the road, but who else or what else had been there?

I thought I heard Curt's voice. But it was far away and I closed my mind again. Curt was my best friend and I couldn't see him dead - not yet. But it was Curt and he was still alive, speaking to me as a father speaks to a son who is confused.

Briefly, this is what Curt told me. We had been travelling through "open-range cattle country" where cows are allowed to wander at will. As Curt had held the match to my cigarette, a cow had placidly stepped onto the road in front of me. Momentarily blinded by the flare of the match, I had not seen the dark shape of the cow loom up in front of me. I had killed the cow, broken six ribs in my own chest, and generally cut up my face and head, but Curt had come through with only a broken arm."

Accidents such as this are not uncommon. So take heed, my friend, and either pull over to light your cigarette or have someone light it for you.

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ACCIDENT STATISTICS  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| Department or Agency                                 | February<br>1964 | April 1963 to<br>Feb. 29/64 | February<br>1963 | April 1962 to<br>Feb. 28/63 |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| National Defence                                     | 466              | 4,724                       | 401              | 4,972                       |
| Post Office                                          | 368              | 3,620                       | 419              | 3,438                       |
| Transport                                            | 84               | 1,026                       | 79               | 1,060                       |
| Agriculture                                          | 69               | 690                         | 50               | 677                         |
| Public Works                                         | 66               | 811                         | 60               | 709                         |
| Northern Affairs & National Resources                | 58               | 751                         | 37               | 895                         |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation                    | 43               | 387                         | 39               | 406                         |
| Veterans Affairs                                     | 42               | 686                         | 45               | 598                         |
| Justice - Administration - 1                         |                  |                             |                  |                             |
| Penitentiaries - 26                                  |                  |                             |                  |                             |
| R.C.M.P. - 4                                         | 31               | 309                         | 24               | 302                         |
| National Harbours Board                              | 31               | 364                         | 24               | 351                         |
| National Health & Welfare                            | 31               | 284                         | 17               | 309                         |
| Polymer Corporation                                  | 29               | 299                         | 26               | 277                         |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise 19               |                  |                             |                  |                             |
| Taxation 8                                           | 27               | 228                         | 23               | 237                         |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited                      | 25               | 126                         | 9                | 110                         |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority                        | 25               | 243                         | 25               | 227                         |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited                   | 15               | 224                         | 25               | 264                         |
| National Research Council                            | 14               | 129                         | 13               | 139                         |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission                    | 14               | 99                          | 8                | 100                         |
| Fisheries                                            | 12               | 117                         | 6                | 110                         |
| Defence Research Board                               | 11               | 192                         | 13               | 157                         |
| Trade and Commerce                                   | 10               | 74                          | 13               | 102                         |
| Forestry                                             | 8                | 79                          | 8                | 77                          |
| Mines & Technical Surveys                            | 8                | 149                         | 5                | 177                         |
| Royal Canadian Mint                                  | 8                | 49                          | 4                | 46                          |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation               | 6                | 52                          | 10               | 68                          |
| Public Printing & Stationery                         | 6                | 63                          | 6                | 70                          |
| Canadian Arsenal Limited                             | 4                | 65                          | 12               | 76                          |
| Comptroller of the Treasury                          | 4                | 44                          | Nil              | Nil                         |
| Defence Production                                   | 4                | 21                          | 1                | 10                          |
| Fisheries Research Board                             | 4                | 64                          | 6                | 69                          |
| House of Commons                                     | 4                | 32                          | Nil              | 12                          |
| National Capital Commission                          | 3                | 68                          | 2                | 67                          |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corp'n.         | 2                | 9                           | 1                | 12                          |
| Citizenship & Immigration                            | 2                | 49                          | 6                | 86                          |
| Civil Service Commission                             | 1                | 8                           | 1                | 10                          |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited                  | 1                | 4                           | 1                | 11                          |
| External Affairs                                     | 1                | 9                           | 2                | 13                          |
| Labour                                               | 1                | 13                          | Nil              | 6                           |
| Office of the Chief Electoral Officer                | 1                | 13                          | Nil              | 8                           |
| Northern Canada Power Commission                     | Nil              | 48                          | Nil              | 35                          |
| Eldorado Aviation Limited                            | Nil              | 5                           | Nil              | 6                           |
| Emergency Measures Organization                      | Nil              | 4                           | Nil              | Nil                         |
| Finance                                              | Nil              | 9                           | 3                | 45                          |
| Canadian Commercial Corporation                      | Nil              | 5                           | Nil              | Nil                         |
| Crown Assets Corporation                             | Nil              | 1                           | Nil              | Nil                         |
| International Pacific Salmon Fisheries<br>Commission | Nil              | 2                           | Nil              | Nil                         |
| National Energy Board                                | Nil              | 1                           | Nil              | Nil                         |
| Royal Commission on Pilotage                         | Nil              | 1                           | Nil              | Nil                         |
| National Film Board                                  | Nil              | 10                          | 1                | 25                          |
| Secretary of State                                   | Nil              | 4                           | Nil              | 8                           |
| Northern Transportation Co. Limited                  | Nil              | 71                          | Nil              | 54                          |
| National Gallery of Canada                           | Nil              | 1                           | Nil              | 2                           |
| Council of the Northwest Territories                 | Nil              | 2                           | Nil              | Nil                         |
| Privy Council Office                                 | Nil              | 3                           | Nil              | 2                           |
| The Senate                                           | Nil              | 2                           | 1                | 1                           |
| Public Archives                                      | Nil              | 2                           | Nil              | 7                           |
| Farm Credit Corporation                              | Nil              | 1                           | Nil              | 3                           |
| International Fisheries Commission                   | Nil              | Nil                         | Nil              | 4                           |
| Auditor General's Office                             | Nil              | Nil                         | Nil              | 1                           |
| Board of Transport Commissioners                     | Nil              | Nil                         | Nil              | 2                           |
| Insurance                                            | Nil              | Nil                         | Nil              | 1                           |
| Board of Broadcast Governors                         | Nil              | Nil                         | Nil              | 1                           |
| TOTALS -                                             | 1,539            | 16,346                      | 1,426            | 16,455                      |

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## MONTHLY



## BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

Department  
of  
Labour

COMPENSATION BRANCH

BULLETIN NO. 125APRIL 1964ANNUAL SAFETY CONFERENCE -  
INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION  
ASSOCIATION - QUEBEC

Because of the ever increasing awareness of the need for greater accident prevention activity, this Conference will provide two days of safety lectures and discussions this year.

Date: May 7th and 8th, 1964.  
Place: Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montreal.  
Program: 20 safety lectures  
50 exhibitors' booths  
2 luncheon meetings  
1 banquet

This Conference established a high standard last year and it offered much to those interested in accident prevention. The program looks even better than last year.

For those interested, more information may be obtained from Joseph L. Noel, General Manager, Industrial Accident Prevention Association, (Quebec), 50 Place Cremazie, Montreal 11, P.Q.

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SAFETY RECORD IMPROVED  
AT POLYMER CORPORATION

The 1963 Annual Report of "Polysar" shows that during the year 1,000,000 man-hours of work free from lost-time accidents was attained in the Sarnia plant. The Company's general safety record showed improvement as the number of lost-time accidents and days lost per accident decreased relative to last year. Polymer's program to teach and promote safe working practices continues to receive high level attention and a favourable atmosphere is developing.

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ASSIGNMENT IN AFRICA  
FOR OUR COMPENSATION CHIEF

The Chief of our Accident Compensation Division has been sent to Basutoland and possibly to Swaziland as part of Canada's Special Commonwealth Africa Aid Program (SCAAP), under the auspices of the External Aid Office. Mr. Stanley Leeson has as his assignment an on-the-spot review of workmen's compensation administration with the view of recommending improvements in it. He is expected to return to Ottawa at the end of May.

Basutoland and Swaziland are considering the feasibility of introducing a revised system of workmen's compensation which could conceivably incorporate many of the basic provisions and procedures in force in the various provinces of Canada.

Mr. Leeson has been involved for the last 26 years in the administration of the Government Employees Compensation Act and other workmen's compensation legislation. "Stan" was born in Ottawa and trained as a teacher in this city before entering the government service.

As head of the Accident Compensation Division, Mr. Leeson is responsible for the general servicing of claims for compensation under the Government Employees Compensation Act and acts as the principal liaison officer with departments and agencies on the application of federal and provincial workmen's compensation provisions. He also supervises the adjudication of claims for compensation made under the Merchant Seamen Compensation Act.

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FIRST GENERAL MEETING  
OF THE A.I.H.A.

The newly formed Ottawa chapter of the American Industrial Hygiene Association held their first meeting on March 23 at Au Cochon D'Or, Hull, P.Q.

The President of this Association Mr. Harry F. Shulte, who was the guest speaker, spoke on the industrial hygiene implications of some of the more advanced research programs at Los Alamos, New Mexico, including the Sherwood nuclear power program, plutonium reactors and the nuclear rocket. He also outlined the aims and future program of the Association.

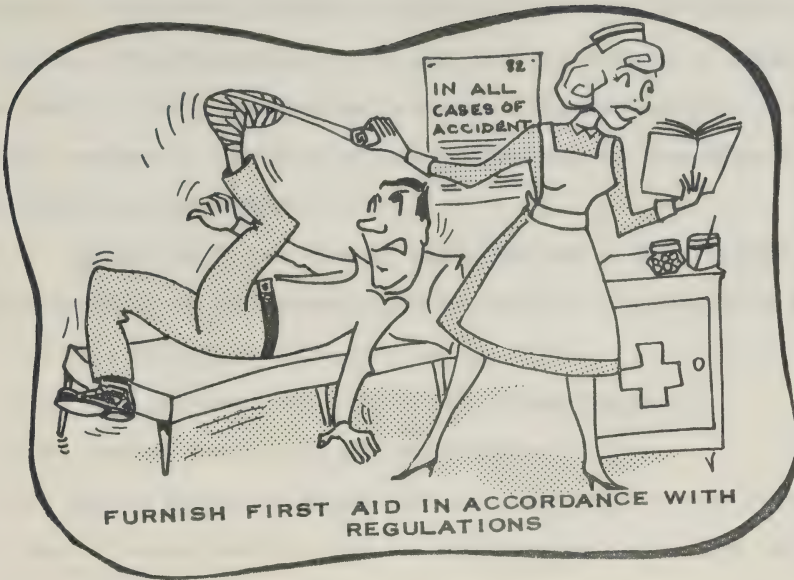
There were approximately fifty persons in attendance from government departments, Canadian Labour Congress, Safety Associations and other interested groups.

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IN ALL CASES OF ACCIDENT -  
THE EMPLOYER SHALL .....



AND THE EMPLOYEE  
SHALL .....



- Courtesy Workmen's Compensation Board  
of Ontario.

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PRIORITY IN SAFETY  
AT UAC LABORATORIES

Every precaution is taken against accidents in laboratories, and facilities are available for immediate treatment of injuries, Dr. J. B. Hyne of the chemistry department, University of Calgary, said recently in Calgary. He was commenting on a laboratory accident at the campus in which two graduate students were injured. "No matter how hard you try, the only sure way to avoid accidents is to stop work" Dr. Hyne commented and he added. "The inevitability of accidents in scientific research is something we have to live with but everything is done to ensure we are prepared to handle them".

He went on to say that all undergraduates at UAC are given a lecture in safety precautions and that safety equipment and first-aid facilities include:

All labs are equipped with fire extinguishers.

Fire hoses can reach all parts of the science building.

Fire blankets are kept in all undergraduate labs.

All organic labs are equipped with fume hoods which remove dangerous gases.

Special precautions are taken and warning signs posted when toxic gases are being used.

Personal safety showers are located in all working labs in case a person is splattered with acid.

Students are provided with eye shields and shatter-proof glass shields are used during experiments.

The radiation lab is located away from classrooms and the level of radiation is constantly monitored.

In addition, Dr. Hyne went on to say, there are three first-aid posts located in the science building and a fully-equipped first-aid station with a registered nurse in attendance.

- Calgary Herald, February 1964.

(Ed. Note) Besides teaching chemistry it seems to us that the department is providing an 'honours course' in laboratory safety and in the handling of accident situations. Government laboratories please note.

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WATCH CLOCK  
FOR SAFETY

Since people are time-conscious on the way to work, a large clock in one corner of a 20-foot billboard serves to attract attention of employees arriving at the Budd Company in Philadelphia.

Under the clock are three signal lights which tell the previous day's accident experience: a flashing green light means no serious accident, an amber light indicates an accident without a disabling injury, and a red light advertises a disabling accident. In addition, the billboard carries a safety slogan which is changed weekly.

- Employee Relations Bulletin -  
Teamwork in Industry, March 1964

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HUMAN FRAILTIES -  
KEY ACCIDENT FACTOR

At a Western Canada Farm Safety Conference held recently in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Premier Lloyd spoke of the various causes of accidents, but said the major one was that of human error. He said it could be caused by monotony, by not knowing when to quit, by over-concentration on something other than the matter on hand, by emotional disturbance, by failure to respect other people and their rights and by a lack of respect for oneself or for the machine one might be operating.

Reduction of human errors, the Premier went on to say, depended on ability to develop better individual discipline and better motivation.

To develop this knowledge, said Mr. Lloyd, it was necessary to have a continuous presentation of information and he expressed pleasure that so many different organizations were represented at the conference.

Often, he continued, a person would heed more the advice of any organization of which he was a part, than the advice directed from an individual expert in a particular field.

For that reason it was important that many representatives attend conferences of this kind to take back to their organizations the useful and necessary information on safety to be passed on to their members.

- Regina Leader Post, February 1964.

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SAFETY IS MUTUAL

An individual's safety depends partly on his own behavior and partly on the behavior of others. This being so, each employee should be constantly aware -

THAT the safety of others depends partly on their behavior and partly on his.

THAT he cannot be careless without endangering others, and they cannot be careless without endangering him.

THAT he has a responsibility to others for behaving safely and that others have the same responsibility to him.

THAT the main purpose of safety programs and safety regulations is to keep him from hurting others and others from hurting him, rather than to protect each from his own actions.

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WHY, OH WHY!

In Russia, where ownership of an automobile is an absolute luxury enjoyed by few, all children are taught driver training in school. In Canada, where car ownership is more than commonplace, there is still much resistance to such training.

- The Signal, Quebec Safety League, March 1964.

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**ACCIDENTS REPORTED -  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE**

| Department or Agency                          | March<br>1964 | April 1963<br>to Mar. 31/64 | March<br>1963 | April 1962<br>to Mar. 31/63 |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| National Defence                              | 455           | 5,179                       | 451           | 5,423                       |
| Post Office                                   | 420           | 4,040                       | 453           | 3,891                       |
| Northern Affairs & National Resources         | 97            | 848                         | 98            | 993                         |
| Transport                                     | 82            | 1,108                       | 100           | 1,160                       |
| Public Works                                  | 70            | 881                         | 56            | 765                         |
| Veterans Affairs                              | 70            | 756                         | 49            | 647                         |
| Agriculture                                   | 49            | 739                         | 46            | 723                         |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation             | 37            | 424                         | 43            | 449                         |
| National Harbours Board                       | 32            | 396                         | 27            | 378                         |
| Justice - Penitentiaries 24                   |               |                             |               |                             |
| R.C.M.P. 7                                    | 31            | 340                         | 24            | 326                         |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority                 | 28            | 271                         | 19            | 246                         |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise 18        |               |                             |               |                             |
| Taxation 6                                    | 24            | 252                         | 28            | 265                         |
| Polymer Corporation                           | 22            | 321                         | 18            | 295                         |
| National Health & Welfare                     | 21            | 305                         | 31            | 340                         |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited            | 19            | 243                         | 14            | 278                         |
| Forestry                                      | 15            | 94                          | 2             | 79                          |
| Defence Research Board                        | 14            | 206                         | 24            | 181                         |
| Citizenship & Immigration                     | 12            | 61                          | 7             | 93                          |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation        | 11            | 63                          | 5             | 73                          |
| National Research Council                     | 11            | 140                         | 8             | 147                         |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited               | 10            | 136                         | 23            | 133                         |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission             | 10            | 109                         | 10            | 110                         |
| Mines & Technical Surveys                     | 9             | 158                         | 9             | 186                         |
| National Capital Commission                   | 9             | 77                          | 9             | 76                          |
| Royal Canadian Mint                           | 9             | 58                          | 4             | 50                          |
| Canadian Arsenals Limited                     | 8             | 73                          | 11            | 87                          |
| Fisheries Research Board                      | 6             | 70                          | 3             | 72                          |
| Comptroller of the Treasury                   | 4             | 48                          | Nil           | Nil                         |
| Fisheries                                     | 4             | 121                         | 8             | 118                         |
| Public Printing & Stationery                  | 4             | 67                          | 2             | 72                          |
| Northern Canada Power Commission              | 4             | 52                          | 7             | 42                          |
| External Affairs                              | 3             | 12                          | Nil           | 13                          |
| National Film Board                           | 3             | 13                          | 1             | 26                          |
| Trade & Commerce                              | 3             | 77                          | 15            | 117                         |
| Eldorado Aviation Limited                     | 2             | 7                           | Nil           | 6                           |
| Finance                                       | 2             | 11                          | 9             | 54                          |
| The Senate                                    | 2             | 4                           | 1             | 2                           |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corp'n.  | 1             | 10                          | Nil           | 12                          |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited           | 1             | 5                           | Nil           | 11                          |
| Emergency Measures Organization               | 1             | 5                           | Nil           | Nil                         |
| Farm Credit Corporation                       | 1             | 2                           | Nil           | 3                           |
| Intern'l. Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission | 1             | 3                           | Nil           | Nil                         |
| House of Commons                              | 1             | 33                          | Nil           | 12                          |
| Secretary of State                            | 1             | 5                           | Nil           | 8                           |
| Defence Production                            | Nil           | 21                          | 2             | 12                          |
| Civil Service Commission                      | Nil           | 8                           | Nil           | 10                          |
| Labour                                        | Nil           | 13                          | 1             | 7                           |
| Office of the Chief Electoral Officer         | Nil           | 13                          | 7             | 15                          |
| Canadian Commercial Corporation               | Nil           | 5                           | Nil           | Nil                         |
| Crown Assets Corporation                      | Nil           | 1                           | Nil           | Nil                         |
| National Energy Board                         | Nil           | 1                           | 1             | 1                           |
| Royal Commission on Pilotage                  | Nil           | 1                           | Nil           | Nil                         |
| Northern Transportation Co. Limited           | Nil           | 71                          | Nil           | 54                          |
| National Gallery of Canada                    | Nil           | 1                           | Nil           | 2                           |
| Council of the Northwest Territories          | Nil           | 2                           | Nil           | Nil                         |
| Privy Council Office                          | Nil           | 3                           | Nil           | 2                           |
| Public Archives                               | Nil           | 2                           | 1             | 8                           |
| International Fisheries Commission            | Nil           | Nil                         | Nil           | 4                           |
| Auditor General's Office                      | Nil           | Nil                         | Nil           | 1                           |
| Board of Transport Commissioners              | Nil           | Nil                         | Nil           | 2                           |
| Insurance                                     | Nil           | Nil                         | Nil           | 1                           |
| Board of Broadcast Governors                  | Nil           | Nil                         | Nil           | 1                           |
| TOTALS -                                      | 1,619         | 17,965                      | 1,627         | 18,082                      |

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Department  
of  
Labour

BULLETIN NO. 126

MAY 1964

RETROACTIVE REMUNERATION  
REGULATIONS

New regulations known as the Retroactive Remuneration Regulations have been issued to govern the payment of retroactive increase in salary to persons who, by the time a retroactive increase was approved, had ceased to be employed in the department or agency by reason of a lay-off, retirement or transfer. The regulations apply to increases granted since July 1, 1963.

It is possible that a retroactive increase in pay could have the effect of increasing the rate of an employee's compensation or disability award granted under the authority of the Government Employees Compensation Act.

This is being drawn to the attention of those responsible for reporting accidents at work so that a review might be made by them of any cases where these regulations might apply to former employees who are in receipt of such benefits awarded as a result of an injury that occurred when their earnings were at the lower rate.

Any such cases should be reported promptly to the Accident Prevention and Compensation Branch in order that any required adjustments can be arranged.

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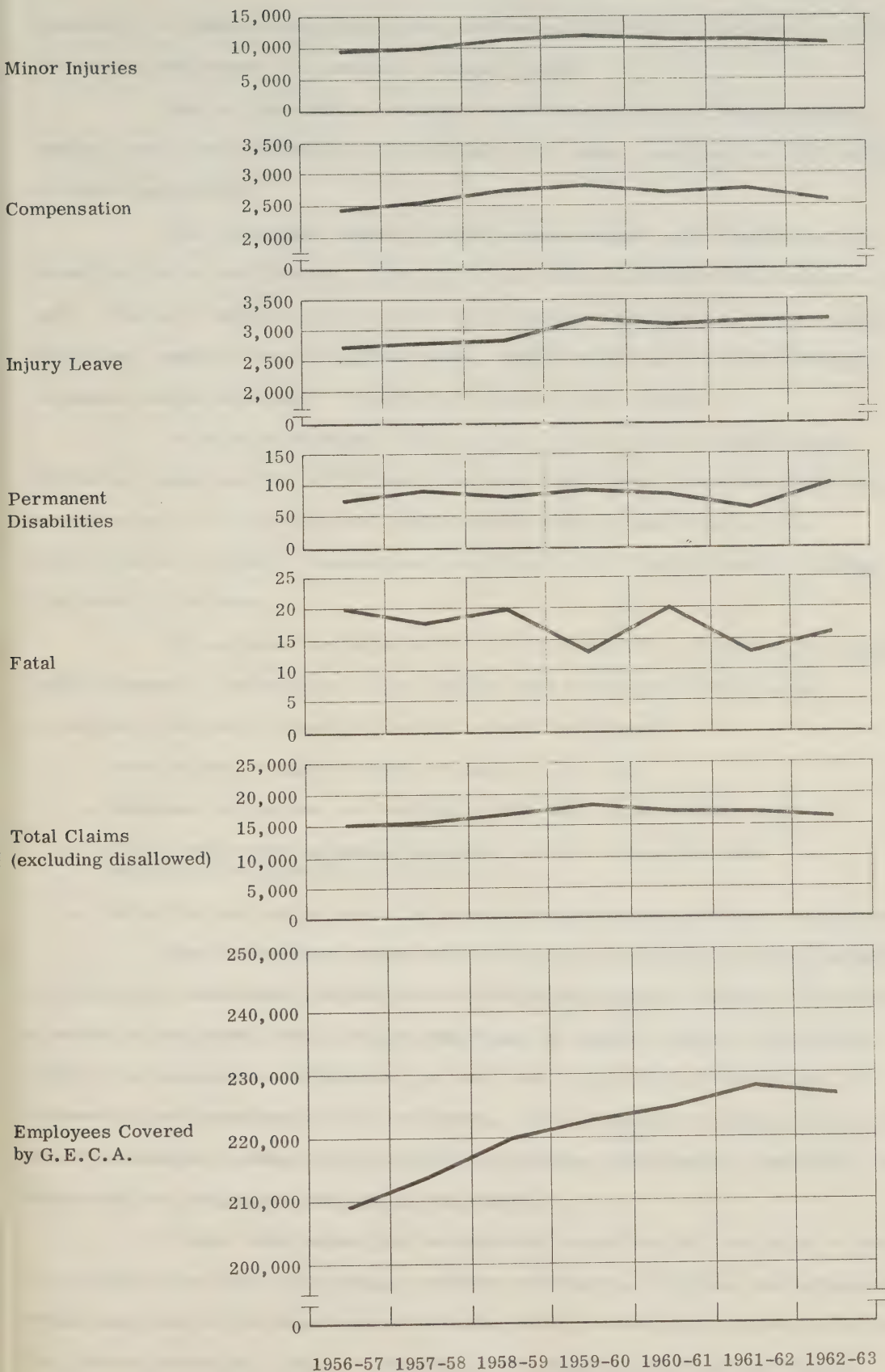
CHANCE OF FORMS -  
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

A new Employer's Report of Accident (Form 7) and a new Treatment Memorandum form (Form 156) has been issued by the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board. Form 7 replaces the old blue form 7 and the Treatment Memorandum form replaces the old Notice of Accident Form 94. The purpose of the new Form 156 is to identify the workman to the person who renders the initial treatment. Old supplies of forms 7 and 94 should be destroyed and the new forms to be used immediately. Form 7 should be completed and forwarded to the Accident Prevention and Compensation Branch 3 days after the accident occurs.

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# SETTLED CLAIMS TRENDS IN RECENT YEARS







THE WHY OF  
FATAL ACCIDENTS  
OFF-THE-JOB

Knowledge of the ways in which people die in off-the-job accidents can contribute to understanding of the total problem and can guide an employer in analyzing the working environment for potential accident causes.

Most of the traffic accidents, which account for the largest number of deaths, occur when motor vehicles collide with each other, overturn, run off roadways, or strike pedestrians.

The three chief causes of death in nontransport public accidents are drownings, falls, and firearms. Most sports and recreation deaths fall into this category. Transport deaths are those involving transportation other than motor-vehicle. The largest number is associated with water. Three-fourths of the water transport drownings involve boats with a capacity of less than ten persons.

As might be expected, falls are the leading cause of death in home accidents, accounting for 12,700 fatalities in a recent year. Burns and other injuries associated with fires are the next most frequent cause of home deaths. Over four-fifths of accidental poisoning and nearly half of all fatal firearms accidents also occur in the home.

Why employees are safer on the job than they are off the job is a question easily answered. The employee is kept safe at work because these four sound principles of accident prevention are continuously practiced:

1. Every effort is made to match the person to the job.
2. Employees are trained and motivated to do their jobs the safe way.
3. Tools, protective equipment, machines, and the working area are maintained in first-class condition.
4. Materials are handled according to safe procedures, and machines are safeguarded.

When the employee checks out at the end of his shift, he leaves behind him this carefully constructed and consistently maintained network of safety. He becomes a member of the general public and as such faces the hazards common to the general public - on the streets and highways, at home, and during hours of recreation. He becomes his own supervisor and his own worker. And his injury experience off the job therefore becomes a measure of his ability to supervise intelligently himself and the members of his family, his own actions and theirs.

To make every worker his own competent supervisor off the job is a task that industry can handle with skill. Industry can educate, motivate, and continually remind employees of the importance of following safe practices off the job, as on the job, without deviation. This, in essence, is the challenge which the off-the-job accident problem presents to industry.



SAFETY AND YOU

The above is the title of an editorial that appeared in the November 1963 issue of "Philippine Labor", the official monthly publication of the Department of Labour, Manila. Besides underlining the universality of the matter of personal safety, we thought our readers would appreciate this humane approach and the good sense it contains. The editorial is reproduced below:

"Safety, the key to happiness, begins at home where cleanliness and orderliness prevails. The order of things placed in the right places beautify the home, then you can leave for work.

On the road and the way to your work and office, safety is with you as you take a bus or a jeepney. Have you ever given it a thought even just once, about your safety? What is the best safety device on a bus or a jeepney? Is it the brakes, the light, oil, water, gasoline, air, tires or springs? No. The best safety device on a vehicle is a careful driver. This is so because, a careful driver uses his vehicle well. He obeys all traffic controls, laws, and regulations. He sees to it that you reach your destination safely.

Going down your bus and on your way to your place of work and office, you cross a street. Safety again will remind you to walk on the street, make sure you are facing the cars moving towards you. In crossing always stop first and look around before entering and crossing any street. Look to your right and look to your left before getting into a street.

Working is the best way to spend a lifetime. As the saying goes, "the hardest thing to do is to do nothing". While at work some people are concerned about you and your safety problems that are not common. It teaches safety rules and studies accidents to correct and prevent their recurrence. You should help prevent accidents and injuries to yourself and others, and have that state of well-being and pleasurable satisfaction and bliss, which is called happiness. Safety is the key to your life and your family welfare that is dependent on how safe you make a living and your job.

- Isidro

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A NEW MODEL

The same issue of "Philippine Labor" reports that a model safety town in miniature complete with all component parts of a modern city, is to be constructed in the City of Manila. The main idea behind this project is primarily to demonstrate the proper use of roadways to make it safer for motorists and pedestrians alike. It shall be a center for safety education in all its phases. It will have for its features a safety museum, a safety library, and a research center. It will have miniature roadways showing railroad crossings, approaches to bridges, traffic safety signs, industrial buildings, etc. Mayor Antonio F. Villegas of Manila expressed his desire and hope for the speedy creation of the model safety town, which would be an ideal ground for groups of people, particularly students, teachers and pupils to go on educational tour and get pointers on safety rules, regulations, practices, and procedures.

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TRAFFIC SAFETY AWARDS  
ISSUED BY D.N.D.

The Department of National Defence has announced that the Pearkes Trophy and the Canadian Highway Safety Council Plaque were both won by the Defence Research Board for the year 1963 with outstanding records, as follows:

- (a) Pearkes Trophy - 37% improvement over the previous year's vehicle accident rate.
- (b) Canadian Highway Safety Council Plaque - the lowest accident rate of .74 accidents per 100,000 miles.

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BREWERS ASSOCIATION OF  
CANADA JOIN "SWIFTLIES"  
CLUB

"Today's accidents spoil tomorrow's plans".

"Safety makes good cents".

"Keep out from under suspended loads, he said flatly".

"I'm wearing safety shoes, he said archly".

"I took the guard off my power saw, he said offhandedly".

"Eye protection seems so unnecessary, he said blindly".

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STATISTICS FOR START  
OF FISCAL YEAR

| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>                  | <u>April 1964</u> | <u>April 1963</u> |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| National Defence                                 | 420               | 388               |
| Post Office                                      | 371               | 293               |
| Transport                                        | 112               | 76                |
| Public Works                                     | 75                | 43                |
| Veterans Affairs                                 | 64                | 67                |
| Agriculture                                      | 59                | 46                |
| Northern Affairs and National Resources          | 49                | 49                |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation                | 34                | 38                |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise              | 15                |                   |
| Taxation                                         | <u>16</u>         |                   |
| Justice - Administration                         | 3                 |                   |
| Penitentiaries                                   | 18                |                   |
| R.C.M.P.                                         | <u>6</u>          |                   |
| National Harbours Board                          | 27                | 24                |
| Polymer Corporation Limited                      | 21                | 11                |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited                  | 21                | 22                |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission                | 20                | 3                 |
| National Health and Welfare                      | 20                | 9                 |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority                    | 19                | 23                |
| National Capital Commission                      | 17                | 25                |
| Citizenship and Immigration                      | 17                | 1                 |
| Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited             | 14                | 5                 |
| Royal Canadian Mint                              | 10                | 14                |
| Comptroller of the Treasury                      | 8                 | 2                 |
| Fisheries                                        | 7                 | 5                 |
| Forestry                                         | 7                 | 5                 |
| Mines and Technical Surveys                      | 7                 | 1                 |
| Defence Research Board                           | 7                 | 6                 |
| National Research Council                        | 7                 | 21                |
| Public Printing and Stationery                   | 7                 | 8                 |
| Canadian Arsenal Limited                         | 6                 | 5                 |
| External Affairs                                 | 3                 | 13                |
| House of Commons                                 | 3                 | Nil               |
| Trade and Commerce                               | 3                 | Nil               |
| Fisheries Research Board                         | 3                 | 6                 |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corporation | 2                 | 5                 |
| Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation         | 1                 | Nil               |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited              | 1                 | 6                 |
| Defence Production                               | 1                 | Nil               |
| Finance                                          | 1                 | 1                 |
| Labour                                           | 1                 | Nil               |
| National Film Board                              | 1                 | Nil               |
| Northern Canada Power Commission                 | 1                 | Nil               |
| Northern Transportation Company Limited          | 1                 | 5                 |
| Privy Council                                    | 1                 | Nil               |
| Public Archives                                  | 1                 | Nil               |
| Secretary of State                               | 1                 | Nil               |
| The Senate                                       | 1                 | 1                 |
| The Office of the Chief Electoral Officer        | 1                 | 1                 |
| Civil Service Commission                         | Nil               | 5                 |
| Canadian Commercial Corporation                  | Nil               | 2                 |
|                                                  | Nil               | 1                 |
| TOTALS -                                         | <u>1,484</u>      | <u>1,257</u>      |

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BULLETIN NO. 127

JUNE 1964

Department  
of  
LabourBEWARE OF "OLD SOL"

After being cooped up during the long winter months many people will be planning the usual activities that follow the change of the season. Among them there will be the "Sun Worshippers" - people who expose themselves to get a good tan.

Stores carry lotions which help to screen out part of the sun's injurious rays. Despite these protective creams and oils, the sun may produce skin cancers on the bodies of susceptible people. Warnings have been given by doctors on the dangers of over-exposure to the sun.

It is generally persons with fair complexions who develop serious skin conditions from over-exposure. Skin cancers caused by excessive sun rays may develop from a small freckle. As the freckle becomes larger or darker the sun rays change its character.

On excessively sunny days do not expose your skin to the sun needlessly. Sunbathing should be limited to short periods of time.

- Safety Review, May 1964.

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23 BEAVERLODGE EMPLOYEES  
IN RANKS OF WISE OWLS

In the two years since Eldorado's Beaverlodge Operation received its charter in the Wise Owl Club of Canada, 23 employees have been granted memberships. These 23 men saved their sight because they were wearing proper eye protective equipment at the time of on-the-job accidents.

The Wise Owl Club of Canada is a phase of the program for the prevention of blindness carried on by the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. It is intended to encourage the use of adequate eye protective equipment at all times. So far, more than 600 Canadian workers have become "Wise Owls" by saving themselves from serious injury to their eyes and possible blindness.

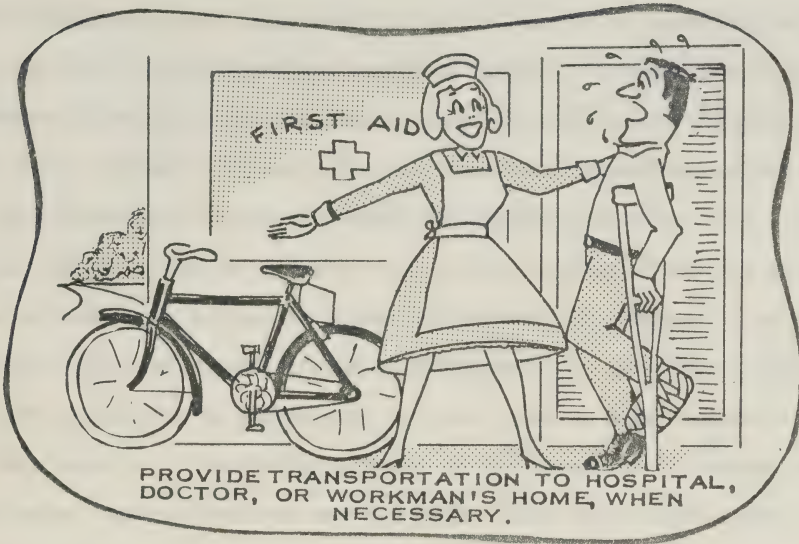
- The "Refiner", Eldorado Mining and Refining  
Limited - April-May, 1964.

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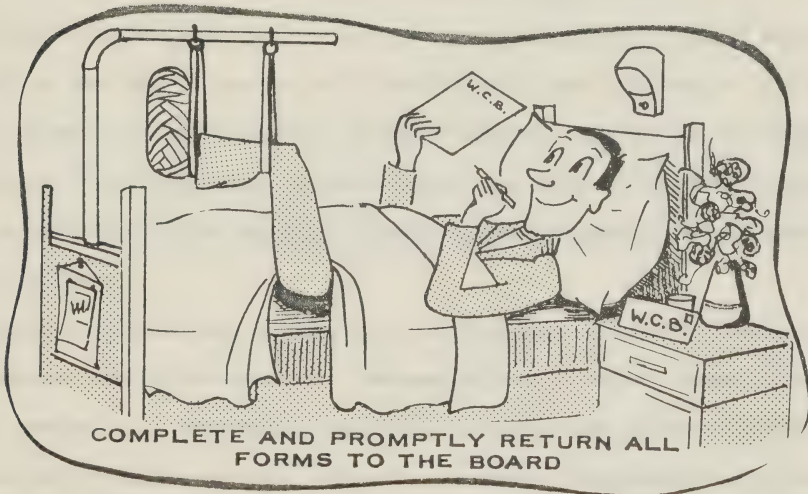


IN ALL CASES OF ACCIDENT -

THE EMPLOYER SHALL .....



AND THE EMPLOYEE SHALL .....



- Courtesy Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario.

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ANNUAL SAFETY CONFERENCE  
I.A.P.A., TORONTO

Last April's safety conference sponsored by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations in Toronto was another outstanding contribution to the cause of industrial safety. About 4,000 delegates registered during the two-day conference and a good representation was noted from the Public Service of Canada including delegates from Public Works, Mines and Technical Surveys, Veterans Affairs, National Defence, Defence Research Board, National Research Council, Public Printing and Stationery, Labour, Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited, Polymer Corporation and others.

The exhibition of industrial safety equipment provided by over 50 exhibitors was a show in itself displaying all manner of safety devices. There are always new products to be examined and items to excite the interest of everyone. For example, the Mine Safety Appliance Company of Canada displayed a new emergency lighting set in which the batteries are so conditioned that they need no attention for at least 7 years. This could be of particular interest to the Department of Public Works. The Safety Supply Company displayed new work style "Life Vests" that should be noted by those departments who have personnel working on or around water; they also demonstrated protective nylon pads for knees and legs to be worn by bush workers. The practical value of these would probably be of considerable interest to the Departments of Forestry and of Northern Affairs & National Resources. There were too many pieces of equipment and new ideas for protecting persons as they go about their work to be listed - this exhibition must be seen to be appreciated!

The discussions were particularly helpful this year - or so it appeared to us. Possibly we were more concerned with the subjects under discussion that we were with some of those of previous years. It was of special interest to this Branch to hear a session on "Union-Management Cooperation in the Field of Accident Prevention" as this is an activity that is strongly advocated and supported by the Federal Department of Labour.

Unless employees have the desire to work safely, no safety program is ever going to function 100% satisfactorily. The most effective way to stimulate and encourage this desire is by having the employees take an active part in the formulation and execution of the safety program. This is one of the fundamentals of accident prevention and it is hoped that there will be more of this type of discussion at future meetings.

This safety conference compares favourably with the National Safety Congress in Chicago and the Public Service of Canada is fortunate to be invited by the General-Manager, Mr. R. G.D. Anderson, to take part in their comprehensive annual meeting. No one can attend this conference and not learn something in the safety field.

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VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION -  
B.C. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

One of the more challenging, and highly rewarding, aspects of workmen's compensation administration is getting the injured person back to work - preferably in his former employment. If this is no longer feasible, then to some other kind of work that is appropriate to his general physical condition and capabilities. This whole process calls into play diverse arts and skills as well as special facilities. All of these are directed with a great deal of consideration to the individual's particular circumstances. Indicative of this kind of activity going on across the country are the following excerpts from the 1963 Annual Report of the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board:

"Of over 400 cases referred by our Clinic doctors and others during 1963, 248 cases were accepted for vocational services. Active records were not kept on the remaining 352 cases, but counselling and (or) some other vocational service were undertaken. Including those cases brought forward from 1962 (541), the active case load was 789 during 1963. Of this number, 303 cases were closed - 231 as rehabilitated, 72 as not rehabilitated. (About half of these resulted from lack of cooperation from the workman or because rehabilitation was not indicated). Four hundred and eighty-six cases will be carried forward to 1964. The importance of counselling in the rehabilitation process cannot be over-emphasized. There was an increase of 336 interviews with claimants over the previous year. Employer and other contacts outside the Board totalled 3,278.

The Board provided various forms of training to 86 permanently partially disabled workmen through 1963, utilizing the facilities of various schools and institutes. Assistance while attending the University of British Columbia and Victoria College was provided 4 claimants, and training-on-the-job arrangements were made on behalf of 14 claimants in co-operation with 13 employers.

Successful rehabilitation of 31 serious disability cases was achieved during the past year. As a prerequisite to obtaining employment suitable to their physical condition, 12 of these claimants required vocational or academic training. In 28 cases it was necessary to change occupations, while 3 were considered fit to return to their previous work upon completion of their rehabilitation programme".

The Board further reports that:

"Staff-training was furthered during the past year when, by arrangement with the Extension Department of the University of British Columbia and with Board assistance, a two-year course in "Rehabilitation Officers' In-Service Training Programme" was started in September, 1963. All Counsellors on Board staff are in attendance, along with welfare officers from the Department of Veterans Affairs, representatives from the National Employment Service and the Canadian Paraplegic Association".

These and other interesting paragraphs outline the very constructive work the Board is doing in this important field.

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ACCIDENT STATISTICS  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| Departments and Agencies                         | May<br>1964 | April to<br>May 1964 | May<br>1963 | April to<br>May 1963 |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| National Defence                                 | 394         | 810                  | 496         | 884                  |
| Post Office                                      | 316         | 687                  | 368         | 661                  |
| Transport                                        | 95          | 207                  | 85          | 161                  |
| Public Works                                     | 90          | 165                  | 80          | 123                  |
| Northern Affairs and National Resources          | 71          | 120                  | 83          | 132                  |
| Veterans Affairs                                 | 70          | 134                  | 55          | 122                  |
| Agriculture                                      | 65          | 124                  | 72          | 118                  |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation                | 38          | 72                   | 42          | 80                   |
| Justice - Administration 1                       |             |                      |             |                      |
| Penitentiaries 25                                |             |                      |             |                      |
| R.C.M.P. 5                                       | 31          | 58                   | 26          | 50                   |
| National Health and Welfare                      | 26          | 45                   | 32          | 55                   |
| National Harbours Board                          | 23          | 44                   | 24          | 35                   |
| Polymer Corporation Limited                      | 23          | 44                   | 23          | 45                   |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited                  | 16          | 36                   | 13          | 16                   |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise 11           |             |                      |             |                      |
| Taxation 5                                       | 16          | 47                   | 23          | 44                   |
| Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited 5           | 15          | 25                   | 26          | 40                   |
| National Research Council                        | 14          | 21                   | 9           | 17                   |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority                    | 14          | 31                   | 23          | 48                   |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission                | 13          | 33                   | 11          | 20                   |
| Fisheries                                        | 12          | 19                   | 9           | 14                   |
| Defence Research Board                           | 11          | 18                   | 16          | 37                   |
| Mines and Technical Surveys                      | 9           | 16                   | 12          | 18                   |
| Northern Transportation Company Ltd.             | 9           | 10                   | 9           | 9                    |
| Trade and Commerce                               | 8           | 11                   | 7           | 15                   |
| Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation         | 6           | 7                    | 9           | 15                   |
| Citizenship and Immigration                      | 6           | 20                   | 5           | 10                   |
| Canadian Arsenals Limited                        | 5           | 8                    | 7           | 20                   |
| Forestry                                         | 5           | 12                   | 3           | 4                    |
| National Capital Commission                      | 5           | 22                   | 4           | 5                    |
| Comptroller of the Treasury                      | 4           | 11                   | 9           | 14                   |
| House of Commons                                 | 4           | 7                    | 2           | 2                    |
| Royal Canadian Mint                              | 4           | 12                   | 2           | 4                    |
| External Affairs                                 | 3           | 6                    | 4           | 4                    |
| Northern Canada Power Commission                 | 3           | 4                    | 6           | 11                   |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau              | 3           | 9                    | 10          | 15                   |
| Civil Service Commission                         | 2           | 2                    | 2           | 4                    |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corporation | 1           | 2                    | Nil         | Nil                  |
| Eldorado Aviation Limited                        | 1           | 1                    | Nil         | Nil                  |
| Finance                                          | 1           | 2                    | 3           | 3                    |
| Fisheries Research Board                         | 1           | 3                    | 7           | 12                   |
| Secretary of State                               | 1           | 2                    | Nil         | 1                    |
| Defence Construction (1951) Ltd.                 | Nil         | 1                    | Nil         | Nil                  |
| Defence Production                               | Nil         | 1                    | Nil         | 1                    |
| Labour                                           | Nil         | 1                    | Nil         | Nil                  |
| National Film Board                              | Nil         | 1                    | 2           | 2                    |
| Privy Council                                    | Nil         | 1                    | Nil         | Nil                  |
| Public Archives                                  | Nil         | 1                    | Nil         | Nil                  |
| The Senate                                       | Nil         | 1                    | Nil         | 1                    |
| Office of the Chief Electoral Officer            | Nil         | Nil                  | 2           | 7                    |
| Farm Credit Corporation                          | Nil         | Nil                  | 1           | 1                    |
| Canadian Commercial Corporation                  | Nil         | Nil                  | Nil         | 1                    |
| TOTALS -                                         | 1,434       | 2,928                | 1,622       | 2,879                |

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ANNUAL SAFETY CONFERENCE  
I.A.P.A., QUEBEC

The Quebec Minister of Labour, Mr. Carrier Fortin, while addressing the annual meeting of the Quebec I.A.P.A., declared that the rate of compensation claims in that province "is still too high". During 1963, he disclosed, the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Board registered 135,586 claims, an increase of 14,000 from 1962. So far this year there was an increase of 12 per cent in comparison with the same period of the previous year. Of the compensation cases during 1963, he said, there were 600 amputations, 1,300 burns, 17,000 contusions, lacerations and cuts, 6,250 sprains, dislocations, 500 herniae, 900 eye injuries and 345 industrial diseases. The total loss in revenue to the labour force inflicted by accidents reached \$150 million.

The speaker stressed the importance of rehabilitation centres which have become an essential part of the Board's work, since these enable the injured worker to recover a maximum of his work capacity following an accident.

The Board has shown a great deal of interest in research on accident prevention, promoting the expansion of industrial medicine and compiling statistics which are of great use to companies and safety organizations.

The Minister added that the workers across the province should strive to become "more safety conscious in the future."

Approximately 1,000 delegates from industry, safety organizations, governments and others attended the sessions. Representatives were noted from the Federal Departments of Labour, Post Office, Public Works, National Defence and National Harbours Board, and Canadian Arsenal Limited.

The safety exhibition held in conjunction with the conference created considerable interest and there were a number of new items that safety officers should bear in mind, for example: a new thought in insulating portable electric tools by using fibreglass nylon was displayed by Wolf Power Tools Ltd., this will provide protection against shock from the machine frame. It is recognized by C.S.A.-U.L., Hydro authorities and others.

Safety people in the Public Service in the Montreal area should keep this conference in mind for future attendance.

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SAFE WORKSHOPS  
AT HOME

Many employees, in this do-it-yourself age, have home workshops. The workshops may range from a small area with a collection of miscellaneous tools in a corner of the garage to a well-equipped shop devoted to such hobbies as woodworking, metal-working, radio, or electronics. Although relatively few employees use hand or power tools in their regular work, many use them extensively off the job in home or automobile repair work or in following their hobbies. To help prevent home workshop injuries, these points may be useful in your contacts with employees:

PLAN THE JOB. Obtain proper tools if you do not already have them. Many home workshop accidents are caused through the use of makeshift tools or equipment. Be sure you use the right tool for the job. Special-purpose tools and equipment can often be rented from hardware stores or rental services. These will often make the job easier as well as safer.

MAKE SURE YOUR TOOLS ARE IN GOOD CONDITION. Loose, broken, or split handles, dull cutting edges, ungrounded electrical power tools, and unguarded power saws all are potential causes of injury.

USE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. Safety glasses, gloves, and safety shoes are just as important to you in your home workshops as they are on the job. Wear them whenever you work with tools.

KEEP CHILDREN AWAY FROM TOOLS. Tools are not playthings; they can cause injuries, particularly if children are allowed to play with them. Confine the use of tools to your older children - those mature enough to realize the hazards. Teach them the proper use of tools and exercise close supervision, especially while the youngsters are learning.

Observance of these practices in your home workshop will reduce accidents and injuries - not only to you, but to your family as well.

- Safety Review, May 1964.

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DEFENCE RESEARCH BOARD  
WINS AWARD FOR THIRD TIME

The Canadian Highway Safety Council's special award to a division of the Department of National Defence for the lowest accident rate of the year went to Defence Research Board this year for the third time. DRB won the award in 1959 and 1961. The Board's outstanding record was .74 accidents per 100,000 miles travelled. Since the award was introduced in 1959, others to win it were Inspection Services (twice) and the RCAF Air Transport Command.

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BICYCLE SAFETY

Spring and summertime are fun times - for both adults and children. Both those who drive cars and those who ride bicycles should remember to "watch out for the other fellow". A safe driver watches bicycle riders carefully, especially children under 14 years of age. According to National Safety Council bicycle accident figures, two-thirds of the bicycle accidents involve riders under 14 years of age. Since bicycle riding is a prelude to automobile driving, boys and girls who learn and obey traffic laws for bicycles eventually will be safer automobile drivers. Many youngsters will soon begin riding a bicycle for the first time or for the first time since last Fall. Regardless, many good habits may have been forgotten or never learned so -

REMEMBER:

- (1) Pick as safe a place as possible to ride - away from as many traffic hazards as possible.
- (2) Bicycles should be operated in the same flow of traffic as automobiles. Only pedestrian traffic is advised to travel against the traffic.
- (3) Hand signals are still mandatory on bicycles. Extend your arm to the left for a left turn, raise your hand from this same position for a right turn, and extend your left arm with your hand turned downward to indicate that you are stopping.
- (4) Handlebars are for guiding - not for riding. Keep both hands on the handlebars except to signal a turn or stop.
- (5) Never ride two or three abreast - you'll only be riding for trouble if you do.
- (6) Be sure your bicycle has a headlight and tail-light or a reflector as required by law. Avoid riding after dark whenever possible.
- (7) Do not coast in traffic or make sudden stops; always slow down at street corners.
- (8) Never hitch onto a truck or other moving vehicle.
- (9) Never squeeze into narrow places between two cars.
- (10) Do not speed, race, or weave in and out of traffic.

Always ride with caution and courtesy!

Safety Review, May 1964.

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ONTARIO HAS NEW  
FOUNDRY REGULATIONS

New practices which will afford a higher standard of safety are the main features of the foundry regulations released recently by Ontario's Department of Labour. The regulations, administered under the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, place particular emphasis on improvements in ventilation, sanitation, safety practices, and safety equipment, which the foundry employer must make to protect the health and welfare of his employees. The ventilation requirements are designed to provide a positive method of clearing the air of silica-contaminated dust which is a major cause of silicosis. Better sanitation facilities are recommended so that the employee may thoroughly cleanse himself of this dust before he leaves his work.

New safety practices in the use of equipment, in working spaces, conditions, and temperatures are strongly recommended. It is the responsibility of the employer to see that these practices are observed. It is the duty of each employee to help protect his own safety by making use of such safety equipment as safety glasses, face shields, proper respiratory equipment, leggings, and safety shoes.

- Canadian Occupational Safety, May 1964.

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SAFETY SHOULD BE  
EACH ONE'S CONCERN

On November 16, 1963, the "kick-off" ceremonies for the Twelfth National Safety Week in San Fernando, Pampanga, commenced, and an address was given by Raoul M. Inocentes. In his remarks he said that it was a most welcome event that this year's observance of Safety and Accident Prevention Week should be under the auspices of the Safe Organization of the Philippines, Inc., a private, non-political and non-profit institution. For the last 12 years the celebration of Safety and Accident Prevention Week had been sponsored by the Department of Labor with private organizations merely extending their support.

Among many other interesting remarks he said this in part:

"We live in a perilous and troubled world. We are exposed to dangers everywhere. We feel ill at ease because we live in constant fear of harm that might befall us. But is our fear justified? Where there is life there is conflict. To live is to be insecure. Dangers are ever-present. No human power in the world can guarantee safety. Safety should be an individual concern. One is as safe as one takes measures to keep one's self away from dangers. Our safety movement therefore should be the concern not only of the government but more of the citizenry - of each and every private individual.

Indeed, who should feel more concerned about his own safety more than the individual himself? He cannot expect others in the course of our daily lives to concern themselves with providing him protection against physical dangers and hazards because they should be thinking more about their own safety.

On the other hand, the individual should not stop at being concerned merely with his personal safety. A careless and unsafe neighbor is a threat and a menace to the safety of others around him. Safety, therefore, should be the business of the entire society - jointly and severally."

- Philippine Labor, Publication of the Department of Labor, Manila, Philippines, November 1963.

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45th ANNUAL MEETING  
NOVA SCOTIA ACCIDENT PREVENTION  
ASSOCIATION

Mr. J. C. McCuaig, President of the Association said at their recent annual meeting that accidents cost Nova Scotia industries in the neighbourhood of \$5,000,000 in 1963. He went on to say "there is no royal road to a good safety record." "It is only the result of painstaking dedicated effort." "Dividends from a good safety program are some of the highest in relation to money invested. Everyone connected with the program shares in the returns: the employee, with freedom from pain; his family, with freedom from worry, and the employer, with higher quality, lower production cost, and more efficient operation."

Mr. McCuaig announced that the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association plans to extend staff training in order to increase efficiency in all branches of safety work. In addition recognized courses in safety will be made available.

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ACCIDENT STATISTICS  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

|                                                       | June<br>1964 | April to<br>June 1964 | June<br>1963 | April to<br>June 1963 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>                       |              |                       |              |                       |
| National Defence                                      | 477          | 1,287                 | 355          | 1,239                 |
| Post Office                                           | 329          | 1,016                 | 265          | 926                   |
| Transport                                             | 114          | 321                   | 98           | 259                   |
| Public Works                                          | 94           | 259                   | 69           | 192                   |
| Northern Affairs & National Resources                 | 79           | 199                   | 28           | 160                   |
| Veterans Affairs                                      | 79           | 213                   | 56           | 178                   |
| Agriculture                                           | 59           | 183                   | 63           | 181                   |
| National Health & Welfare                             | 34           | 79                    | 19           | 74                    |
| Polymer Corporation Limited                           | 29           | 73                    | 26           | 71                    |
| Justice - Penitentiaries 21<br>R.C.M.P. 6             | 27           | 85                    | 32           | 82                    |
| National Harbours Board                               | 27           | 71                    | 35           | 70                    |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise 12<br>Taxation 11 | 23           | 70                    | 24           | 68                    |
| Mines & Technical Services                            | 22           | 38                    | 9            | 27                    |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation                     | 15           | 87                    | 26           | 106                   |
| National Research Council                             | 15           | 36                    | 10           | 27                    |
| Northern Transportation Co. Limited                   | 15           | 25                    | 11           | 20                    |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority                         | 15           | 46                    | 24           | 72                    |
| Citizenship & Immigration                             | 13           | 33                    | 4            | 14                    |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited                       | 11           | 47                    | 8            | 24                    |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited                    | 11           | 36                    | 23           | 63                    |
| Fisheries Research Board                              | 11           | 14                    | 5            | 17                    |
| Defence Research Board                                | 10           | 28                    | 25           | 62                    |
| Northern Canada Power Commission                      | 10           | 14                    | 6            | 17                    |
| Forestry                                              | 9            | 21                    | 9            | 13                    |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission                     | 9            | 42                    | 7            | 27                    |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation                | 8            | 15                    | 5            | 20                    |
| Fisheries                                             | 7            | 26                    | 6            | 20                    |
| Trade & Commerce                                      | 7            | 18                    | 5            | 18                    |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunications<br>Corporation   | 6            | 8                     | 1            | 1                     |
| Canadian Arsenals Limited                             | 5            | 13                    | 9            | 29                    |
| House of Commons                                      | 5            | 12                    | 1            | 3                     |
| National Capital Commission                           | 5            | 27                    | 5            | 10                    |
| Royal Canadian Mint                                   | 5            | 17                    | 3            | 7                     |
| Comptroller of the Treasury                           | 4            | 15                    | 4            | 18                    |
| Defence Production                                    | 3            | 4                     | Nil          | 1                     |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau                   | 3            | 12                    | 9            | 24                    |
| Emergency Measures Organization                       | 1            | 1                     | Nil          | Nil                   |
| Senate                                                | 1            | 2                     | Nil          | 1                     |
| External Affairs                                      | Nil          | 6                     | Nil          | 4                     |
| Civil Service Commission                              | Nil          | 2                     | Nil          | 4                     |
| Eldorado Aviation Limited                             | Nil          | 1                     | Nil          | Nil                   |
| Finance                                               | Nil          | 2                     | 1            | 4                     |
| Secretary of State                                    | Nil          | 2                     | Nil          | 1                     |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited                   | Nil          | 1                     | Nil          | Nil                   |
| Labour                                                | Nil          | 1                     | 1            | 1                     |
| National Film Board                                   | Nil          | 1                     | 1            | 3                     |
| Privy Council                                         | Nil          | 1                     | Nil          | Nil                   |
| Public Archives                                       | Nil          | 1                     | 1            | 1                     |
| Office of the Chief Electoral Officer                 | Nil          | Nil                   | 1            | 8                     |
| Farm Credit Corporation                               | Nil          | Nil                   | Nil          | 1                     |
| Canadian Commercial Corporation                       | Nil          | Nil                   | Nil          | 1                     |
| TOTAL                                                 | 1,597        | 4,515                 | 1,290        | 4,169                 |

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES



CANADA

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

Department  
of  
Labour

COMPENSATION BRANCH

BULLETIN NO. 129AUGUST 1964NON-WORK ACCIDENTS  
LEAD TO HIGHER COSTS

The effects of off-the-job accidents on business and industry, on the community and the nation, and on the employee himself, are manifold. These effects, like the costs, are both direct and indirect.

Absenteeism is an obvious result - a problem that plagues industry because it leads to higher costs and lower production through loss of skilled and experienced manpower.

It is a matter of simple arithmetic that off-the-job accidents increase the cost of doing business. A much more overwhelming cost figures results when some of the easily obtainable additional costs of off-the-job accidents are added to the above wage costs.

One substantial item is the cost of wages paid for time which is either completely nonproductive or results in production below an acceptable standard. Included here are wages paid to workers while their output following an injury is still low. If replacement workers must be hired, personnel department costs, wages paid to supervisors for time spent in training the new people, and wages paid to the replacement workers during the break-in period must be figured. The cost of tools damaged and materials spoiled by new and inexperienced workers must also not be overlooked. Finally, wages paid to noninjured employees for time spent in visiting injured workers or attending funerals or whose work was delayed because an injured worker was a member of a team, because his output was needed, or because they just stood around talking about his accident must be added.

Higher rates for automobile, fire, and public liability insurance, as well as for medical and hospital insurance, can be regarded, at least in part, as additional costs resulting from off-the-job accidents. So also can nursing and medical expenses during the period of rehabilitation, even though these expenses are absorbed by the company's medical department.

- National Safety Council, 1964.

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ANNUAL MEETING  
NEW BRUNSWICK INDUSTRIAL  
SAFETY COUNCIL

In extending a welcome to delegates of the first annual management convention of the New Brunswick Industrial Safety Council held in the Admiral Beatty Hotel in Saint John, the Hon. K. J. Webber, New Brunswick Minister of Labour, said he had been watching with "concern and interest the magnitude of the program."

Industrial accidents within the province are costing employer and employee alike "a direct expense of \$3,000,000 annually", and estimated that industrial accidents are costing the economy "a sum that probably exceeds four or five times that direct cost."

Industrial accidents he said, "rob the individual workman, and those who depend upon him, of their means of livelihood."

He outlined the formation of the Council from the amendment to the Industrial Safety Council Act in 1961 and the Order-in-Council in 1962 which led to its establishment.

"The Council is faced by a formidable task, he went on to say, and its progress in the year and a half has been active, but perhaps less than we might have hoped for.

I will not be satisfied until there is a significant reduction in the level, the frequency, and the severity of industrial work injuries in this province. That significant reduction has not taken place."

Some 300 delegates from industry, government and labour, attended the sessions and visited the displays and exhibition.

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SAFE DRIVING TIPS  
WHILE HOLIDAYING

We hope your Labour Day holiday will be a completely happy one. And we hope it will be a completely safe one for you and your family. Of course, that's mostly up to your own attitudes and actions. Be sure to keep this in mind: Accident, the great spoiler, lurks not only on the concrete of the highway but also in the inviting water at recreation spots.

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The most dangerous characteristic of the holiday driver is impatience, because impatience leads to reckless driving which brings on accidents. So wherever you are going on the holiday weekend, start early and keep your car and yourself under control.

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## WEARING AND CARING FOR HARDHATS

In order to derive the maximum protection built into safety hats and caps, the user should know how to wear and care for them so that he will not interfere with or eliminate the shock-absorbing effect of the suspension and shell. The following are some of the more important points to remember:

1. Hardhats should never be worn on top of everyday hats and caps. When necessary, winter liners, made especially for the hat should be used.
2. The sweatband should be adjusted so that the hat will not fall off or be blown off.
3. If there is continuing danger of the hat falling or being blown off, a chinstrap should be worn.
4. Hats should be worn squarely on the head, and not at an angle. The head harness is designed to give the optimum contact surface on the head.
5. The wearer should never attempt to repair a cracked shell. Damaged hats should be replaced immediately.
6. All hats and caps are designed to permit complete air circulation inside the crown. Boring holes in the crown for ventilation should be prohibited. This destroys the insulating properties as well as the strength of the shell.
7. Some paints will reduce the dielectric protection, soften the shell material, and thus reduce impact protection.
8. A periodic inspection of hardhats should be made to check for cracks, dents, nicks, and abrasions. Electrical hats should be checked visually each day. A system for replacing damaged hats should be set up.
9. Inspection of hats should include a check of the condition of webbing and sweatband.
10. Hats used primarily for electrical protection must be destroyed when damaged.
11. Hats should be disinfected and have new suspensions installed before they are transferred from one employee to another.
12. There should be at least  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches of clearance between the top of the head and the inside shell of the hat for impact protection and ventilation, especially if the hats do not have secondary straps preset at the proper clearance.
13. Safety hats and caps should be stored properly when not in use.

Although hardhats and caps are used to supplement the limited protection that nature provided, let us not be lulled into a false sense of security. The best safety measure is to plan each job so that overhead hazards are kept to an absolute minimum.

- Safety Review, May 1964.

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## ANOTHER PRECAUTION DURING HOLIDAY DRIVING

Driving too close to the car ahead can set off an accidental chain reaction that can lead to tragedy. Keep a safe distance. Be sure you can stop short of collision.

- National Safety Council, 1964.

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PARKING BRAKES

Owners of many new automobiles were cautioned that under certain circumstances the "parking brake" on their car might appear firmly set, but still allow it to roll backwards freely.

The Association of Casualty and Surety Companies advises that this can be especially dangerous if a driver parks his car in the family driveway, many of which slope.

The insurance organization said this condition arises because of recent changes in the design of the parking or emergency brake system of nearly all passenger cars and many light trucks.

If the parking brake is set without the simultaneous application of the hydraulic service (foot) brakes, the bottom of the brake shoes are brought into contact with the drums on the rear wheels, but the shoes are not fully engaged.

With the parking brake in this condition, the Association says, the car cannot roll forward, but it can move freely to the rear.

If, on the other hand, the motorist is pressing his foot on the hydraulic brake while he is setting the parking brake, the shoe and drum engage completely and the car will not move.

The Association emphasizes that such brakes properly applied "are well able to do their work."

As a safety precaution, the Association urges motorists to get into the habit of applying the foot brake while they set the parking brake.

"No problem can occur", the Association says, "if a driver trains himself to do this; in most cases, this is the logical and normal thing to do anyway."

- Safety Newsletter June 1964.

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The National Safety Council in their 1964 Labour Day Safety Campaign booklet contains very excellent guides and information on safety, and the following one is a particularly good one for persons on holidays:

"If your holiday pleasure includes boating, be sure of the protection of all concerned by knowing all the rules of safe boating and observing them strictly. Be sure, too, that no one in your family takes risks while swimming. At all places of recreation where there is water - ponds and ditches as well as rivers, lakes or ocean - don't let the little ones wander without supervision. Treat the water with as much respect and skill and attention as you would an industrial machine or the family car."

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ACCIDENT STATISTICS  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

|                                                 | July<br>1964 | April to<br>July 1964 | July<br>1963 | April to<br>July 1963 |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>                 |              |                       |              |                       |
| National Defence                                | 465          | 1,752                 | 520          | 1,759                 |
| Post Office                                     | 329          | 1,345                 | 341          | 1,267                 |
| Transport                                       | 137          | 458                   | 95           | 354                   |
| Agriculture                                     | 81           | 264                   | 74           | 255                   |
| Public Works                                    | 80           | 339                   | 84           | 276                   |
| Northern Affairs and National Resources         | 69           | 268                   | 61           | 221                   |
| Veterans Affairs                                | 62           | 275                   | 58           | 236                   |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation               | 48           | 135                   | 32           | 138                   |
| Justice - Administration 1                      |              |                       |              |                       |
| Penitentiaries 40                               |              |                       |              |                       |
| R.C.M.P. 3                                      | 44           | 129                   | 16           | 98                    |
| National Harbours Board                         | 40           | 111                   | 40           | 110                   |
| National Health and Welfare                     | 26           | 105                   | 29           | 103                   |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise 21          |              |                       |              |                       |
| Taxation 4                                      | 25           | 95                    | 16           | 84                    |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority                   | 23           | 69                    | 26           | 98                    |
| Polymer Corporation Limited                     | 22           | 95                    | 30           | 101                   |
| Defence Research Board                          | 21           | 49                    | 5            | 67                    |
| Mines and Technical Surveys                     | 20           | 58                    | 28           | 55                    |
| Northern Transportation Company, Ltd.           | 16           | 41                    | 13           | 33                    |
| Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited            | 14           | 50                    | 18           | 81                    |
| Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation        | 13           | 28                    | 1            | 21                    |
| National Research Council                       | 13           | 49                    | 23           | 50                    |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited                 | 12           | 59                    | 10           | 34                    |
| Forestry                                        | 12           | 33                    | 4            | 17                    |
| Royal Canadian Mint                             | 12           | 29                    | 7            | 14                    |
| National Capital Commission                     | 11           | 38                    | Nil          | 10                    |
| Canadian Arsenals Limited                       | 9            | 22                    | 2            | 31                    |
| Fisheries                                       | 8            | 34                    | 16           | 36                    |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission               | 7            | 49                    | 10           | 37                    |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation | 6            | 14                    | 1            | 2                     |
| Board of Grain Commissioners (1)                | 5            | 5                     | Nil          | Nil                   |
| Defence Production                              | 4            | 8                     | 2            | 3                     |
| Trade and Commerce                              | 4            | 22                    | 9            | 27                    |
| Fisheries Research Board                        | 3            | 17                    | 6            | 23                    |
| Northern Canada Power Commission                | 3            | 17                    | 4            | 21                    |
| External Affairs                                | 2            | 8                     | 2            | 6                     |
| Finance                                         | 2            | 4                     | 2            | 6                     |
| House of Commons                                | 2            | 14                    | 6            | 9                     |
| National Museum of Canada                       | 2            | 2                     | Nil          | Nil                   |
| Public Archives                                 | 2            | 3                     | Nil          | 1                     |
| Citizenship and Immigration                     | 1            | 34                    | 4            | 18                    |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited             | 1            | 2                     | Nil          | Nil                   |
| Eldorado Aviation Limited                       | 1            | 2                     | Nil          | Nil                   |
| Comptroller of the Treasury                     | Nil          | 15                    | 1            | 19                    |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau             | Nil          | 12                    | 8            | 32                    |
| Emergency Measures Organization                 | Nil          | 1                     | Nil          | Nil                   |
| Senate                                          | Nil          | 2                     | Nil          | 1                     |
| Civil Service Commission                        | Nil          | 2                     | 1            | 5                     |
| Secretary of State                              | Nil          | 2                     | 1            | 2                     |
| Labour                                          | Nil          | 1                     | 1            | 2                     |
| National Film Board                             | Nil          | 1                     | Nil          | 3                     |
| Privy Council                                   | Nil          | 1                     | 1            | 1                     |
| Office of the Chief Electoral Officer           | Nil          | Nil                   | 1            | 9                     |
| Farm Credit Corporation                         | Nil          | Nil                   | Nil          | 1                     |
| Canadian Commercial Corporation                 | Nil          | Nil                   | Nil          | 1                     |
| TOTAL                                           | 1,657        | 6,172                 | 1,609        | 5,778                 |

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(1) Previous to July 1964, included  
in the total for Agriculture.



SAFETY ACTIVITIES

MONTHLY

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

BULLETIN NO. 130THE "WHY" OF  
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board recently reproduced the feature story from the first issue of their "News Bulletin" which was printed almost 10 years ago. Entitled "Why Workmen's Compensation?", it gave an outline of the history of workmen's compensation and tells how it evolved. We are sure that many of our readers will be interested in the story that follows:

"From the beginning of time, one of the greatest evils confronting mankind has been his inability to provide the necessities of life from the fruits of his labour, for his dependents and himself while partially or wholly, temporarily or permanently, disabled.

Because almost every occupation has its hazards, and it is human to err, all our history books are interwoven with accounts of the misery and privation men have suffered when their productive powers are snatched away from crippling accidents. Regardless of who was at fault in making it possible for the accident to happen, the fact has remained throughout the ages that inevitably a percentage of any nation's labour force has fallen victim to accidents and injury.

Picture a cave man preparing for the hunt by making his weapon serviceable. Perhaps he is fitting a new flint tip to his spear. Suddenly, a fibre thong slips and he impales himself on the razor sharp point of the spear. The flow of blood is stopped, saving his life, but he must remain inactive for several days for fear of reopening the wound. He has been deprived of his ability to hunt game, to provide food and shelter for his family.

Survival of the fittest being the rigid governing rule of that era, this prehistoric man, rendered unfit and unproductive undoubtedly did not survive.

Several thousands of years pass. A proud Indian brave is one of a hunting party riding buffalo to earth on any one of the many prairies of our continent. This is his work, his means of gaining his part of the tribe's livelihood, their respect and his cherished position as a tribal hunter, a contributor to the welfare of all its members.

Department  
of  
Labour

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

BULLETIN

COMPENSATION BRANCH

SEPTEMBER 1964CATL55-M57  
Publication  
(Humanities and Social Sciences)





His pony trips in a gopher hole, tumbles the rider to the ground where he is trampled beneath the hoofs of the buffalo herd. His leg is badly broken. Internal injuries preclude any possibility of ever riding or hunting again. He is no longer a first-rate contributor to the tribe's wealth.

When next we see our Indian brave, he is gathering faggots for the squaws' fire, while his hunting mates of a few weeks earlier are off after new game. He has been deprived of his "earning ability", his position in the tribe, his dignity and all the things he holds dear to his existence. It would be difficult for him to imagine a worse fate.

Gradually, men through their experiences as members of tribes observed that individuals possessed aptitudes that made them superior to their fellow tribesmen in certain pursuits. One tribesman would be a better navigator than his tribal brothers; another would excel at making leather from hides, and a third would far outstrip his competitors in fabricating arrow and hatchet heads. Through experience, the wise men learned that by allowing each specialist in the tribe to practise his skill, the entire tribe had better leather, better crops and superior weapons. As a result, their entire standard of living was raised.

Eventually each specialist learned that he could trade his products outside his tribe for better shoes, clothing, tobacco and other commodities. Finally, he abandoned his other methods of making a living, and devoted all his time to the job at which he was most proficient. This was the beginning of the way of life we know today -- where a man trades the products of his special knowledge, skills, or aptitudes for those of his neighbor.

As this system became more widespread, man found that providing the necessities of life required less of his time. He had more leisure time -- more time in which to use his brains. He learned through experimenting with his theories that weights and pulleys could often be used to great advantage in performing Herculean feats of strength; that often a wheel when rigged up with a foot or hand pedal and a system of belts to turn the wheel, could often double his production of an article.

And so the machine age began. And with it came a greater incidence of accidents and injuries. Materials heretofore left unused because of the difficulty of fabricating them by hand now became popular. Metals came under this heading which meant greater use of high temperatures, sharp-edged tools and fabricating machines. Also, the seriousness of the age-old problem of how to care for injured workmen and who was to be responsible for their care became aggravated.



Man's inventiveness continued to leave its mark on man's industry for the next few centuries. He began to harness power to drive his machines at unheard of speeds. Accident prevention and safety measures being unfamiliar to the industry at this stage of development, the hazards of industry became much more extensive.

A sharp rise in the numbers of workmen injured on the job heralded the advent of Britain's industrial revolution. In the main, victims of industrial accidents were at the mercy of their creditors during the period of disability. Often as not, they were sent to debtor's prison, frequently to spend the rest of their lives there even though the passing of time might restore their ability to work. Such was the system of the times. A man in debt was jailed until such time as his debts were paid. The absurdity of this arrangement lay in the fact that while imprisoned he was of course unable to work, unable to earn any money and unable to pay his debts. Unless he was able to come by a benefactor who would make good the money owed, the hapless accident victim remained in jail indefinitely.

During the 18th century, the history books show that a more intelligent approach was taken in caring for industrial accident victims. They were among the first to champion the cause of the injured workman. Names like Bismarck and Disraeli were linked with the plight of industrial accident victims. In 1884, Bismarck formally introduced compulsory workmen's compensation in Germany. It was related to factory workers, miners, shipyard workers, roofers, stonemasons and well sinkers.

Disraeli realized the need for action and by his novels and parliamentary activities did much to arouse the nation's conscience to the devastating social effects of the industrial revolution. And so the die was cast.

In Britain, a Workmen's Compensation Act was made law in 1897. The guiding principle was that regardless of negligence on behalf of the employer this was to be no measure of his legal liability to the injured person. Although passing this law was a forward step, it was inadequate, and did little to solve the problem. Its basic concept was that a workman was engaged in a "contract of labour". The acceptance of wages by a workman was held to imply acceptance for normal risks of his employment.

Another Act was passed in Britain in 1906, covering almost all injuries and occupations. It widened protection given to workmen, by including certain industrial diseases. However, it did not increase the low amounts payable to injured workmen.

In Canada and the United States, much the same kind of attitude existed toward the injured workman. He was regarded as a free agent who accepted as part of his work contract the possibility of being injured on the job. If the injured workman felt that he had been victimized, his only recourse was to sue through the courts. Invariably, this was a costly procedure which usually netted him little for his efforts after living expense, professional fees and other costs had been subtracted from any award he might receive.





Probably the most damaging aspect of this system of handling the problem was that it did not make any provision for the rehabilitation of the injured workman to as full and productive a life as good treatment and the nature of his injury could permit. In other words, concerning the medical aid and other factors that comprise the rehabilitation of an injured workman, he was still regarded as a free agent -- left to shift for himself. If he chose to use money awarded to him by the courts to purchase commodities completely divorced from his ultimate return to useful life, he was free to do so.

As evidenced by the number of injured workmen who never did return to a useful life after their accident, this system failed dismally. Some of its products can still be seen in Canada and the United States, peddling pencils or shoelaces on our streets, completely deprived of their dignity, reduced to having to eke out an existence dependent on the whim and fancy of passersby. Even though centuries have passed, and man has advanced from the ox cart to the automobile, to the airplane, as late as 1914 we find injured workmen in Canada in a position almost identical to that of the Indian brave whose status in the tribe was so drastically reduced when his pony stumbled in aopher hole.

By 1910, this obsolete approach toward handling the problem of the injured workman in Canada came under examination. Canada began to take notice of her new champions for the cause of the injured workmen -- Canada's own Disraeli, Sir William Alphonse Meredith, then Chief Justice of Ontario, was commissioned to investigate existing systems of workmen's compensation throughout the world and to frame a law suitable to Ontario. His travels took him to many parts of the world where he studied many systems and approaches. Almost without exception, he found that existing legislation was sorely lacking in one major respect. It tried to place the responsibility for the accident and the cost involved with one or other of the two groups involved, the workman or his employer. Inescapably, this led to involving a third group, the legal group, and hence sight was lost of the real aim of workmen's compensation, that of rehabilitating the accident victim to as useful a life as possible.

Sir William's Royal Commission report recommended that workmen's compensation be considered as part of the cost of doing business, and should form part of the cost of the commodity or service to the consumer. He also specified that compensation be paid for by a state fund operated on a collective liability basis.

The legislators of that time recognized the wisdom of his recommendations and they were embodied in the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario, which came into force in 1915. New Brunswick passed similar legislation at almost the same time. Since, every province has followed with its own Act.



ACCIDENT STATISTICS  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

|                                                      | August<br>1964 | April to<br>August 1964 | August<br>1963 | April to<br>August 1963 |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>                      |                |                         |                |                         |
| National Defence                                     | 363            | 2,115                   | 427            | 2,186                   |
| Post Office                                          | 240            | 1,585                   | 248            | 1,515                   |
| Northern Affairs & National Resources                | 109            | 377                     | 108            | 329                     |
| Transport                                            | 109            | 567                     | 105            | 459                     |
| Public Works                                         | 85             | 424                     | 74             | 350                     |
| Agriculture                                          | 70             | 334                     | 70             | 325                     |
| Veterans Affairs                                     | 37             | 312                     | 68             | 304                     |
| Justice - Administration 1                           |                |                         |                |                         |
| Penitentiaries 22                                    |                |                         |                |                         |
| R.C.M.P. 6                                           | 29             | 158                     | 29             | 127                     |
| National Harbours Board                              | 24             | 135                     | 43             | 153                     |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority                        | 23             | 92                      | 24             | 128                     |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation                    | 22             | 157                     | 42             | 180                     |
| Fisheries                                            | 22             | 56                      | 11             | 47                      |
| National Health & Welfare                            | 21             | 126                     | 19             | 122                     |
| Mines & Technical Surveys                            | 19             | 77                      | 23             | 78                      |
| Defence Research Board                               | 15             | 64                      | 26             | 93                      |
| Polymer Corporation Limited                          | 15             | 110                     | 28             | 129                     |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise 8                |                |                         |                |                         |
| Taxation 6                                           | 14             | 109                     | 18             | 102                     |
| Forestry                                             | 11             | 44                      | 16             | 33                      |
| Northern Transportation Co. Limited                  | 11             | 52                      | 13             | 46                      |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission                    | 9              | 58                      | 5              | 42                      |
| Fisheries Research Board                             | 8              | 25                      | 8              | 31                      |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited                   | 7              | 57                      | 24             | 105                     |
| National Research Council                            | 6              | 55                      | 5              | 55                      |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau                  | 6              | 18                      | 2              | 34                      |
| Citizenship & Immigration                            | 5              | 39                      | 5              | 23                      |
| Northern Canada Power Commission                     | 5              | 22                      | 7              | 28                      |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited                      | 4              | 63                      | 16             | 50                      |
| Canadian Arsenals Limited                            | 4              | 26                      | 6              | 57                      |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation               | 4              | 32                      | 5              | 26                      |
| Comptroller of the Treasury                          | 4              | 19                      | 2              | 21                      |
| National Capital Commission                          | 4              | 42                      | 16             | 26                      |
| Defence Production                                   | 2              | 10                      | 2              | 5                       |
| House of Commons                                     | 2              | 16                      | 3              | 12                      |
| National Film Board                                  | 2              | 3                       | 1              | 4                       |
| National Museum of Canada                            | 2              | 4                       | Nil            | Nil                     |
| Royal Canadian Mint                                  | 2              | 31                      | 4              | 18                      |
| Trade & Commerce                                     | 2              | 24                      | 7              | 34                      |
| Civil Service Commission                             | 1              | 3                       | Nil            | 5                       |
| External Affairs                                     | 1              | 9                       | Nil            | 6                       |
| International Pacific Salmon Fisheries<br>Commission | 1              | 1                       | Nil            | Nil                     |
| Privy Council                                        | 1              | 2                       | Nil            | 1                       |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corp'n.         | Nil            | 14                      | Nil            | 2                       |
| Board of Grain Commissioners                         | Nil            | 5                       | Nil            | Nil                     |
| Finance                                              | Nil            | 4                       | Nil            | 6                       |
| Public Archives                                      | Nil            | 3                       | Nil            | 1                       |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited                  | Nil            | 2                       | Nil            | Nil                     |
| Eldorado Aviation Limited                            | Nil            | 2                       | Nil            | Nil                     |
| Emergency Measures Organization                      | Nil            | 1                       | Nil            | Nil                     |
| Senate                                               | Nil            | 2                       | Nil            | 1                       |
| Secretary of State                                   | Nil            | 2                       | Nil            | 2                       |
| Labour                                               | Nil            | 1                       | 1              | 3                       |
| Office of the Chief Electoral Officer                | Nil            | Nil                     | Nil            | 9                       |
| Farm Credit Corporation                              | Nil            | Nil                     | Nil            | 1                       |
| Canadian Commercial Corporation                      | Nil            | Nil                     | Nil            | 1                       |
| TOTAL -                                              | 1,321          | 7,493                   | 1,511          | 7,289                   |

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES



WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

Department  
of  
Labour

COMPENSATION BRANCH

BULLETIN NO. 131OCTOBER 1964COMPENSATION LAW  
CHANGES IN 1964

The Workmen's Compensation Acts of Manitoba, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec were amended. The changes in 1964 carry on the trend towards improved benefits and broader coverage that has been the pattern for the past few years. The following information is from a summary of these changes prepared by the Legislation Branch of this Department.

Disability Benefits

In Manitoba, the minimum compensation payment for permanent total disability was raised from \$25 a week to \$150 a month (or average earnings, if less). The new minimum was made applicable to all accidents occurring after June 1, 1964. At the same time the legislation provided that all disability awards in respect of injuries that had occurred before August 5, 1959, should be upgraded on the basis of the same minimum payment.

Provision was made for increases in past pension awards in accordance with the following formula:

- (1) Where a person was receiving compensation for permanent total disability immediately before June 1, 1964, his payment after that date could not be less than \$150 a month or more than 150 per cent of the compensation previously payable.
- (2) Where a person was receiving compensation for permanent partial disability immediately before June 1, 1964, his pension as upgraded could not be less than the percentage of \$150 a month corresponding to his degree of disability as determined by the Board or more than 150 per cent of the compensation previously payable.

The Quebec Legislature made provision for increases in all existing permanent total and permanent partial disability awards arising from accidents which happened in the period between September 1, 1931, when the Act first went into effect, and January 1, 1960. Beginning from September 30, 1964, all such payments are to be increased by a specified percentage, the percentage varying with the date of the accident.

The percentage to be added to present payments of compensation, varying with the period in which the accident occurred, is as follows:

|                                            |     |
|--------------------------------------------|-----|
| From September 1, 1931, to July 1, 1947:   | 60% |
| From July 1, 1947, to February 1, 1952:    | 40% |
| From February 1, 1952, to January 1, 1955: | 27% |
| From January 1, 1955, to January 1, 1960:  | 10% |



The periods in respect of which different percentages apply correspond to the dates of successive changes in the ceiling on earnings, the ceiling having risen from \$2,000 to \$2,500 in 1947, to \$3,000 in 1952, to \$4,000 in 1955, and to the present \$5,000 figure on January 1, 1960.

In Newfoundland, the ceiling on earnings for compensation and assessment purposes was raised from \$4,000 to \$5,000 a year, effective from January 1, 1965. The ceiling remains \$4,000 in the case of accidents occurring between April 1, 1961, and January 1, 1965, and \$3,000 in the case of accidents that occurred before April 1, 1961, when the ceiling was last raised.

In Ontario, higher minimum payments for total disability were also put into effect. Increases were from \$15 to \$30 a week for temporary total disability and from \$100 to \$130 a month for permanent total disability.

Another amendment in Ontario provided that a permanently disabled workman who becomes entitled to payment for any temporary disability by reason of any matter arising out of his original accident may be paid compensation based on his current earnings, if higher than his earnings at the time of the original accident.

#### Death Benefits

In Manitoba, the maximum allowance for funeral expenses was raised from \$200 to \$300. Another amendment provided that the amount paid for a burial plot is to be excluded in calculating the maximum compensation payable in death cases which, under the terms of the Act, is 75 per cent of the workman's average monthly earnings.

In Quebec, the increased funeral benefit of \$600 provided for in 1963 was made applicable to all deaths occurring after July 31, 1963. As enacted, this provision applied only to deaths resulting from accidents which happened after that date.

Provision was made in Ontario for a common law wife to receive benefits, in the discretion of the Board, if there is no dependent widow. A common law wife may be paid compensation if she had lived with the workman for the two years immediately preceding his death and had borne him one or more children or, if there are no children, if she had lived with the workman for the six years preceding his death.

As a result of another amendment in Ontario, payments may now be made, in the Board's discretion, in respect of a child for as long as he is continuing his studies. Previously, payment of benefits could be continued only to the end of the school year in which a child reached the age of 18.

The section of the Newfoundland Act which limits the total monthly compensation to dependants to 75 per cent of the workman's average earnings was amended, providing further protection for the family of the low-paid wage-earner. The Act provides that where the total monthly compensation exceeds 75 per cent of the workman's earnings it is to be reduced to that percentage but that pensions of \$75 to a widow, \$25 to a child





and \$35 to an orphan child are to be paid, without reduction, up to a total of \$150 or less. The amendment provides, in addition, that where benefits at the above rates total more than \$150 they may not be reduced below \$150.

#### Medical Aid

The Newfoundland Board was authorized to pay a clothing allowance not exceeding \$100 a year to enable a workman to have clothing which is damaged or worn by the use of an artificial member or other apparatus kept in repair or replaced. This amendment will go into force on January 1, 1965. Two other provinces -- Manitoba and Saskatchewan -- provide for a clothing allowance.

In Quebec, doctors, hospital officials and medical experts who examine or care for injured workmen are now required to submit their first reports containing their findings, treatments and recommendations within six days. Later reports are to be furnished as required.

#### Rehabilitation

Amendments in Manitoba and Ontario will enable the Boards to increase their expenditures for vocational rehabilitation services. In Manitoba, the ceiling of \$30,000 on the amount which the Board may spend in a year on vocational training was removed and in Ontario the Board was empowered to spend such amount over and above the former \$200,000 ceiling as might be authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

#### Accident Prevention

Accident prevention associations (associations of employers) in Ontario were brought under the control of the Board and the Act was further amended to state that the purpose or function of such associations is "education in accident prevention".

The Quebec Act was also amended to require an accident prevention association (as in Ontario, composed exclusively of employers) to be representative of workmen as well as employers if it wishes to have its rules made binding by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

#### Special Fund

The Quebec Commission was empowered to establish a special fund (like the second injury funds in other provinces) to help defray the additional costs and compensation arising by reason of an accident to a workman handicapped by reason of a previous accident, a congenital infirmity or a pathological condition. The Commission was authorized to add a percentage or additional sum to the assessment of any or all classes of industry in Schedule I in order to establish this special fund.

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OCTOBER IS SAFETY MONTH



NEW ILO INSTRUMENTS  
ON EMPLOYMENT INJURIES

At the Forty-Eighth Session of the International Labour Conference held during June - July this year in Geneva, a new Convention and a new Recommendation concerning benefits in the case of employment injuries were adopted. These documents had been developed after careful study by the Social Security Committee upon which there were government representatives from some 60 countries as well as workers' and employers' delegates.

For those not familiar with ILO instruments, it perhaps should be explained that an ILO Convention is a formal document embodying principles or policies or standards pertaining to a broad social economic subject. When ratified by a Member country a Convention becomes an international agreement which imposes upon the signatory the obligation to comply with its provisions. An ILO Recommendation creates no obligations nor is it capable of ratification, but it is intended to serve as a guide to Member countries in developing their policies and programs in furtherance of desirable objectives.

The new Convention, which is intended to revise the previous ILO Conventions in this field, reflects the new concepts and advances that have emerged in this branch of social security particularly during the post-war era. It is considered to be sufficiently flexible so that it can be applicable to the great variety of systems for providing workmen's compensation benefits extant throughout the world today. It is also contemplated that some of its provisions may be applied progressively in the newly independent countries as their facilities and economic circumstances permit. The Convention and Recommendation will be of much interest to any country which seeks to improve its standards.

The Canadian delegation took an active part in the work of the Social Security Committee with the Director of the Accident Prevention & Compensation Branch serving as the Canadian government member.

Copies of the new instruments may be obtained from the Canada Branch of the ILO, 202 Queen Street, Ottawa.

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All cars since 1955 have improved door latches to help keep the doors from flying open in a crash. But did you know the doors must be locked before the latches are effective? A lot of motorists don't and are cheated of maximum protection. So, always lock car doors.

- Safety Newsletter", National Safety Council, Chicago.

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ACCIDENT STATISTICS  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

|                                                      | September<br>1964 | April to<br>Sept, 1964 | September<br>1963 | April to<br>Sept, 1963 |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>                      |                   |                        |                   |                        |
| National Defence                                     | 403               | 2,518                  | 415               | 2,601                  |
| Post Office                                          | 310               | 1,895                  | 274               | 1,789                  |
| Public Works                                         | 111               | 535                    | 80                | 430                    |
| Transport                                            | 90                | 657                    | 134               | 593                    |
| Agriculture                                          | 76                | 410                    | 54                | 379                    |
| Veterans Affairs                                     | 67                | 379                    | 67                | 371                    |
| Northern Affairs & National Resources                | 65                | 442                    | 81                | 410                    |
| Polymer Corporation Limited                          | 37                | 147                    | 28                | 157                    |
| National Health & Welfare                            | 34                | 160                    | 21                | 143                    |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation                    | 30                | 187                    | 24                | 204                    |
| Justice - Administration 1                           |                   |                        |                   |                        |
| Penitentiaries 23                                    |                   |                        |                   |                        |
| R.C.M.P. 2                                           | 26                | 184                    | 29                | 156                    |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise 15               |                   |                        |                   |                        |
| Taxation 11                                          | 26                | 135                    | 18                | 120                    |
| Forestry                                             | 23                | 67                     | 11                | 44                     |
| Mines & Technical Surveys                            | 23                | 100                    | 17                | 95                     |
| National Harbours Board                              | 19                | 154                    | 40                | 193                    |
| Fisheries                                            | 18                | 74                     | 15                | 62                     |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Ltd.                      | 15                | 72                     | 18                | 123                    |
| Trade and Commerce                                   | 15                | 39                     | 5                 | 39                     |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority                        | 15                | 107                    | 13                | 135                    |
| National Capital Commission                          | 14                | 56                     | 6                 | 32                     |
| National Research Council                            | 13                | 68                     | 10                | 65                     |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation               | 12                | 44                     | 6                 | 32                     |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited                      | 11                | 74                     | 8                 | 58                     |
| Defence Research Board                               | 11                | 75                     | 14                | 107                    |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission                    | 11                | 69                     | 3                 | 45                     |
| Citizenship and Immigration                          | 10                | 49                     | 4                 | 27                     |
| Comptroller of the Treasury                          | 8                 | 27                     | 5                 | 26                     |
| Northern Transportation Co. Ltd.                     | 7                 | 59                     | 14                | 60                     |
| Canadian Arsenal Limited                             | 6                 | 32                     | 8                 | 45                     |
| Fisheries Research Board                             | 6                 | 31                     | 5                 | 36                     |
| Defence Production                                   | 5                 | 15                     | 1                 | 6                      |
| House of Commons                                     | 5                 | 21                     | 2                 | 14                     |
| Northern Canada Power Commission                     | 5                 | 27                     | 7                 | 35                     |
| Board of Grain Commissioners                         | 4                 | 9                      | Nil               | Nil                    |
| Royal Canadian Mint                                  | 4                 | 35                     | 5                 | 23                     |
| External Affairs                                     | 2                 | 11                     | Nil               | 6                      |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau                  | 2                 | 20                     | 4                 | 38                     |
| Defence Construction (1951) Ltd.                     | 1                 | 3                      | Nil               | Nil                    |
| Labour                                               | 1                 | 2                      | Nil               | 3                      |
| Privy Council Office                                 | 1                 | 3                      | 1                 | 2                      |
| Public Archives                                      | 1                 | 4                      | 1                 | 2                      |
| National Film Board                                  | Nil               | 3                      | 3                 | 7                      |
| National Museum of Canada                            | Nil               | 4                      | Nil               | Nil                    |
| Civil Service Commission                             | Nil               | 3                      | 1                 | 6                      |
| International Pacific Salmon Fisheries<br>Commission | Nil               | 1                      | Nil               | Nil                    |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corp'n.         | Nil               | 14                     | Nil               | 2                      |
| Finance                                              | Nil               | 4                      | Nil               | 6                      |
| Eldorado Aviation Limited                            | Nil               | 2                      | 1                 | 1                      |
| Emergency Measures Organization                      | Nil               | 1                      | Nil               | Nil                    |
| Senate                                               | Nil               | 1                      | Nil               | 1                      |
| Secretary of State                                   | Nil               | 2                      | Nil               | 2                      |
| Office of the Chief Electoral Officer                | Nil               | Nil                    | 2                 | 11                     |
| Farm Credit Corporation                              | Nil               | Nil                    | Nil               | 1                      |
| Canadian Commercial Corporation                      | Nil               | Nil                    | Nil               | 1                      |
| TOTAL -                                              | 1,543             | 9,036                  | 1,455             | 8,744                  |





Department  
of  
Labour

SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY

BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

BULLETIN NO. 132

COMPENSATION BRANCH

NOVEMBER 1964

MAXIMUM WEIGHTS

The majority of the experts from eleven countries attending a meeting on maximum permissible weight, held in Geneva under ILO auspices last March, recommended that loads carried by adult male workers employed in operations requiring lifting and carrying should not normally exceed 40 kg.(88.2 lb.). A few participants felt, however, that this maximum could safely be set at 50 kg.(110.2 lb.). The experts agreed that the total daily load could be suitably adjusted to varying working and environmental conditions, state of nutrition and fatigue of the workers, by adjusting the number of packages handled.

They also agreed that the maximum permissible weight for women workers and for boys aged from 16 to 18 years should be fixed between 15 and 20 kg.(33 and 44.1 lb.); for girls aged 16 to 18, between 12 and 15 kg.(26.4 and 33 lb.). The participants felt that regular load carrying should be prohibited for boys and girls below the age of 16 with only rare exceptions at an appropriate level for boys between 12 and 15. The experts attending the meeting had been designated on a tripartite basis by the Government, Employers' and Workers' groups of the ILO Governing Body. In addition, two experts, both of them physiologists, were appointed by the ILO Director-General.

- ILO NEWS.

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SAFETY IN AGRICULTURE

A Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Agriculture was adopted by a recent ILO meeting of experts and submitted to the ILO Governing Body with the proposal that it be published as soon as possible and widely circulated. The meeting also urged publication of a draft Manual of Occupational Health in Agriculture, the purpose of which is to give practical solutions for the various preventive measures contained in the Code of Practice.

In discussing future ILO activities for the protection of agricultural workers against occupational hazards, the experts suggested the possibility of setting up a panel of consultants on safety and health in agriculture, the preparation of international instruments concerning labour inspection in agriculture, the classification and labelling of dangerous substances and a widening of the provisions of the 1963 Guarding of Machinery Convention. The meeting, held at ILO headquarters from 20 April to 2 May, was attended by experts from several countries and by observers from various inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.

ILO News.





DO YOU MEAN WHAT YOU  
SAY ABOUT SAFETY?

Some experienced supervisors have suffered injury because they neglected to follow their own good advice about safety.

Safety slips by a supervisor are doubly damaging because they can affect the whole department's safety effort. If the man in charge is lax about safety, the whole group is likely to follow his lead. So it is important not to apply double safety standards - one set of rules for employees, another informal set of rules for supervisors. Instead, positive leadership is needed toward the accepted safety standards.

To show that you mean what you say about safety, consider this collection of "DON'TS" and "DO'S":

DON'T - be lax about safety rules yourself.

- request or encourage employees to take unsafe short-cuts.
- be a "do-as-I-say-but-not-as-I-do supervisor.
- open the road to accidents by letting men learn by making dangerous mistakes.
- discourage the prompt treatment of injuries, however minor.
- forget to use protective devices and clothing.
- contribute to poor housekeeping.
- allow unsafe working conditions to go uncorrected.
- let employees think you are not interested in their safety or your own.

DO - set an example by carefully observing safety rules.

- check to be sure that all tasks are hazard-free. Be sure that no one has to take a chance.
- always perform the job the safe way when instructing or correcting a worker.
- take enough time to stress safety pointers during job instruction.
- follow your own advice by wearing safety hats, goggles and other safety apparel when necessary.

If you suffer any minor injuries yourself -

Do have them properly treated at once.

Do keep your desk, office or work space orderly.

Do take action to eliminate unsafe conditions and provide safeguards.

Do take advantage of every opportunity to promote safety.

BY YOUR OWN EXAMPLE - PROVE THE IMPORTANCE OF CONSTANT ATTENTION TO  
 ACCIDENT PREVENTION.

- Safety Newsletter, June 1964.

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ARE YOU SURPRISED?

When a serious accident occurs, the foreman is frequently surprised to learn that the cause was a violation of a rule which he thought his men were constantly following. Upon further investigation, he finds the violation was a common practice used by the victim of the accident as well as by others in the crew.

When the department manager hears of the accident and the results of the investigation, he, too, is greatly surprised to know that one of his foremen has been so lax as to permit a continuance of this violation.

The next surprise comes to the production manager who wonders why he was not made aware of the condition which brought about the accident.

Each level of management assumes there is no violation of safe practices until the accident occurs. A program of daily observation for unsafe practices and conditions will eliminate the cause of such accidents before they occur.

It isn't the number of signs we have adorning the wall,

It isn't the movies on safety or lectures in some great hall,

For accidents cannot be stopped by law or somebody's point  
of view,

Though these things help to make us think, the real accident  
stopper is YOU.

- Teamwork in Industry, July-August, 1964.

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OFF-THE-JOB SAFETY  
IS GROWING CHALLENGE

Today a worker is safer in his plant than in his home - six times safer according to one of our leading experts. Thus the accident problem we face now is chiefly one of public, or away-from-the-job accidents. This will be increasingly so in the future. With more leisure time, people will be more exposed to off-the-job accidents. There will be more automobiles on the road. As a result of the population explosion, there will be more people - and people cause accidents.

With more complicated and high powered equipment around the home, hotter power boats, more sporting activities, and a stepped-up standard of living in general, you've got an endless line of potential accidents.

This look at the situation today shows that the challenge is in stemming the tide of accident tragedy.

- Canadian Occupational Safety, May 1964.

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SAFETY NOTES

The Manchester Guardian recently carried in an article on "Accident Risks in Industry" by its insurance correspondent, the following information:

"Extensive surveys (of undertakings) are carried out by safety officers especially after a period of abnormal experience or when procedures within the undertaking are changed. Changed processes too call for a survey, as well as a change of location of the risk. Such surveys from an outside source have particular value in focusing attention on dangers which the factory personnel have grown up with and do not recognize as such; a cluttered floor seems safe enough until someone trips on it and breaks a limb, and the makeshift machine tool devised years ago by the firm's chief engineer may not have needed a guard then, but it does now.

The National Coal Board offers best proof of the value of accident prevention work. The Board has built up a safety branch of about 700 safety experts and a further 700 specialists in ventilation, fire prevention, dust suppression, and such like. Since 1947 fatal accidents have been reduced by over 50 per cent and accidents involving serious injury by about 20 per cent."

These references underline the fact that regular surveillance of work places and how jobs are being done - by interested, competent persons - is essential to a successful program to prevent occupational injuries to the employees.

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POWDER-ACTUATED GUNS -  
DANGEROUS WEAPONS

Guns used in industry to drive nails and bolts into steel, wood and concrete, are dangerous weapons, doctors were warned at the 1964 annual meeting of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. Dr. J. A. Gravel of Quebec City Hotel Dieu Hospital described cases he had treated, and said he thought men using these tools across the country should be warned how dangerous they can be.

CASE 1, he said was a man sitting at his desk who felt a sharp thud in the back of his head and, reaching back, found a long nail sticking out of his head. It was later found to have entered his brain.

CASE 2, occurred when a man in a construction gang slipped as the charge fired and the missile struck another man's armpit. It severed an important artery and the man was in danger of bleeding to death. The wound was plugged and he was given massive transfusions of blood. The artery was later mended.

- Canadian Occupational Safety,  
 May 1964.

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ACCIDENT STATISTICS  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

October      April to      October      April to  
1964      Oct. 1964      1963      Oct. 1963

Departments and Agencies

|                                                   |       |        |       |        |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| National Defence                                  | 428   | 2,946  | 497   | 3,098  |
| Post Office                                       | 354   | 2,249  | 324   | 2,113  |
| Transport                                         | 131   | 788    | 91    | 684    |
| Public Works                                      | 99    | 634    | 99    | 529    |
| Northern Affairs & National Resources             | 88    | 530    | 63    | 473    |
| Veterans Affairs                                  | 79    | 458    | 72    | 443    |
| Agriculture                                       | 71    | 481    | 94    | 473    |
| Justice - Administration 1                        |       |        |       |        |
| Penitentiaries 38                                 |       |        |       |        |
| R.C.M.P. <u>7</u>                                 | 46    | 230    | 30    | 186    |
| National Harbours Board                           | 34    | 188    | 46    | 239    |
| National Health and Welfare                       | 34    | 194    | 23    | 166    |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation                 | 33    | 220    | 25    | 229    |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise 15            |       |        |       |        |
| Taxation <u>12</u>                                | 27    | 162    | 19    | 139    |
| Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited              | 20    | 92     | 25    | 148    |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited                   | 18    | 92     | 14    | 72     |
| Polymer Corporation Limited                       | 18    | 165    | 35    | 192    |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission                 | 17    | 86     | 10    | 55     |
| Fisheries                                         | 16    | 90     | 17    | 79     |
| Mines and Technical Surveys                       | 15    | 115    | 18    | 113    |
| Forestry                                          | 12    | 79     | 8     | 52     |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority                     | 12    | 119    | 30    | 165    |
| Fisheries Research Board                          | 11    | 42     | 7     | 43     |
| National Capital Commission                       | 11    | 67     | 12    | 44     |
| Defence Research Board                            | 10    | 85     | 22    | 129    |
| Canadian Arsenal Limited                          | 9     | 41     | 5     | 50     |
| Northern Transportation Co. Limited               | 9     | 68     | 10    | 70     |
| Citizenship and Immigration                       | 8     | 57     | 4     | 31     |
| Board of Grain Commissioners                      | 7     | 16     | Nil   | Nil    |
| National Research Council                         | 7     | 75     | 6     | 71     |
| Trade and Commerce                                | 7     | 46     | 5     | 44     |
| Comptroller of the Treasury                       | 6     | 33     | 2     | 28     |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau               | 5     | 25     | Nil   | Nil    |
| House of Commons                                  | 5     | 26     | 6     | 20     |
| Secretary of State                                | 5     | 7      | Nil   | 2      |
| Northern Canada Power Commission                  | 3     | 30     | 4     | 39     |
| Royal Canadian Mint                               | 3     | 38     | 3     | 26     |
| Canadian Maritime Commission                      | 2     | 2      | Nil   | Nil    |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corp'n.      | 2     | 16     | 2     | 4      |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation            | 2     | 46     | 4     | 36     |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited               | 2     | 5      | 3     | 3      |
| Defence Production                                | 2     | 17     | 1     | 7      |
| External Affairs                                  | 2     | 13     | Nil   | 6      |
| Labour                                            | 2     | 4      | 5     | 8      |
| National Museum of Canada                         | 2     | 6      | Nil   | Nil    |
| Civil Service Commission                          | 1     | 4      | Nil   | 6      |
| Eldorado Aviation Limited                         | 1     | 3      | Nil   | 1      |
| Emergency Measures Organization                   | 1     | 2      | Nil   | Nil    |
| National Film Board                               | 1     | 4      | 1     | 8      |
| Privy Council Office                              | 1     | 4      | 1     | 3      |
| Queens Printer                                    | 1     | 1      | Nil   | Nil    |
| The Senate                                        | 1     | 2      | 1     | 2      |
| Public Archives                                   | Nil   | 4      | Nil   | 2      |
| International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission | Nil   | 1      | Nil   | Nil    |
| Finance                                           | Nil   | 4      | Nil   | 6      |
| Council of the Northwest Territories              | Nil   | Nil    | 2     | 2      |
| Office of the Chief Electoral Officer             | Nil   | Nil    | 1     | 12     |
| Farm Credit Corporation                           | Nil   | Nil    | Nil   | 1      |
| Canadian Commercial Corporation                   | Nil   | Nil    | Nil   | 1      |
| TOTAL -                                           | 1,681 | 10,717 | 1,652 | 10,396 |

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

MONTHLY

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND



Department  
of  
Labour

CA1255-M51  
WORK INJURY BENEFITS

BULLETIN

COMPENSATION BRANCH

BULLETIN NO. 133

DECEMBER 1964

SEASON'S GREETINGS

and

BEST WISHES

FOR

YOUR SAFETY

in

1965



REMINDERS ON DRIVING SAFELY

The Canadian Highway Safety Council has designated December to be "Safe Driving Month" and we reproduced below their tips which everyone should observe this month and every month:

"Be certain the way is clear before making any move. A single chance may be your quote.

The driver who takes his time gets there about as fast and a lot more comfortably than the traffic bully.

The extra few seconds it takes to wait for traffic to pass before turning left can be worth much.

Only the green signal means "GO". The other driver may be speeding through the amber.

Drive relaxed, but always alert.

Fatigue and dozing at the wheel give you a nodding acquaintance with death.

When you drive, don't take chances. Obey every rule of the road.

Signal every turn when you drive, to protect yourself.

Traffic laws and signs are made for your protection. Obey them and your chances are good. Disregard them and you're on your own.

Accidents happen one at a time, and can only be prevented one at a time.

Worn tire treads are dangerous.

Check every indication of faulty brakes at once. Loss of brakes in traffic is a horrible experience.

Dim your headlights when driving at night behind another car. You can blind from behind.

Tail-gating can be fatal. Allow a car-length between cars for every 10 miles per hour of speed.

Drive between the white markings, not on them.

Signal when you turn and turn when you signal.

Don't be caught dead sitting on your seat belt.

A seat belt can do no good sitting on the seat of the car. Give it a chance to protect you from severe injury, even death.

Every motorist, every pedestrian has a moral responsibility to prevent traffic accidents.

Walk safely, drive safely, all the time.

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ONE WORKER'S IDEAS  
ON SAFETY

We recently read what a worker in a pulp mill in British Columbia had to say about safety on the job. It puts the case for safety in a convincing and highly personal way which we think will be of considerable interest to employees in the public service.

"There appears to be a tendency on the part of many persons working here to regard 'Safety' as something that is taken care of by management and safety personnel. Some of us seem to have the idea that, once we step inside the gate, someone else is the one who is going to ensure our safety. We assume that as all hazards have been removed, we can regard 'Safety' with a complacent attitude. To counteract this, we are assailed by films, posters, charts, magazine articles - all preaching 'safety thinking'.

Here are my thoughts on Safety .....with me it is strictly a personal thing and I think for myself. I cannot afford to get hurt. Compensation never equals wages. Keeping free from injury is imperative for enjoying any recreational activities. Crushed fingers mean no bowling; broken legs or arms mean no hunting or fishing. The loss of wages alone prevents buying those longed-for luxuries around the home - or maybe that new outboard. From every angle it behooves the individual employee to think 'Safety' at all times. The Company can eliminate most hazards brought to its attention and keeps us informed on all new developments along safety lines, but, in the end, it is the individual man that matters. He is always the one who is hurt most - physically and in the pocket-book as well."

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PIONEER APPROACH  
TO SAFETY - C.L.C.

Mr. Joe Morris, Executive Vice-President of Canadian Labour Congress, in addressing more than 125 union and government representatives at the third annual C.L.C. conference on occupational health and safety in North Bay during the week of November 16, said that the work which must be done is essentially of a "pioneer" nature. He went on to say "it is truly shocking to realize that we have been so involved with the necessity of grappling with economic and social issues that we have not found time to pay attention to the high rate of accidents and death at the workplace." At this five-day conference there were discussions on industrial diseases, radiation protection, industrial accident prevention programs and off-the-job safety. The goal of the conference, Mr. Morris added, is to create a national policy and the development of a uniform system of occupational health and safety programs.

- Sudbury Star

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## THE STYLE FOR SAFETY

A workman is not usually too concerned about the type of clothing that he wears for work. As an economy measure, he may be wearing street clothes that are no longer good enough for street wear. There is nothing wrong with this if the man realizes that his old street clothing must be modified if he wears it on the job.

What are some of the style differences between work and street clothing? One is in the trouser cuffs. Preferably, work trousers should be without cuffs, for cuffs can catch on projections, and they provide a trap for sparks and molten metal or slag. Another difference is that sleeves of work shirts should be tight-fitting and preferably cut above the elbows if there is exposure to moving parts. Also, wearing a dangling tie is a very unsafe practice in an industrial operation, for it can easily catch in moving parts.

There are some ways, however, in which work clothing should be the same as street clothing. Work clothes should be clean. Dirty or oil-soaked clothing can cause different types of dermatitis. Moreover, clothing soaked with oil or other flammable liquids is a real fire hazard. For example, an injury resulted at one industrial operation when welding sparks ignited the oil - and grease-soaked clothing of a workman. In another case, sparks from a fire ignited the solvent-soaked clothing of an employee.

Work clothing should be kept in good repair. Every missing button and every unmended tear or rip means loose cloth which can be caught in moving machine parts; if this happens, a part of the body may be pulled into the machine. Neat, clean, properly fitting work clothing is a good start toward being a safe worker.

- Safety Review, May 1964.

## ALL WE WANT ARE THE FACTS

Invariably through the years the employer and the employee who are prompt to report an accident have the least difficulty in having the claim processed. This after all should naturally follow because it is much easier to establish the circumstances of the claim through investigation, witnesses' statements, and medical evidence obtained at the time of the accident rather than at some subsequent time. Also there are time limits during which claims for workmen's compensation benefits can be made.

Why place a claim in jeopardy and also cause your Department unnecessary administrative problems by the late reporting of an accident?





ACCIDENT STATISTICS  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

|                                              | November<br>1964 | April to<br>Nov. 1964 | November<br>1963 | April to<br>Nov. 1963 |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>              |                  |                       |                  |                       |
| National Defence                             | 444              | 3,390                 | 417              | 3,515                 |
| Post Office                                  | 350              | 2,599                 | 270              | 2,383                 |
| Transport                                    | 109              | 897                   | 98               | 782                   |
| Public Works                                 | 104              | 738                   | 83               | 612                   |
| Northern Affairs and National Resources      | 88               | 618                   | 100              | 573                   |
| Veterans Affairs                             | 78               | 536                   | 56               | 499                   |
| Agriculture                                  | 60               | 541                   | 54               | 527                   |
| Justice - Penitentiaries 38                  |                  |                       |                  |                       |
| R.C.M.P. 7                                   | 45               | 275                   | 27               | 213                   |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation            | 31               | 251                   | 47               | 276                   |
| National Health and Welfare                  | 29               | 223                   | 26               | 192                   |
| Mines and Technical Surveys                  | 27               | 142                   | 12               | 125                   |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise 16       |                  |                       |                  |                       |
| Taxation 10                                  | 26               | 188                   | 15               | 154                   |
| Polymer Corporation Limited                  | 25               | 190                   | 23               | 215                   |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority                | 23               | 142                   | 18               | 183                   |
| National Harbours Board                      | 18               | 206                   | 27               | 266                   |
| Fisheries                                    | 17               | 107                   | 15               | 94                    |
| Forestry                                     | 14               | 93                    | 6                | 58                    |
| Defence Research Board                       | 14               | 99                    | 15               | 144                   |
| Citizenship & Immigration                    | 13               | 70                    | 8                | 39                    |
| National Research Council                    | 13               | 88                    | 14               | 85                    |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited           | 12               | 104                   | 22               | 170                   |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission            | 12               | 98                    | 11               | 66                    |
| National Capital Commission                  | 11               | 78                    | 10               | 54                    |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited              | 9                | 101                   | 6                | 78                    |
| Board of Grain Commissioners                 | 9                | 25                    | Nil              | Nil                   |
| Canadian Arsenal Limited                     | 9                | 50                    | 3                | 53                    |
| Fisheries Research Board                     | 9                | 51                    | 7                | 50                    |
| Trade and Commerce                           | 9                | 55                    | 7                | 51                    |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau          | 7                | 32                    | 8                | 51                    |
| Royal Canadian Mint                          | 7                | 45                    | 4                | 30                    |
| Comptroller of the Treasury                  | 6                | 39                    | 8                | 36                    |
| Northern Canada Power Commission             | 3                | 33                    | 6                | 45                    |
| Northern Transportation Company Limited      | 3                | 71                    | 1                | 71                    |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation       | 2                | 48                    | 5                | 41                    |
| Library of Parliament                        | 2                | 2                     | Nil              | Nil                   |
| National Film Board                          | 2                | 6                     | 2                | 10                    |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World      |                  |                       |                  |                       |
| Exhibition                                   | 1                | 1                     | Nil              | Nil                   |
| Civil Service Commission                     | 1                | 5                     | Nil              | 6                     |
| Defence Production                           | 1                | 18                    | 4                | 11                    |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited          | 1                | 6                     | Nil              | 3                     |
| Eldorado Aviation Limited                    | 1                | 4                     | 2                | 3                     |
| External Affairs                             | 1                | 14                    | 1                | 7                     |
| Farm Credit Corporation                      | 1                | 1                     | Nil              | 1                     |
| House of Commons                             | 1                | 27                    | 4                | 24                    |
| Industry                                     | 1                | 1                     | Nil              | Nil                   |
| Secretary of State                           | Nil              | 7                     | 2                | 4                     |
| Canadian Maritime Commission                 | Nil              | 2                     | Nil              | Nil                   |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corp'n. | Nil              | 16                    | 2                | 6                     |
| Labour                                       | Nil              | 4                     | 2                | 10                    |
| National Museum of Canada                    | Nil              | 6                     | Nil              | Nil                   |
| Emergency Measures Organization              | Nil              | 2                     | 2                | 2                     |
| Privy Council Office                         | Nil              | 4                     | Nil              | 3                     |
| Queen's Printer                              | Nil              | 1                     | Nil              | Nil                   |
| The Senate                                   | Nil              | 2                     | Nil              | 2                     |
| Public Archives                              | Nil              | 4                     | Nil              | 2                     |
| International Pacific Salmon Fisheries       |                  |                       |                  |                       |
| Commission                                   | Nil              | 1                     | 1                | 1                     |
| Finance                                      | Nil              | 4                     | 1                | 7                     |
| Canadian Commercial Corporation              | Nil              | Nil                   | 3                | 4                     |
| Council of the Northwest Territories         | Nil              | Nil                   | Nil              | 2                     |
| National Gallery of Canada                   | Nil              | Nil                   | 1                | 1                     |
| Office of the Chief Electoral Officer        | Nil              | Nil                   | Nil              | 12                    |
| TOTAL                                        | 1,649            | 12,366                | 1,456            | 11,852                |

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WHO ARE GETTING HURT

There is a fairly common notion that only mechanical, maintenance or operating personnel become involved in accidents at work. Of course this is not so. The following distribution of last year's 16,738 settled cases clearly illustrates:

| <u>Category</u>         | <u>Percentage of accidents</u> |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Administrative          | 1%                             |
| Professional            | 3%                             |
| Technical               | 9%                             |
| Clerical                | 30%                            |
| Service and maintenance | 57%                            |

These are the groupings that were used by the Glassco Commission in 1962 when reporting upon the composition of the Public Service. At that time the staff was distributed in this way:

| <u>Category</u>         | <u>Percentage of staff</u> |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Administrative          | 13%                        |
| Professional            | 6%                         |
| Technical               | 13%                        |
| Clerical                | 44%                        |
| Service and maintenance | 24%                        |

Our method of classifying employees may vary from that used by the Glassco Commission, yet these two breakdowns are probably sufficiently comparable to enable some general conclusions to be drawn.

The kind of occupation one has may have something to do with the probability of one being injured by accident on the job, but it cannot provide an immunity from such accidents. Nothing can do this! However, the employee who thinks about safety and acts safely as he does his work, provides himself with one of the surest ways of preventing accidents and personal injuries yet devised.

WHO ARE NOT GETTING HURT

Those administrative, professional, technical, clerical and service and maintenance employees who know and carefully follow the rules of safety appropriate to their work, are not being injured. Fortunately during last year, just over 92% of Public Service employees qualified in this injury-free category. These are the people who avoided the inconvenience, the discomfort and the suffering which are some of the 'personal' costs of accidents. Their enjoyment of life was not impaired, and incidentally neither was their work performance adversely affected.





# HEALTH AND SAFETY ASPECTS OF AUTOMATION AND TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE

Some of our readers may be interested in a recent publication dealing with Health and Safety Aspects of Automation and Technological Change issued by the I.L.O.'s International Occupational Safety and Health Information Service (CIS) on behalf of the Office of Manpower, Automation and Training, U.S. Department of Labor.

This 181-page publication consists of 581 selected bibliographical references and abstracts relating to health and safety matters associated with automation and technological change.

The report is in three parts, as follows:

- I Automation and mechanization - General.
- II Hazards arising out of new techniques - Investigation and control.
- III Contribution of new techniques to occupational safety and health.

Part I involves occupational health and safety matters relating to automation and mechanization in industry generally, and also in particular industries.

Most of the literature surveyed in the remainder of the report concerns the unfavourable effects of automation and technological change on health and safety, dealt with in Part II. Matters covered include: ionizing radiation, microwave radiation; noise and vibration; substances of recent industrial importance; equipment, processes and industries; physiology, psychology and fatigue.

Part III deals with the favourable effects of automation and technological change in health and safety. It relates to: safety and health engineering, including matters such as pneumatic, hydraulic and mechanical devices, fire and explosion protection, noise control, dust control, and personal protective equipment; ergonomics; and methods of sampling, analysis, detection and measurement.

The publication points out that although automation and technological change have improved the working environment and reduced physical fatigue, the new techniques are sometimes excessively monotonous or repetitive, and may require intense mental concentration resulting in perceptual fatigue.

It stresses that precautionary measures must be taken at the design stage to eliminate problems that may accompany any new technology or increase in mechanization. It emphasizes that all the resources of human ingenuity and skill must be applied to eliminate new hazards that may be created.

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SAFE STORAGE RULES  
LISTED FOR POISONS

More children under 5 become accidental poisoning victims than any other age group.

Children about a year old are most likely to get into cleaning and polishing materials, rodent and insect poisons, solvents and kerosene - all materials often stored close to the floor, under sinks, or on low shelves.

Products stored at high levels become a challenge to older youngsters in the group. Not only is climbing fun, but they also like to imitate adults who "have to take medicine."

The National Safety Council makes five suggestions to keep children safe from household chemicals and drugs:

1. Keep potentially harmful products where children can't find them.  
 In three-fourths of child poisoning cases, the toxic substance was within easy reach.
2. Keep all products in their original containers. Putting harmful substances- such as bleach or kerosene - in bowls, glasses, milk bottles or soft drink bottles that children identify with food and drink is a sure prelude to poisoning.
3. Don't tell children that medicine is candy to induce them to take pills without fussing. Find some other means of persuasion.
4. Read the label. Parents sometimes unintentionally poison their children by mistaking a poison for a medicine because of a missing or ignored label.
5. If a youngster should swallow a non-edible substance, call a doctor at once. In some cases symptoms are slow to become apparent. If possible, have the container handy so you can tell the doctor the brand name and contents so that he can determine the best remedy.

- "Farm Safety Clipsheet" -  
 National Safety Council.

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NEW REHABILITATION FACILITIES  
IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Recently an agreement was signed by the federal government and the government of the province of New Brunswick for the operation and control of DVA's Ridgewood Health and Occupational Centre, South Bay, by that province's Workmen's Compensation Board.

The Chairman of the Board, Mr. Robert G. Jones, indicated that the changeover in jurisdiction for Ridgewood was effective January 1, 1965.

The Board will use the centre to extend its rehabilitation program for the benefit of workmen injured in industrial accidents within the province, thus facilitating early return to gainful employment.

A statement from Mr. K. J. Webber, the provincial Minister of Labour, said that the transfer will make available to all the residents of New Brunswick an institution of exceptionally high standards. It was also mentioned the "possibility" that other compensation boards of the Atlantic provinces will seek to make use of the facilities.

- Fredericton Gleaner, Dec. 3, 1964.

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NEW HANDBOOK  
FOR EMPLOYEES

By now every employee in the Public Service should have received his or her copy of our new booklet about workmen's compensation. Entitled "If You Have An Accident", it briefly describes the benefits that are available and the procedures to be followed for obtaining them. If this publication has not been distributed in your branch or location get in touch with the personnel or administration office which has been supplied with copies for everyone.

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ACCIDENT STATISTICS  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

|                                                    | December<br>1964 | April to<br>Dec. 1964 | December<br>1963 | April to<br>Dec. 1963 |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>                    |                  |                       |                  |                       |
| Post Office                                        | 431              | 3,030                 | 296              | 2,679                 |
| National Defence                                   | 362              | 3,752                 | 343              | 3,858                 |
| Transport                                          | 98               | 995                   | 72               | 854                   |
| Public Works                                       | 85               | 823                   | 74               | 686                   |
| Agriculture                                        | 74               | 615                   | 43               | 570                   |
| Northern Affairs and National Resources            | 74               | 692                   | 55               | 628                   |
| Veterans Affairs                                   | 65               | 601                   | 66               | 565                   |
| Justice - Administration 1                         |                  |                       |                  |                       |
| Penitentiaries 33                                  |                  |                       |                  |                       |
| R.C.M.P. 9                                         | 43               | 318                   | 28               | 241                   |
| National Harbours Board                            | 33               | 239                   | 32               | 298                   |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation                  | 32               | 283                   | 23               | 299                   |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise 14             |                  |                       |                  |                       |
| Taxation 13                                        | 27               | 215                   | 25               | 179                   |
| National Health and Welfare                        | 21               | 244                   | 24               | 216                   |
| National Research Council                          | 16               | 104                   | 16               | 101                   |
| Polymer Corporation Limited                        | 16               | 206                   | 16               | 231                   |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority                      | 15               | 157                   | 13               | 196                   |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission                  | 15               | 113                   | 9                | 75                    |
| Defence Research Board                             | 13               | 112                   | 17               | 161                   |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited                    | 12               | 113                   | 13               | 91                    |
| Mines and Technical Surveys                        | 11               | 153                   | 5                | 130                   |
| Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited               | 10               | 114                   | 16               | 186                   |
| Canadian Arsenals Limited                          | 9                | 59                    | 4                | 57                    |
| Fisheries                                          | 9                | 116                   | 7                | 101                   |
| Forestry                                           | 9                | 102                   | 9                | 67                    |
| Royal Canadian Mint                                | 8                | 53                    | 5                | 35                    |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation             | 8                | 56                    | 2                | 43                    |
| National Film Board                                | 7                | 13                    | Nil              | 10                    |
| Trade and Commerce                                 | 7                | 62                    | 6                | 57                    |
| Fisheries Research Board                           | 6                | 57                    | 6                | 56                    |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau                | 6                | 38                    | 1                | 52                    |
| Board of Grain Commissioners                       | 4                | 29                    | Nil              | Nil                   |
| Citizenship and Immigration                        | 4                | 74                    | 5                | 44                    |
| House of Commons                                   | 4                | 31                    | 2                | 26                    |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition | 3                | 4                     | Nil              | Nil                   |
| Eldorado Aviation Limited                          | 3                | 7                     | 1                | 4                     |
| Comptroller of the Treasury                        | 2                | 41                    | 2                | 38                    |
| Defence Production                                 | 2                | 20                    | 4                | 15                    |
| External Affairs                                   | 2                | 16                    | 1                | 8                     |
| National Capital Commission                        | 2                | 80                    | 3                | 57                    |
| Northern Canada Power Commission                   | 2                | 35                    | Nil              | 45                    |
| Emergency Measures Organization                    | 1                | 3                     | 2                | 4                     |
| Finance                                            | 1                | 5                     | 2                | 9                     |
| Intern'l. Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission      | 1                | 2                     | 1                | 2                     |
| Labour                                             | 1                | 5                     | 1                | 11                    |
| Public Archives                                    | 1                | 5                     | Nil              | 2                     |
| Royal Commission on Bilingualism & Biculturalism   | 1                | 1                     | Nil              | Nil                   |
| Northern Transportation Co. Limited                | Nil              | 71                    | Nil              | 71                    |
| Library of Parliament                              | Nil              | 2                     | Nil              | Nil                   |
| Civil Service Commission                           | Nil              | 5                     | Nil              | 6                     |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited                | Nil              | 6                     | Nil              | 3                     |
| Farm Credit Corporation                            | Nil              | 1                     | Nil              | 1                     |
| Industry                                           | Nil              | 1                     | Nil              | Nil                   |
| Secretary of State                                 | Nil              | 7                     | Nil              | 4                     |
| Canadian Maritime Commission                       | Nil              | 2                     | Nil              | Nil                   |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corp'n.       | Nil              | 16                    | Nil              | 6                     |
| National Museum of Canada                          | Nil              | 6                     | Nil              | Nil                   |
| Privy Council Office                               | Nil              | 4                     | Nil              | 3                     |
| Queen's Printer                                    | Nil              | 1                     | Nil              | Nil                   |
| The Senate                                         | Nil              | 2                     | Nil              | 2                     |
| Canadian Commercial Corporation                    | Nil              | Nil                   | 1                | 5                     |
| Crown Assets Corporation                           | Nil              | Nil                   | 1                | 1                     |
| National Energy Board                              | Nil              | Nil                   | 1                | 1                     |
| Royal Commission on Pilotage                       | Nil              | Nil                   | 1                | 1                     |
| National Gallery of Canada                         | Nil              | Nil                   | Nil              | 1                     |
| Council of the Northwest Territories               | Nil              | Nil                   | Nil              | 2                     |
| Office of the Chief Electoral Officer              | Nil              | Nil                   | Nil              | 12                    |
| TOTAL                                              | 1,556            | 13,922                | 1,254            | 13,106                |





SAFETY ACTIVITIES

MONTHLY

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND



CANADA



Department  
of  
Labour

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

BULLETIN

COMPENSATION BRANCH

BULLETIN NO. 135

FEBRUARY 1965

NEW SAFETY SYMBOL  
FOR CN CAMPAIGN

A battered old cork duck decoy is the newest safety symbol in Canadian National Railways anti-accident campaign in the Maritimes. The winning name for the grubby old duck in this contest was "Quaccident".

The story behind the duck-naming contest began early in 1964 when the CN's operations manager for the Maritime area at Moncton was en route to New Glasgow to attend a safety meeting. While riding in one of the inspection cars at Memramcook marshes, he spotted the tail end of the old decoy duck sticking out of the mud and reeds. The germ of an idea came to his mind and he stopped the car, slid down the embankment and retrieved the sorry-looking specimen. Later at the safety meeting, the duck decoy was handed over to the freight superintendent. Now the duck has become synonymous with the railway's efforts to reduce the number of accidents. Since winning the duck - because of a high accident record - the express freight department has been successful in lowering the accident rate and expects soon to hand the duck over to another department which has a worse record.

The "lame duck" to Maritime area railwaymen is a constant reminder that care must be taken to prevent accidents.

In making the presentation to the winner of this contest, the safety and fire prevention supervisor said "The railway is constantly working to improve its accident rate. It is vital that the men realize that safety is a personal thing. Each man must protect himself and his fellow-worker. Indifference and carelessness has no place in railroading."

- Moncton Transcript, August 1964.

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PSYCHOLOGY -  
A FACTOR IN SAFETY

Dr. J. L. Rosenstein, Miami industrial psychologist, conducted a day-long workshop on the psychology of accident prevention. This was sponsored by the Calgary branch of the Alberta Association of Safety Personnel and was attended mostly by safety managers, supervisors and foremen, about 125 in all.

Dr. Rosenstein said that some people like to be hurt because "when we are hurt, people pay attention to us. Nobody would hurt a sick person. They treat us nicely. Some people never get any attention otherwise." He went on to say that most of these people do not want to hurt themselves badly, but just a bandage around a psychic finger is enough. He further stated that the material cost caused by accident is great, but not as important as the psychological loss. If a man is crippled, often he feels that nobody needs him; that he and his family would be better off if he were dead. Furthermore, he went on to say, the people who have the accidents, and who produce and consume the goods manufactured by the victims, lose money because of the accidents.

The ten psychological tools for making men safety-prone are: conditioning, discipline, habit building, incentives, job demands, personal standards, rules, social pressures, teaching and consistent insistence.

- Calgary Herald, October 1964.

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FRAUDULENT CLAIM  
EXPOSED

A one-year suspended sentence was handed out recently to a 20-year-old British Columbia man who pleaded guilty to a perjury charge in connection with a claim for compensation to the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia. The man had claimed compensation for a fractured arm which he stated arose out of his work. At first his employer believed the man's story, and \$600 in compensation benefits was paid to him. Later it was learned by the British Columbia Board that the man's injury was caused during a wrestling match with a companion.

Charges were laid and the man pleaded guilty to perjury. In passing sentence the magistrate ordered the man to pay back the entire amount he received from the Workmen's Compensation Board.

- WCB (British Columbia) News Bulletin,  
 November 1964.

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# A CAREFUL LOOK AT WORKERS' HEALTH

A report published by the British Medical Association points out that it is essential to the workers' health that employers introducing new materials should seek medical advice on them before using in production work. No worker should be required to handle substances of unknown toxicity without careful precautions and initial research into possible risks. The report "Health at Work", has been compiled from the contributions of various divisions of the BMA which have, during 1963, discussed the problems involved. It quotes a medical inspector of factories, who pointed out that, whereas acute hazards were often discovered by the experience of research workers before a manufacturing process reached the production line, no chronic hazard had ever been discovered in less than 20 years.

On stress and anxiety, the report says that they are potential problems to all workers, the man on the bench as much as the senior executive. They are caused by both inability to cope with a job which was too demanding for the workers' capabilities and frustration in a keen worker appointed to a job below his full capabilities. A keen man on a fixed income needs a promotion ladder as incentive. Another cause of anxiety was insecurity of tenure.

The report goes on to say that accidents are related to morale. Where relations between management and employees are good, morale is high and the accident rate tends to be low.

- Manchester Guardian, August 1964.

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## BREAKFAST FOR SAFETY

The New York Safety Council puts it bluntly: people who eat a good warm breakfast before driving to work are less likely to have an accident on the highway.

The North Carolina Industry Commission documents the need for breakfast. The group's two year survey of 2,000 textile workers showed that 75% of all industrial accidents in the State occurred to workers who had skipped breakfast. What had they missed? By 8 a.m. most of us have had no food for 12 or 14 hours, the longest period without nourishment in our daily cycle. Our bodies are not only ready for food when we awake, but actually seek it. All bodily processes are awaiting the metabolic stimulation that only food-fuel can provide. In today's urban society, that stimulation can't be provided by the gulp and dash affair often subordinated to the waiting car pool, railroad timetable, time clock and school bell. So break your fast with a substantial meal, even if it means getting up a little earlier in the morning. You'll wake up quicker, be better nourished and begin the day's activities with a feeling of confidence and contentment. And odds are your day will be a lot safer.

(Courtesy Dr.R.Box, Medical Director,  
Allstate Insurance Company of Canada)  
- News Bulletin, W.C.Board of Alberta.

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SAFETY TRAINING SEMINAR

The Canadian Industrial Safety Association is sponsoring a comprehensive Safety Training Seminar at the University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, from May 10 to 14, 1965.

The entire Seminar is based on a continual and penetrating series of discussion sessions on vital training topics. Therefore, the day sessions will operate under the direction of highly qualified academic and training authorities who will introduce basic subjects and will conduct and control subsequent discussion. The following is a summary of the proposed programme. There will be two specific sections to the five-day programme.

May 10 - 11 An examination of the learning process. The following headings will indicate the objectives of this section:

1. How we learn
2. Methods of Teaching Adults in a Seminar Conference
3. The Pattern and Plan of the Seminar-Conference

The second section from May 12 - 14 will cover more specific training subjects and will be under the direction of the general Seminar Chairman - J. A. Fletcher - General Safety Director, Massey Ferguson Industries Limited. The following subjects will be covered in comprehensive discussion sessions:

1. The Safety Engineer
2. Human Behaviour and Safety
3. Safety Training
4. Accident Records - Injury Rates
5. Audio - Visual Aids

All sessions will be held on the campus of Waterloo University.

The cost of the complete Seminar is \$155.00 per person. This does not include accommodation which will be available at the University.

Inquiries regarding eligibility for attendance at this Seminar as well as any other questions should be directed to the C.I.S.A. Office, Room 715, 159 Bay Street, Toronto 1, Ontario, so that they can be promptly referred to Mr. Fletcher or members of his Committee.

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ACCIDENT STATISTICS  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>                    | <u>January<br/>1965</u> | <u>April 1964<br/>to<br/>Jan. 1965</u> | <u>January<br/>1964</u> | <u>April 1963<br/>to<br/>Jan. 1964</u> |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Post Office                                        | 661                     | 3,691                                  | 573                     | 3,252                                  |
| National Defence                                   | 384                     | 4,136                                  | 400                     | 4,258                                  |
| Public Works                                       | 113                     | 936                                    | 59                      | 745                                    |
| Transport                                          | 88                      | 1,083                                  | 88                      | 942                                    |
| Northern Affairs & National Resources              | 69                      | 761                                    | 65                      | 693                                    |
| Veterans Affairs                                   | 68                      | 669                                    | 79                      | 644                                    |
| Agriculture                                        | 54                      | 669                                    | 51                      | 621                                    |
| Justice - Penitentiaries 32                        |                         |                                        |                         |                                        |
| R.C.M.P. <u>7</u>                                  | 39                      | 357                                    | 37                      | 278                                    |
| National Health & Welfare                          | 35                      | 279                                    | 37                      | 253                                    |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation                  | 31                      | 314                                    | 45                      | 344                                    |
| Polymer Corporation Limited                        | 29                      | 235                                    | 39                      | 270                                    |
| Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited               | 28                      | 142                                    | 23                      | 209                                    |
| National Harbours Board                            | 28                      | 267                                    | 35                      | 333                                    |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority                      | 27                      | 184                                    | 22                      | 218                                    |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise 15             |                         |                                        |                         |                                        |
| Taxation <u>9</u>                                  | 24                      | 239                                    | 22                      | 201                                    |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited                    | 17                      | 130                                    | 10                      | 101                                    |
| Forestry                                           | 16                      | 118                                    | 4                       | 71                                     |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission                  | 13                      | 126                                    | 10                      | 85                                     |
| Mines and Technical Surveys                        | 12                      | 165                                    | 11                      | 141                                    |
| Defence Research Board                             | 12                      | 124                                    | 20                      | 181                                    |
| National Research Council                          | 12                      | 116                                    | 14                      | 115                                    |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation             | 11                      | 67                                     | 3                       | 46                                     |
| Citizenship and Immigration                        | 11                      | 85                                     | 3                       | 47                                     |
| Board of Grain Commissioners                       | 10                      | 39                                     | Nil                     | Nil                                    |
| Canadian Arsenal Limited                           | 10                      | 69                                     | 4                       | 61                                     |
| Fisheries                                          | 8                       | 124                                    | 4                       | 105                                    |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau                | 8                       | 46                                     | 5                       | 57                                     |
| National Capital Commission                        | 7                       | 87                                     | 8                       | 65                                     |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics (1)                  | 6                       | 6                                      | Nil                     | Nil                                    |
| Comptroller of the Treasury                        | 5                       | 46                                     | 2                       | 40                                     |
| Fisheries Research Board                           | 4                       | 61                                     | 4                       | 60                                     |
| Trade and Commerce                                 | 4                       | 66                                     | 7                       | 64                                     |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corporation   | 3                       | 19                                     | 1                       | 7                                      |
| Defence Production                                 | 3                       | 23                                     | 2                       | 17                                     |
| Emergency Measures Organization                    | 3                       | 6                                      | Nil                     | 4                                      |
| Northern Transportation Company, Limited           | 3                       | 74                                     | Nil                     | 71                                     |
| Eldorado Aviation Limited                          | 2                       | 9                                      | 1                       | 5                                      |
| External Affairs                                   | 2                       | 18                                     | Nil                     | 8                                      |
| House of Commons                                   | 2                       | 33                                     | 2                       | 28                                     |
| Labour                                             | 2                       | 7                                      | 1                       | 12                                     |
| National Film Board                                | 2                       | 15                                     | Nil                     | 10                                     |
| Northern Canada Power Commission                   | 2                       | 37                                     | 3                       | 48                                     |
| Public Archives                                    | 2                       | 7                                      | Nil                     | 2                                      |
| Secretary of State                                 | 2                       | 9                                      | Nil                     | 4                                      |
| Board of Broadcast Governors                       | 1                       | 1                                      | Nil                     | Nil                                    |
| Industry                                           | 1                       | 2                                      | Nil                     | Nil                                    |
| Royal Canadian Mint                                | 1                       | 54                                     | 6                       | 41                                     |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition | Nil                     | 4                                      | Nil                     | Nil                                    |
| Finance                                            | Nil                     | 5                                      | Nil                     | 9                                      |
| International Pacific Salmon-Fisheries Commission  | Nil                     | 2                                      | Nil                     | 2                                      |
| Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism | Nil                     | 1                                      | Nil                     | Nil                                    |
| Library of Parliament                              | Nil                     | 2                                      | Nil                     | Nil                                    |
| Civil Service Commission                           | Nil                     | 5                                      | 1                       | 7                                      |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited                | Nil                     | 6                                      | Nil                     | 3                                      |

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| <u>Departments and Agencies (Cont'd.)</u> | <u>January<br/>1965</u> | <u>April 1964<br/>to<br/>Jan. 1965</u> | <u>January<br/>1964</u> | <u>April 1963<br/>to<br/>Jan. 1964</u> |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Farm Credit Corporation                   | Nil                     | 1                                      | Nil                     | 1                                      |
| Canadian Maritime Commission              | Nil                     | 2                                      | Nil                     | Nil                                    |
| National Museum of Canada                 | Nil                     | 6                                      | Nil                     | Nil                                    |
| Privy Council Office                      | Nil                     | 4                                      | Nil                     | 3                                      |
| Queen's Printer                           | Nil                     | 1                                      | Nil                     | Nil                                    |
| The Senate                                | Nil                     | 2                                      | Nil                     | 2                                      |
| Canadian Commercial Corporation           | Nil                     | Nil                                    | Nil                     | 5                                      |
| Crown Assets Corporation                  | Nil                     | Nil                                    | Nil                     | 1                                      |
| National Energy Board                     | Nil                     | Nil                                    | Nil                     | 1                                      |
| Royal Commission on Pilotage              | Nil                     | Nil                                    | Nil                     | 1                                      |
| National Gallery of Canada                | Nil                     | Nil                                    | Nil                     | 1                                      |
| Council of the Northwest Territories      | Nil                     | Nil                                    | Nil                     | 2                                      |
| Office of the Chief Electoral<br>Officer  | Nil                     | Nil                                    | Nil                     | 12                                     |
| TOTALS -                                  | <u>1,875</u>            | <u>15,797</u>                          | <u>1,701</u>            | <u>14,807</u>                          |

(1) Effective January 6, 1965, Dominion Bureau of Statistics has the status of a Department.

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES



CANADA

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

Department  
of  
Labour

COMPENSATION BRANCH

BULLETIN NO. 136MARCH 1965SLIGHT DECLINE IN ACCIDENTS  
SHOWN IN TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

The Report of claims for work injuries of the employees of the Public Service of Canada that were settled during 1963-64, has now been published. This statistical report reflects a decrease of 117 incidents in the total accident situation in the Public Service over that of 1962-63. However, this was made possible by a reduction in the area of minor injuries: the other classifications, i.e., compensation, injury leave, permanent disabilities and fatalities all showed an upward trend. Some of these serious accidents were beyond the control of those concerned, for example the airline crash which took the lives of eight executives, but there were many other situations where a little more caution, better training or supervision could have eliminated a good portion of them.

HIGHLIGHTS  
OF THE YEAR

The approximate number of employees covered increased slightly to a little over 228,000: they were employed by 101 departments and agencies, six more than in the previous year.

The number of work injuries reported totalled 17,965 a decrease of 117 from 1962-63. They were made up of -

- 10,735 Minor Injuries
- 2,806 Compensation cases
- 4,004 Injury Leave cases
- 19 Permanent Disabilities
- 25 Fatalities
- 376 Disallowed claims

With a total Public Service employment under the Act of about 228 and 17,222 claims settled, approximately -

one employee in every 13 had an accident of some kind

one employee in every 33 had an accident causing loss of time

one employee in every 2,355 had a claim for permanent disability

one employee in every 10,857 died as a result of an employment-connected accident.

The frequency rates for 55 departments and agencies range from a low of .22 to a high of 260.42. The frequency rate for the Public Service as a whole was 13.93.



The total cost of all compensation benefits paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund was \$2,589,056 (down 2.6% from 1962-63). This sum does not include the amounts paid to the ten provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for their services under the Act and which for the calendar year totalled \$325,076. A total of \$384,453 was recovered from certain Crown agencies.

About one-third of the \$2,589,056 paid in benefits was for hospital and medical costs. The remaining two-thirds were for compensating the income loss of injured or deceased employees.

Salary paid, in lieu of compensation, under the injury leave provisions amounted to \$800,015, an increase of \$82,345 or 11.5% over last year.

Including the expenses for administration charged by the ten provincial compensation agencies, the compensation benefits and the salaries paid in lieu of compensation, the direct cost of the accidents and injuries suffered by persons employed in the federal Public Service totalled \$3,329,694. This means that:

(a) injuries on duty cost approximately \$15.00 per person for all employees covered by the Act

(b) the average cost of each minor injury was \$11.00

(c) the average cost of each disabling injury was \$354.00.

The total number of actual days lost (excluding waiting periods) was 138,406. This is equivalent to the year-round employment of about 530 employees.

The most common injuries by "Part of Body" and "Nature of Injury" were:

|                      |                |       |                          |         |       |
|----------------------|----------------|-------|--------------------------|---------|-------|
| <u>Part of Body:</u> | Hands          | - 29% | <u>Nature of Injury:</u> | Bruises | - 43% |
|                      | Back and Spine | - 14% |                          | Cuts    | - 19% |
|                      | Legs           | - 13% |                          | Sprains | - 15% |

Four large departments employing 44% of those covered by the Act, accounted for 60% of disbursements and 62% of claims.

At the end of the year 1,696 monthly pensions were being paid: 1,203 to employees and former employees, 276 to widows, 211 to dependent children of deceased employees and 6 to orphans.

#### FATAL ACCIDENTS

There was a marked increase in fatal accidents reported that year - 28 employees lost their lives as a result of work-connected accidents. Whatever the number of fatal accidents it is not possible to assess the total effect in social or economic terms. Each in its own way is a distinct tragedy of immeasurable consequences. All these losses are to be deplored.

It will be evident from the following brief particulars of several of these occurrences, that some were beyond the immediate control of the persons involved. However, it is equally obvious that several of these incidents could have been prevented had sound safety procedures been followed. All of which adds up to the need for greater and continuing effort to promote safety-consciousness at all times.





- April 12, 1963 - The deceased was returning from a lighthouse by means of a scoot. The rudder caught on the edge of the ice, he lost control which caused the scoot to swerve and roll over, crushing his head.
- April 20, 1963 - A caretaker was the victim of an explosion of an unknown nature - presumed to be a time bomb.
- May 2, 1963 - The victim was stabbed by two inmates when he entered their cell. He later died from gun shot wounds received during the attempt to release him.
- June 28, 1963 - A miner was killed as a result of a fall down an ore pass, a vertical drop of 450 feet. It is believed that he was attempting to free a jammed mine car at the dump.
- July 31, 1963 - A chartered aircraft, engaged in moving the victim from one camp to another, crashed. There were no witnesses; both pilot and passenger were killed.
- Sept. 3, 1963 - The victim lost his hand-hold or foot-hold while descending from the grid to the fly gallery, a distance of 5½ feet, in a broadcasting studio. He died the next day.
- Sept. 25, 1963 - The deceased, a miner, while reaching for sample bags which were on top of a moving train motor, had his lamp cord caught on the end of a 3 ton car, which pulled him off balance. His body became lodged between the car and the spill board timber. The injuries sustained caused almost instant death.
- Sept. 30, 1963 - A group of technical officers were proceeding by private motor car to attend a convention. They became involved in a highway motor accident. One was killed, the other seriously injured.
- Oct. 11, 1963 - A 10' outboard motor boat was launched from shore with 3 men aboard. The outboard motor failed to operate and the boat was swept towards the rapids above a falls. One man swam to shore, the other two employees were swept over the falls, only one body has been recovered.
- Oct. 17, 1963 - The deceased was electrocuted while assisting with maintenance work on a radio transmitter. It would appear that he grounded the instrument by means of his left index finger, through his body to a metal conduit on the floor.
- Nov. 29, 1963 - While in travel status, 8 executives were killed when a jetliner crashed at Ste. Therese de Blainville, P.Q.
- Dec. 20, 1963 - During a violent storm, two lighthouse keepers left their lighthouse to proceed to the landing place and have not been seen or heard of since. It is assumed that they were blown or washed off the island into the sea.
- Feb. 17, 1964 - An employee was helping to repair an overhead electric door and while kneeling on a scaffold, fell head first to the pavement from a height of approximately 10' 6".
- Feb. 22, 1964 - The exact details are not known. A lighthouse keeper was found semi-conscious suffering from second degree burns and inhaled smoke caused by an explosion that occurred, presumably, while he was lighting the lamp.
- March 8, 1964 - The deceased was proceeding to his new place of employment and became involved in an automobile accident.
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As shown in the Report no fewer than 18 departments and agencies had incurred frequency rates higher than the average for the Public Service as a whole, namely 13.93. During the last six years this average has ranged between 13.20 and 14.00 so while this is no cause for complacency, it may be regarded as fairly normal.



Some improvement has been shown in the Public Service this year but there is still much to be done before conditions can be considered as satisfactory. Departments and agencies can do more to assist in the continuing campaign to reduce this drain on their most valuable asset - their personnel. This can be done by establishing joint safety committees where the employees could feel free to express their opinions on the work environments and processes, by conducting safety training courses, and by providing safe workplaces and protective equipment.

A number of departments and agencies have already done this and have demonstrated that worthwhile results can be achieved. It now remains for the others to undertake similar accident prevention programmes according to the seriousness of the problem in their establishments. Only by such sustained organized efforts can we hope to improve this dismal situation. Certainly, at least those 18 departments and agencies referred to above, whose accident frequency rate is higher than the average should seriously consider intensifying their efforts so that their safety programme will be more effective.

The Accident Prevention and Compensation Branch maintains a safety advisory service which is available to all. We are happy to work closely with those officials who are directly concerned with the promotion of accident prevention.

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A Safety Training Course for Industrial Supervisors is being held from May 30th to June 4th, 1965, at Dalhousie University.

The Course is conducted by the Institute for Public Affairs, Dalhousie University, and is sponsored by the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association.

In order to carry on the Course it is necessary to have at least fifteen registrations and not more than twenty-five. There have been a number who have signified they will be attending this year, so do not delay in making your arrangements. More information on this Course will be available in a few weeks. Those attending will "live in" as this is an intensive course and sessions will start at 8:30 a.m. and continue throughout the day and into the evening. The cost of the course this year will be \$100.00 including living allowances.

- Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association  
Newsletter - January 1965.

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ACCIDENT STATISTICS  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| Departments and Agencies                                     | April 1964<br>to<br>February 1965 |           | April 1963<br>to<br>February 1964 |           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
|                                                              | February<br>1965                  | Feb. 1965 | February<br>1964                  | Feb. 1964 |
| Post Office                                                  | 598                               | 4,289     | 368                               | 3,620     |
| National Defence                                             | 386                               | 4,522     | 466                               | 4,724     |
| Public Works                                                 | 88                                | 1,024     | 66                                | 811       |
| Transport                                                    | 86                                | 1,169     | 84                                | 1,026     |
| Veterans Affairs                                             | 76                                | 745       | 42                                | 686       |
| Agriculture                                                  | 64                                | 733       | 69                                | 690       |
| Northern Affairs and National Resources                      | 52                                | 813       | 58                                | 751       |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation                            | 48                                | 362       | 43                                | 387       |
| National Harbours Board                                      | 40                                | 307       | 31                                | 364       |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise 15<br>Taxation <u>22</u> | 37                                | 276       | 27                                | 228       |
| Justice - Penitentiaries 27<br>R.C.M.P. <u>4</u>             | 31                                | 388       | 31                                | 309       |
| National Health and Welfare                                  | 31                                | 310       | 31                                | 284       |
| Polymer Corporation Limited                                  | 29                                | 264       | 29                                | 299       |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority                                | 24                                | 208       | 25                                | 243       |
| Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited                         | 18                                | 160       | 15                                | 224       |
| Defence Research Board                                       | 17                                | 141       | 11                                | 192       |
| Mines and Technical Surveys                                  | 14                                | 179       | 8                                 | 149       |
| National Research Council                                    | 13                                | 129       | 14                                | 129       |
| Citizenship and Immigration                                  | 12                                | 97        | 2                                 | 49        |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission                            | 12                                | 138       | 14                                | 99        |
| Canadian Arsensals Limited                                   | 11                                | 80        | 4                                 | 65        |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation                       | 11                                | 78        | 6                                 | 52        |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited                              | 9                                 | 139       | 25                                | 126       |
| Fisheries                                                    | 6                                 | 130       | 12                                | 117       |
| Trade and Commerce                                           | 6                                 | 72        | 10                                | 74        |
| Forestry                                                     | 5                                 | 123       | 8                                 | 79        |
| Northern Canada Power Commission                             | 5                                 | 42        | Nil                               | 48        |
| Royal Canadian Mint                                          | 5                                 | 59        | 8                                 | 49        |
| Comptroller of the Treasury                                  | 4                                 | 50        | 4                                 | 44        |
| Emergency Measures Organization                              | 4                                 | 10        | Nil                               | 4         |
| National Capital Commission                                  | 4                                 | 91        | 3                                 | 68        |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics                                | 3                                 | 9         | Nil                               | Nil       |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau                          | 3                                 | 49        | 6                                 | 63        |
| Board of Grain Commissioners                                 | 2                                 | 41        | Nil                               | Nil       |
| Defence Production                                           | 2                                 | 25        | 4                                 | 21        |
| Eldorado Aviation Limited                                    | 2                                 | 11        | Nil                               | 5         |
| External Affairs                                             | 2                                 | 20        | 1                                 | 9         |
| Fisheries Research Board                                     | 2                                 | 63        | 4                                 | 64        |
| House of Commons                                             | 2                                 | 35        | 4                                 | 32        |
| National Film Board                                          | 2                                 | 17        | Nil                               | 10        |
| Secretary of State                                           | 2                                 | 11        | Nil                               | 4         |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World<br>Exhibition        | 1                                 | 5         | Nil                               | Nil       |
| Industry                                                     | 1                                 | 3         | Nil                               | Nil       |
| National Library                                             | 1                                 | 1         | Nil                               | Nil       |
| National Museum                                              | 1                                 | 7         | Nil                               | Nil       |
| The Seaway International Bridge Corporation<br>Limited       | 1                                 | 1         | Nil                               | Nil       |
| The Senate                                                   | 1                                 | 3         | Nil                               | 2         |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunications<br>Corporation          | Nil                               | 19        | 2                                 | 9         |
| Northern Transportation Company Limited                      | Nil                               | 74        | Nil                               | 71        |
| Labour                                                       | Nil                               | 7         | 1                                 | 13        |
| Public Archives                                              | Nil                               | 7         | Nil                               | 2         |
| Board of Broadcast Governors                                 | Nil                               | 1         | Nil                               | Nil       |
| Finance                                                      | Nil                               | 5         | Nil                               | 9         |
| International Pacific Salmon Fisheries<br>Commission         | Nil                               | 2         | Nil                               | 2         |
| Royal Commission on Bilingualism and<br>Biculturalism        | Nil                               | 1         | Nil                               | Nil       |
| Library of Parliament                                        | Nil                               | 2         | Nil                               | Nil       |

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| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>       | February     | April 1964                    | February     | April 1963                    |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
|                                       | <u>1965</u>  | <u>to</u><br><u>Feb. 1965</u> | <u>1964</u>  | <u>to</u><br><u>Feb. 1964</u> |
| Civil Service Commission              | Nil          | 5                             | 1            | 8                             |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited   | Nil          | 6                             | 1            | 4                             |
| Farm Credit Corporation               | Nil          | 1                             | Nil          | 1                             |
| Canadian Maritime Commission          | Nil          | 2                             | Nil          | Nil                           |
| Privy Council Office                  | Nil          | 4                             | Nil          | 3                             |
| Queen's Printer                       | Nil          | 1                             | Nil          | Nil                           |
| Office of the Chief Electoral Officer | Nil          | Nil                           | 1            | 13                            |
| Canadian Commercial Corporation       | Nil          | Nil                           | Nil          | 5                             |
| Crown Assets Corporation              | Nil          | Nil                           | Nil          | 1                             |
| National Energy Board                 | Nil          | Nil                           | Nil          | 1                             |
| Royal Commission on Pilotsge          | Nil          | Nil                           | Nil          | 1                             |
| National Gallery of Canada            | Nil          | Nil                           | Nil          | 1                             |
| Council of the Northwest Territories  | Nil          | Nil                           | Nil          | 2                             |
| TOTALS -                              | <u>1,774</u> | <u>17,571</u>                 | <u>1,539</u> | <u>16,346</u>                 |

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

Department  
of  
Labour

COMPENSATION BRANCH

BULLETIN NO. 137APRIL 1965WHAT WOULD  
YOU DO?

An article in the January - February 1965, issue of "News-Mag" published by Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited has some very practical things to say to the car driver about what to do or what not to do to prevent carbon monoxide poisoning: It reads as follows:

"You can't escape it. Even the most cautious driver must expect to be faced with a driving emergency.

Emergencies call for quick action. Before reading the answer to this emergency problem try to figure out what you would do.

You are driving on a winter day. You gradually become aware of a headache, a tightness across the forehead, trouble with your vision, and finally, a creeping feeling of nausea. What would you do?

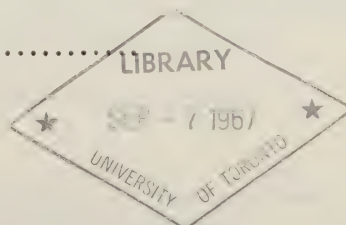
ANSWER: These are the classic symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning. If you're in traffic, immediately open the nearest window. It is best to turn the wing window so the fresh air strikes you in the face. Park as soon as you can and get out of the car. Walk around.

DO NOT DRIVE AGAIN. Find a policeman or call a taxi - ask to be taken to your doctor or to the emergency entrance of the nearest hospital.

Chances are the fresh air, or a few whiffs of oxygen, properly administered will set you straight again in a short time. But your brain has been poisoned and you need medical attention.

Have your car's exhaust system thoroughly checked without delay.

TIP: The threat of carbon monoxide poisoning can generally be avoided by driving with a window open."





WHODUNIT,  
NOT WHATDUNIT???

From the way some people talk about how they got hurt, you'd think they were the most innocent victims. They say:

"It fell on my foot."

"It hit me in the eye."

"It punctured my finger."

To hear them tell it, inanimate objects are on the warpath.....  
 out to get us.

- Tools, equipment and materials injure us only because we let them.
- Machines don't reach out and bite fingers.
- Heavy objects don't jump out of hands and stamp on toes.
- Electric circuits don't play dead.
- Chemicals don't squirt themselves into eyes.

People are the real instigators of the action. Even if you can't prevent the action, you can prevent the injury by using protective equipment.

- Safety News, Chicago, Ill.

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ANTS DO IT  
TCO

The following interesting little story was taken from the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association's News Letter:

"The ant is supposed to be a model of hardworking efficiency. However, ants have one bad habit in common with human beings. Watch a crew of ants streaming back and forth on their jobs and see what happens if you poke a few of them around. The whole gang gets excited and they skitter around in all directions and fall over one another. In short the wise little ants present a pretty sorry picture of disorganization in an emergency. Some workers do the same sort of thing when an accident occurs. In their curiosity about the immediate excitement they seem to overlook the fact that they may hamper aid to the victim and may even cause other accidents with their heedless milling around. Unless you can really do something to help, stick to your job when an accident occurs. Let's not have ants in our plants."

- Courtesy of the Lone Star News,  
 Bonner Springs, Kansas.

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BEWARE OF THE  
TIGER

Safety rules are a nuisance! They restrict you from doing what you want to do in the way you want to do it. You would think that the man who wrote safety rules must have been an old fuddy-duddy, who couldn't stand to see people having fun.....that he sat down with his aching corns and wrote the safety rules much the way some musicians compose music at one sitting.

Such is not the case. Safety rules were written with the splinters of human bones dipped in human blood. The rules began to be written before man even began to think. They perhaps were what started him to think in the first place.

Man crawling around in the prehistoric age had no safety rules; he had no language either. He noticed that a furry looking animal with yellow stripes was eating his wife and children. He had a thought (his first one): "that beast is no friend" then a second thought: "he is an enemy."

Then came the first invention in the history of mankind - he made a safety rule: "Beware of the tiger."

The first safety rule was perhaps just a screech emitted in the same key every time a tiger was sighted. It was annoying to the people who had to stop doing whatever they were doing, and go climb a tree or crawl under a rock. It was annoying, but the tigers began to get skinny, and people became more numerous.

Following the same line of thought, he decided that the lion, too, was an enemy, and invented a different screech for the lion, and another safety rule. People who were annoyed at having to run for their lives now for the first time knew from what they were running, without first having seen it for themselves.

The tragic thing about safety rules is that they were slow in being made. Many people had to be eaten by the tiger and the lion before the rules came into existence.

How much nicer it would have been if the man who invented the emery wheel also made a sign at the same time and hung it over the machine saying, "Wear goggles, but no gloves, when using this machine." Think of the countless mangled hands and sightless eyes, and lives lost during that interval between the invention of the grinding wheel and the hanging of that annoying safety sign above it!

In the event that an accident should befall you, it is conceivable that the man the company has to train to take your job will be a better worker than you; or that the man your widow marries will be a better man than you are; or your children's stepfather will be better for them than you.

But - why put it to a test?

The person who gains the most by following a safety rule is you!

(Courtesy of the St.Louis Chapter of the  
American Society of Safety Engineers)

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# LITTLE HURTS CAN LEAD TO BIG TROUBLE

Tens of thousands of what are termed "minor injuries" are caused and will continue to be caused in industrial plants. Fingers, arms, feet and other parts of the body receive cuts, abrasions and lacerations which busy workers, hurrying at their tasks, do not consider of sufficient importance to warrant a trip to the First-Aid room. They just let them go at that, giving the germ of infection a wide-open invitation to walk right in and start its destructive work.

Lives and limbs are being lost from this neglect and every man in our plants should clearly understand that the First-Aid department is maintained for only one purpose, to be promptly used when minor injuries occur to save a minor injury from causing a serious or even fatal result.

- Canada Cement Safety Newsletter,  
January 1965.

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## ALL IN THE LINE OF DUTY

Many unusual incidents are reported to this Branch but this one is in a class by itself. Briefly the facts are: Last December a letter carrier while delivering mail to a bank in Montreal, was confronted by robbers inside the bank. One of the thugs pushed the postman down onto the floor and ordered him to stay in that position and not to touch anything. Although roughly handled he did not appear to be injured. Following the arrival of the police the postman started to leave the bank but was advised to report the matter to his supervisor immediately. However, being conscientious about his job he made an attempt to continue his work but found it impossible. When he went back to the post office a doctor who was called to examine him found him suffering from shock. After medication and rest for a few days he was able to resume his normal duties.

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## A FEW MORE "TOM SWIFTIES"

"I took the guard off my machine," he said offhandedly.

"Soda can burn badly," he said caustically.

"Grab a fire extinguisher," he said hotly.

"I'm wearing safety shoes," he said archly.

"Eye protection seems so unnecessary," he said blindly.

"Keep out from under suspended loads," he said flatly.

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ACCIDENT STATISTICS  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| Departments and Agencies               | March<br>1965 | April 1964<br>to<br>March 1965 | March<br>1964 | April 1963<br>to<br>March 1964 |
|----------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| Post Office                            | 562           | 4,851                          | 420           | 4,040                          |
| National Defence                       | 476           | 4,998                          | 455           | 5,179                          |
| Public Works                           | 99            | 1,123                          | 70            | 881                            |
| Transport                              | 91            | 1,260                          | 82            | 1,108                          |
| Agriculture                            | 81            | 814                            | 49            | 739                            |
| Veterans Affairs                       | 79            | 824                            | 70            | 756                            |
| Northern Affairs & National Resources  | 66            | 879                            | 97            | 848                            |
| Justice - Penitentiaries 52            |               |                                |               |                                |
| R.C.M.P. 7                             | 59            | 447                            | 31            | 340                            |
| National Health & Welfare              | 38            | 348                            | 21            | 305                            |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise 23 |               |                                |               |                                |
| Taxation 15                            | 38            | 314                            | 24            | 252                            |
| Polymer Corporation Limited            | 28            | 292                            | 22            | 321                            |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation      | 27            | 389                            | 37            | 424                            |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority          | 26            | 234                            | 28            | 271                            |
| Defence Research Board                 | 22            | 163                            | 14            | 206                            |
| National Harbours Board                | 20            | 327                            | 32            | 396                            |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited     | 19            | 179                            | 19            | 243                            |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited        | 16            | 155                            | 10            | 136                            |
| National Research Council              | 16            | 145                            | 11            | 140                            |
| Mines & Technical Surveys              | 13            | 192                            | 9             | 158                            |
| Citizenship and Immigration            | 12            | 109                            | 12            | 61                             |
| Trade and Commerce                     | 12            | 84                             | 3             | 77                             |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission      | 12            | 150                            | 10            | 109                            |
| Forestry                               | 11            | 134                            | 15            | 94                             |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation | 10            | 88                             | 11            | 63                             |
| Comptroller of the Treasury            | 9             | 59                             | 4             | 48                             |
| Northern Canada Power Commission       | 7             | 49                             | 4             | 52                             |
| National Capital Commission            | 6             | 97                             | 9             | 77                             |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau    | 6             | 55                             | 4             | 67                             |
| Canadian Arsenal Limited               | 4             | 84                             | 8             | 73                             |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics          | 4             | 13                             | Nil           | Nil                            |
| Fisheries                              | 4             | 134                            | 4             | 121                            |
| Royal Canadian Mint                    | 4             | 63                             | 9             | 58                             |
| Board of Grain Commissioners           | 3             | 44                             | Nil           | Nil                            |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited    | 3             | 9                              | 1             | 5                              |
| Fisheries Research Board               | 3             | 66                             | 6             | 70                             |
| Defence Production                     | 2             | 27                             | Nil           | 20                             |
| National Library                       | 2             | 3                              | Nil           | Nil                            |
| Public Archives                        | 2             | 9                              | Nil           | 2                              |
| Emergency Measures Organization        | 1             | 11                             | 1             | 5                              |
| External Affairs                       | 1             | 21                             | 3             | 12                             |
| Northern Transportation Co. Limited    | 1             | 75                             | Nil           | 71                             |
| Privy Council Office                   | 1             | 5                              | Nil           | 3                              |
| Eldorado Aviation Limited              | Nil           | 11                             | 2             | 7                              |
| House of Commons                       | Nil           | 35                             | 1             | 33                             |
| National Film Board                    | Nil           | 17                             | 3             | 13                             |
| Secretary of State                     | Nil           | 11                             | 1             | 5                              |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967      |               |                                |               |                                |
| World Exhibition                       | Nil           | 5                              | Nil           | Nil                            |
| Industry                               | Nil           | 3                              | Nil           | Nil                            |
| National Museum                        | Nil           | 7                              | Nil           | Nil                            |
| The Seaway International Bridge        |               |                                |               |                                |
| Corporation Limited                    | Nil           | 1                              | Nil           | Nil                            |
| The Senate                             | Nil           | 3                              | 2             | 4                              |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunications   |               |                                |               |                                |
| Corporation                            | Nil           | 19                             | 1             | 10                             |
| Labour                                 | Nil           | 7                              | Nil           | 13                             |
| Board of Broadcast Governors           | Nil           | 1                              | Nil           | Nil                            |
| Finance                                | Nil           | 5                              | 2             | 11                             |
| International Pacific Salmon           |               |                                |               |                                |
| Fisheries Commission                   | Nil           | 2                              | 1             | 3                              |
| Royal Commission on Bilingualism       |               |                                |               |                                |
| and Biculturalism                      | Nil           | 1                              | Nil           | Nil                            |



| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>          | <u>March<br/>1965</u> | <u>April 1964<br/>to<br/>March 1965</u> | <u>March<br/>1964</u> | <u>April 1963<br/>to<br/>March 1964</u> |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Library of Parliament                    | Nil                   | 2                                       | Nil                   | Nil                                     |
| Civil Service Commission                 | Nil                   | 5                                       | Nil                   | 8                                       |
| Farm Credit Corporation                  | Nil                   | 1                                       | 1                     | 2                                       |
| Canadian Maritime Commission             | Nil                   | 2                                       | Nil                   | Nil                                     |
| Queen's Printer                          | Nil                   | 1                                       | Nil                   | Nil                                     |
| Office of the Chief Electoral<br>Officer | Nil                   | Nil                                     | Nil                   | 13                                      |
| Canadian Commercial Corporation          | Nil                   | Nil                                     | Nil                   | 5                                       |
| Crown Assets Corporation                 | Nil                   | Nil                                     | Nil                   | 1                                       |
| National Energy Board                    | Nil                   | Nil                                     | Nil                   | 1                                       |
| Royal Commission on Pilotage             | Nil                   | Nil                                     | Nil                   | 1                                       |
| National Gallery of Canada               | Nil                   | Nil                                     | Nil                   | 1                                       |
| Council of the Northwest Territories     | Nil                   | Nil                                     | Nil                   | 2                                       |
| <hr/>                                    |                       |                                         |                       |                                         |
| TOTAL -                                  | <u>1,896</u>          | <u>19,467</u>                           | <u>1,619</u>          | <u>17,965</u>                           |

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## MONTHLY



## BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

Department  
of  
Labour

COMPENSATION BRANCH

BULLETIN NO. 138MAY 1965ANNUAL SAFETY CONFERENCE  
I.A.P.A. (ONTARIO)

Approximately 4,500 delegates attended the sessions of this conference held on April 5 & 6, 1965, and which spotlighted the 50th anniversary of the I.A.P.A.

The Public Service of Canada was well represented by more than 50 persons from the Department of Mines & Technical Surveys, Eldorado Mining & Refining Ltd., National Research Council, Defence Production, National Defence, Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., Polymer Corporation Ltd., St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, Labour and others.

The industrial safety equipment exhibition where 59 exhibitors showed the latest in safety equipment and training material was an outstanding display and visitors could not help but be impressed by the variety of safety devices available to safeguard the workers. In addition the exhibitors form a concentrated group of safety experts who can do much to provide technical advice and assist safety officers in solving their particular problems.

Mr. J. S. Bowman, Safety and Loss Prevention Manager, United States Plywood Corporation, startled some delegates when he said: "Most production workers are sick and tired of hearing of safety rules, safety slogans and safety committees."

He went on to say that he did not advocate the dropping of the old safety procedures at once but he thought that accident prevention must be more closely aligned with regular operations if we are to achieve the desired results. Employers should talk in terms of job procedures placing accident prevention where it belongs - as an essential part of operations.

This line of thought was followed by several speakers during the discussions, particularly so by Mr. H. W. Mogg, the retiring President of the I.A.P.A. who said: "Safety is like religion, the basic fundamentals and principles do not change. The following of safety measures must be an integral part of production, not a by-product."

Two discussions dealing with safety legislation were particularly interesting, as was the workshop for senior safety directors.

This annual conference is becoming a must for those interested in accident prevention and it is hoped that there will be an even greater attendance from the Public Service next year.

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THE REPORTING OF  
EARNINGS OF CLAIMANTS

The Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario has requested that particular attention should be given to the correct method of supplying information on claimant's earnings on Form 7 - Employer's Report of Accident.

With respect to a salaried employee, the gross monthly salary at the time of the accident should be shown. An employer should not attempt to break down the monthly salary into weekly amounts. If an employee has been working for less than one month when injured, his monthly rate and date of appointment should be shown.

In the case of a prevailing rate employee, it is necessary to show the gross earnings without deductions week by week for the four weeks immediately before the accident. The earnings for the week in which the accident occurred should not be included unless the period of employment is less than four weeks. Dates and causes of lost time during this four week period, if any, should be specified.

We ask those responsible in each department or agency to follow this practice. Your cooperation will facilitate the processing of claims and so avoid additional correspondence.

ALL EMPLOYERS PLEASE NOTE

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BUILDING STANDARDS  
FOR THE HANDICAPPED

Supplement No.7 to the National Building Code of Canada which has just been released, is intended to make public buildings more accessible to and usable by the physically handicapped without assistance.

As a supplement to the National Building Code this document has no automatic mandatory application when the Code is adopted for use by federal, provincial or municipal governments. It is a highly practical guide to those interested in the design and construction of buildings. It describes and illustrates a number of provisions for making the premises directly usable by the physically handicapped - and more convenient to everyone.

An insignia has been incorporated in the Code designed for use as a directional sign to building entrances usable by semi-ambulatory and non-ambulatory persons. This also can serve as an identification symbol on all facilities provided for the handicapped.

A limited number of copies of this Code are available through the Civilian Rehabilitation Branch, Department of Labour, Ottawa, whose Director Mr. Ian Campbell chaired the Committee that prepared this excellent booklet.

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CARELESSNESS PRINCIPAL  
CAUSE OF ACCIDENTS

During the I.A.P.A. Conference in Toronto last month, a number of interested people were asked what they felt were the main reasons or common causes of industrial accidents. Here are a few of the replies:

"Carelessness. Or the philosophy that accidents can happen to others, but never to us. That is taking safety for granted. Sometimes over-concentration on one job leads to accidents elsewhere. Accident prevention comes from continuous safety-mindedness."

"What are the reasons behind carelessness? Let's say preoccupation, which is a reflection of today's conditions - the stress and strain, the frustrations and distractions of the jet-age. These cause us to be susceptible to hazards of today's living. We must remind ourselves daily to be alert."

"Thoughtlessness. Victims can be extremely intelligent otherwise. Some workers are accident-prone. Perhaps these are misfits in their jobs. Safety education is for self-preservation. It should start in the home, at school, and continue all our lives. Accidents often happen when one momentarily relaxes safety-mindedness."

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MOSES TOO HAD HIS  
PHILOSOPHY OF SAFETY

As the Chairman of the Safety Committee of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers recently pointed out, even Moses was interested in safety. In Deuteronomy XXII,8, we find this admonition: "When thou buildest a new house, then thou shalt make a battlement for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thine house, if any man fall from thence."

The message seems clear since, in those days, people spent much time on their flat rooftops in the cool of the evening. Therefore, in our words, Moses probably meant: for lack of a railing, do not let your friends fall off the roof and get killed, lest you be held at fault.

In speculating about what Moses would have to say about our times and conditions, one can almost hear these words: "Thou shalt mount upon the rear of thy wagon, or thy combine, or other slow-moving vehicle a device called the SMV emblem so that it may serve to identify thee as moving slowly along the way and so that neither thee nor thy neighbor, who is moving in haste, may come to harm."

So be it!

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FAMILY TROUBLES  
MAY CAUSE ACCIDENTS

Apparently the hand that rocks the cradle often supplies the push behind the man who racks up his car! Especially if she nags, domineers, or perhaps worries or even fights with her husband, sweetheart, or son over personal or family problems just before he gets behind the wheel.

This is one of the findings of comprehensive studies now being made in Canada and the United States on what might be called the psychology of traffic accidents. Such a study was recently carried out in London as a joint St. Joseph's Hospital-University of Western Ontario project, in cooperation with the United States Government and the Ontario Department of Transport.

The findings of a group headed by Dr. William A. Tillman, chief of psychiatry at St. Joseph's Hospital, showed that much of the anxiety that drove male subjects to accidents stemmed from women - wives, mothers and sweethearts - although, as Dr. Tillman points out, "this is an over-simplification."

"There will always be nagging and domineering women," he said. The problem is not how to get rid of them, but how to deal with them within ourselves - in other words, how to learn to live with them."

The persons studied included professional, semi-professional, and white and blue-collar men from all economic levels - all of whom had just one thing in common:

A history of repeated accidents. "They felt that they weren't angry, but that the world around them was angry," said Dr. Tillman. "The accidents weren't their fault, but they had been blamed by an unfair authority - such as the courts, or society, who were acting against them. When this was explained to them, they could recall more of the situation that had made them angry or aggressive and that had led to the accident." Sometimes it was found that subjects of the study were so blinded with frustration and tension that they did not remember seeing stop-signs or traffic signals.

"Any progress we can make in learning more about the psychological factors behind traffic accidents, and how they can be treated by psychotherapy, is important. We have a long way to go in this field," Dr. Tillman concluded.

The complete findings of the London study will be published soon and studied by a medical research team of the British Motor Corporation of Canada Limited, currently working among BMC's 89,000 employees in England.

- Ottawa Times Weekly

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STATISTICS FOR START  
OF FISCAL YEAR

| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>                    | <u>April 1965</u> | <u>April 1964</u> |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Post Office                                        | 465               | 371               |
| National Defence                                   | 350               | 420               |
| Northern Affairs & National Resources              | 101               | 49                |
| Transport                                          | 100               | 112               |
| Public Works                                       | 86                | 75                |
| Veterans Affairs                                   | 66                | 64                |
| Agriculture                                        | 52                | 59                |
| Justice - Penitentiaries 30                        |                   |                   |
| R.C.M.P.       7                                   | 37                | 27                |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation                  | 34                | 34                |
| National Health & Welfare                          | 28                | 19                |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority                      | 26                | 17                |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise 16             |                   |                   |
| Taxation       8                                   | 24                | 31                |
| Polymer Corporation Limited                        | 21                | 21                |
| Citizenship & Immigration                          | 18                | 14                |
| National Harbours Board                            | 18                | 21                |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited                    | 16                | 20                |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited                 | 16                | 10                |
| National Research Council                          | 13                | 7                 |
| Fisheries                                          | 12                | 7                 |
| Mines & Technical Surveys                          | 11                | 7                 |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission                  | 10                | 20                |
| Canadian Arsenals Limited                          | 9                 | 3                 |
| Defence Research Board                             | 9                 | 7                 |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics                      | 8                 | Nil               |
| Forestry                                           | 7                 | 7                 |
| Board of Grain Commissioners                       | 6                 | Nil               |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau                | 6                 | 6                 |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation             | 6                 | 1                 |
| National Capital Commission                        | 6                 | 17                |
| Comptroller of the Treasury                        | 5                 | 7                 |
| Labour                                             | 5                 | 1                 |
| House of Commons                                   | 4                 | 3                 |
| National Film Board                                | 4                 | 1                 |
| Northern Canada Power Commission                   | 4                 | 1                 |
| Royal Canadian Mint                                | 4                 | 8                 |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited                | 3                 | 1                 |
| Trade and Commerce                                 | 3                 | 3                 |
| Civil Service Commission                           | 2                 | Nil               |
| Defence Production                                 | 2                 | 1                 |
| External Affairs                                   | 2                 | 3                 |
| Fisheries Research Board                           | 2                 | 2                 |
| Board of Broadcast Governors                       | 1                 | Nil               |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition | 1                 | Nil               |
| Crown Assets Disposal Corporation                  | 1                 | Nil               |
| Farm Credit Corporation                            | 1                 | Nil               |
| Finance                                            | 1                 | 1                 |
| Public Archives                                    | 1                 | 1                 |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation    | Nil               | 1                 |
| Northern Transportation Co. Limited                | Nil               | 1                 |
| Privy Council                                      | Nil               | 1                 |
| Secretary of State                                 | Nil               | 1                 |
| The Senate                                         | Nil               | 1                 |
|                                                    |                   |                   |
| TOTAL                                              | -                 |                   |
|                                                    | 1,607             | 1,484             |

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

BULLETIN NO. 139

Department  
of  
Labour

COMPENSATION BRANCH

JUNE 1965

TO REGULATE OR .....

A leader in industrial safety in British Columbia for the past 23 years has retired. Arthur Francis, WCB Director of Accident Prevention played an important role in getting labour and management to join forces to combat industrial injuries. He recently wrote:

"The control of hazardous circumstances in industry and the development of prudent behaviour by workmen cannot be accomplished solely by legislation. Regulations are an important part of the industrial safety effort but are valueless if a proper climate for their acceptance is lacking or if they are not strictly enforced.

To be acceptable and enforceable, regulations must be understandable in their phrasing and practical in their application. In some circumstances, hazards are not subject to regulatory control and some risk is involved wherever there is motion or utilization of any form of energy.

In many fields of industrial activity safety is dependant on the exercise of controls, and mandatory requirements are essential. Conversely, there are situations where complete freedom from control does not endanger workmen.

Between these two extremes, there is a great area not subject to regulation and enforcement, where hazards are present intermittently in varying degrees and where safety depends on experience, knowledge, judgment and foresight.

To attempt to stipulate all the permissive or prohibitive actions and circumstances would result in a state of confusion and give rise to pressures that would tend to undermine the sense of responsibility that is the inherent characteristic of the intelligent adult."

- "News Bulletin" British Columbia  
Workmen's Compensation Board.

HMC DOCKYARD, ESQUIMALT, B.C.  
RECEIVES 24 SAFETY AWARDS

Civil employee sections of the Canadian Forces' Naval Dockyard at Esquimalt, B.C., recently received twenty-four safety awards from the British Columbia Safety Council. The twenty-four awards consisted of 14 Gold, 4 Silver and 6 Bronze. They represent over 5 million hours of accident free operations. These awards are a good indication of what can be achieved by safety awareness, vigorous safety programs and active participation and support of safety efforts at all levels.

Congratulations!





BRIEFLY NOTED

Among the resolutions adopted at the 45th Annual Meeting of the Professional Institute of the Public Service of Canada held earlier this year, was one submitted by the Harrow Branch which reads as follows:

WHEREAS many officers in the conduct of their work in the public service of Canada travel on public highways and to an increasing extent on high speed limited-access highways in government-owned motor vehicles that are not equipped with sufficient accessories to reduce driving hazards to a minimum, and

WHEREAS some accessories are only obtainable through the government motor vehicle committee on proof of need,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Institute make representations to ensure that all government-owned vehicles travelling on public highways be equipped with a wind-shield washer, seat belts and a suitable side-view mirror as standard equipment.

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OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY  
SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

The report of the most significant - and the biggest - Canadian Labour Conference on Occupational Health and Safety that took place some time ago, is now available. At that Conference in North Bay, third in a series sponsored by the Canadian Labour Congress, 12 key speakers and 156 delegates combined their resources to provide information and expert opinion on a wide range of health and safety topics, including the following:

|                                |                                                            |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Industrial Diseases            | Programs of Industrial Accident<br>Prevention Associations |
| Noise: Effects and Control     | Off-the-Job Safety                                         |
| Air and Water Pollution        | Teamwork for Health and Safety -<br>Problems and Proposals |
| Radiation Protection in Canada |                                                            |

This material is available in a comprehensive report which includes the full text of the papers given at the Conference, a digest of the question and answer periods, and the final reporting session when nine delegate groups brought in their recommendations. Copies of this report are available through the Canadian Labour Congress, 100 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa, Canada. The cost of the complete report is \$1.25.

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SAFETY - A FACTOR  
ON EVALUATION FORM

The Department of Transport's current employee Performance Evaluation Form includes among the factors to be rated, "Safety Consciousness". This concern for the employee's attitude towards safety is an indication of the growing awareness in some parts of the Public Service of the importance of accident prevention. Other departments and agencies might with advantage follow the lead of D.O.T.

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It is recognized that during the past several years home, or rather away-from-home accidents, have contributed a far greater toll of employee deaths and injuries than industrial accidents. As a result of years of educating workers to "Be Safe At Work," many employees seem more than glad to leave their industrial safety training at the plant when they leave for the day. Industry's awareness that an accident occurring off-the-job, so to speak, interferes with the productivity of the plant, as well as being an economic problem to the injured person, has made it almost mandatory for safety engineers to include off-the-job safety instruction in their every day industrial program.

With today's home-power equipment, no employee can afford to work around the home without protective glasses, safety shoes, or dust respirators. Only recently, a research engineer brought in a safety shoe on which the steel toe cap had been cracked open by the contact force of a 24-inch revolving rotary lawn mower blade.

An employee's youngster had been operating a riding-type mower and was headed toward a tree. His actions indicated difficulty in steering. The employee quickly went to the operator's aid and tried to turn the handle, but just at that time the operator steered the mower toward the employee whose left foot became exposed to the area of the revolving rotary blade. The impact force kicked the foot far enough away so that the foot was exposed to the revolving blade only for a short period of time. No injury to the toes or foot was sustained, the employee escaped the economic problems associated with injuries, and the man's activity benefited by the employee being on the job without interruption and completing his work schedule.

The employee has most happily admitted that were it not for his employer's recommended industrial and off-the-job toe and foot protection program, which stressed the advantages and the need for such protection under certain conditions, he might not have considered wearing a pair of safety shoes for his chores at home. As a matter of fact, he had worn the shoes for a year before the accident happened. The \$10 spent for the shoes, pro-rated for a year, amounts to about 84 cents a month - inexpensive insurance to prevent an injury which could technically cost several hundreds or even thousands of dollars. Most of us spend many times this amount for premiums on health and life insurance policies, yet many can "never see the trees because of the forest" when it comes to protecting themselves from accidents.

To answer, perhaps, your latest thought. No, the youngster did not get a spanking, but received more education on the value of operating equipment in a safe manner.

- Safety Review

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WHEN WILL THEY  
EVER LEARN

Anyone who is familiar with folk song programs will recognize the title as part of a current popular song. When composed, the author was surely not thinking of accident prevention, but he voiced a question that has been asked thousands of times by everone who has interest in preventing injuries, "When will they ever learn?"

If we look over some of the injuries that have been recorded so far in 1965, the question remains unanswered because already the same basic causes of accidents have started this year in the same way as last year and previous years. The date, place, and employee are different, but the history of how the accident happened is always the same.

It has been said many times that we don't learn much from the experience of others and it seems to be unfortunately true. This need not always apply. Surely from the vast number of injuries that have happened, we find enough evidence to convince even the most skeptical that accidents follow a pattern and that certain actions or lack of action on the part of the employees will eventually result in injuries.

It is always time for YOU to make accident control - your business.

- IAPA - Quebec, May 1965.

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SUPERVISORS AND  
SAFETY

Also from the Bulletin issued by the IAPA - Quebec, comes this sound advice for the control of accidents:

"Supervisors, by reason of their unique position, are at the very core of any accident control campaign; they are in a position to guide and direct those working under them in safe working habits and practices. They are daily in personal contact with the worker and by word of mouth, notices, advice and personal example, they can convey what the employer's accident prevention policy means in practice.

It is only natural for operators to judge the sincerity of their employer's declared intention to prevent accidents by the attitude of those above them. If their immediate superiors regard safety as a matter of minor importance, the subordinates will follow suit and acts of carelessness and even stupidity will result. Each employer must make it abundantly clear to the supervisor that he is responsible for encouraging safety in his area.

An accident-free section reflects credit on the supervisor for his efforts in promoting safe working habits and maintaining safe working conditions."

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EMPLOY SAFETY -  
IT WORKS!

- "News Bulletin" Alberta Workmen's  
Compensation Board.

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ACCIDENT STATISTICS  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| Departments and Agencies                 | May<br>1965 | April to<br>May 1965 | May<br>1964 | April to<br>May 1964 |       |
|------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------|
| National Defence                         | 374         | 724                  | 394         | 810                  |       |
| Post Office                              | 325         | 790                  | 316         | 687                  |       |
| Public Works                             | 91          | 177                  | 90          | 165                  |       |
| Transport                                | 79          | 179                  | 95          | 207                  |       |
| Veterans Affairs                         | 65          | 131                  | 70          | 134                  |       |
| Northern Affairs and National Resources  | 54          | 155                  | 71          | 120                  |       |
| Agriculture                              | 48          | 100                  | 65          | 124                  |       |
| Justice - Penitentiaries 31              |             |                      |             |                      |       |
| R.C.M.P. <u>4</u>                        | 35          | 72                   | 31          | 58                   |       |
| National Harbours Board                  | 28          | 46                   | 23          | 44                   |       |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise 7    |             |                      |             |                      |       |
| Taxation <u>14</u>                       | 21          | 45                   | 16          | 47                   |       |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation        | 20          | 54                   | 38          | 72                   |       |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited       | 20          | 36                   | 15          | 25                   |       |
| National Health & Welfare                | 18          | 46                   | 26          | 45                   |       |
| Polymer Corporation Limited              | 15          | 36                   | 23          | 44                   |       |
| Forestry                                 | 14          | 21                   | 5           | 12                   |       |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited          | 13          | 29                   | 16          | 36                   |       |
| National Research Council                | 13          | 26                   | 14          | 21                   |       |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation   | 11          | 17                   | 6           | 7                    |       |
| Citizenship and Immigration              | 11          | 29                   | 6           | 20                   |       |
| Defence Research Board                   | 11          | 20                   | 11          | 18                   |       |
| St.Lawrence Seaway Authority             | 10          | 36                   | 14          | 31                   |       |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau      | 9           | 15                   | 3           | 9                    |       |
| Canadian Arsenalns Limited               | 8           | 17                   | 5           | 8                    |       |
| Fisheries                                | 7           | 19                   | 12          | 19                   |       |
| Northern Transportation Company, Limited | 7           | 7                    | 9           | 10                   |       |
| Board of Grain Commissioners             | 6           | 12                   | Nil         | Nil                  |       |
| Labour                                   | 6           | 11                   | Nil         | 1                    |       |
| Mines and Technical Surveys              | 6           | 17                   | 9           | 16                   |       |
| Northern Canada Power Commission         | 6           | 10                   | 3           | 4                    |       |
| Comptroller of the Treasury              | 5           | 10                   | 4           | 11                   |       |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics            | 5           | 13                   | Nil         | Nil                  |       |
| Fisheries Research Board                 | 5           | 7                    | 1           | 3                    |       |
| Trade and Commerce                       | 5           | 8                    | 8           | 11                   |       |
| Royal Canadian Mint                      | 4           | 8                    | 4           | 12                   |       |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission        | 4           | 14                   | 13          | 33                   |       |
| National Film Board                      | 3           | 7                    | Nil         | 1                    |       |
| Civil Service Commission                 | 2           | 4                    | 2           | 2                    |       |
| House of Commons                         | 2           | 6                    | 4           | 7                    |       |
| Defence Production                       | 1           | 3                    | Nil         | 1                    |       |
| Emergency Measures Organization          | 1           | 1                    | Nil         | Nil                  |       |
| External Affairs                         | 1           | 3                    | 3           | 6                    |       |
| International Pacific Salmon Fisheries   |             |                      |             |                      |       |
| Commission                               | 1           | 1                    | Nil         | Nil                  |       |
| National Capital Commission              | 1           | 7                    | 5           | 22                   |       |
| Secretary of State                       | 1           | 1                    | 1           | 2                    |       |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited      | Nil         | 3                    | Nil         | 1                    |       |
| Board of Broadcast Governors             | Nil         | 1                    | Nil         | Nil                  |       |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967 world  |             |                      |             |                      |       |
| Exhibition                               | Nil         | 1                    | Nil         | Nil                  |       |
| Crown Assets Disposal Corporation        | Nil         | 1                    | Nil         | Nil                  |       |
| Farm Credit Corporation                  | Nil         | 1                    | Nil         | Nil                  |       |
| Finance                                  | Nil         | 1                    | 1           | 2                    |       |
| Public Archives                          | Nil         | 1                    | Nil         | 1                    |       |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunications     |             |                      |             |                      |       |
| Corporation                              | Nil         | Nil                  | 1           | 2                    |       |
| Eldorado Aviation Limited                | Nil         | Nil                  | 1           | 1                    |       |
| Privy Council                            | Nil         | Nil                  | Nil         | 1                    |       |
| The Senate                               | Nil         | Nil                  | Nil         | 1                    |       |
| TOTALS                                   | -           | 1,372                | 2,979       | 1,434                | 2,928 |

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

Department  
of  
Labour

COMPENSATION BRANCH

BULLETIN NO. 140JULY 1965DISABILITY COMPENSATION

The International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions has begun printing a series of articles by recognized authorities on the paramount matter of fairly determining the nature and extent of disability resulting from work injuries and of providing reasonable compensation therefor. The subject of equitably evaluating and compensating work-connected injuries has many aspects and is much too complex for comprehensive treatment in this way. Nevertheless the IAIABC thinks, and we certainly agree, that such papers written by well-qualified persons will stimulate an interest in and create a better understanding of some of the more basic questions. The first of these articles by Dr. E. C. Steele, Commissioner, Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, appeared in the March 1965 issue of the "ABC Newsletter". An abridged version of Dr. Steele's informative article follows for the benefit of our readers.

Permanent Disability

Permanent disability, as the name implies, is a fixed, persistent pathological change resulting in loss of effectiveness of one or more parts or systems of the body. As used in compensation parlance, the condition usually remains static during the lifetime of the person, but in some instances may be slowly progressive.

In the various Canadian jurisdictions we have a rating schedule of percentages of impairment of earning capacity for specified injuries or mutilations that may be used as a guide in determining the compensation payable in permanent disability cases. All our disability awards are paid on a monthly basis for life unless the monthly payment is less than \$15, and then it is paid in a lump sum. In non-scheduled ratings such as back injuries, head injuries and complicated conditions, the injured workmen are all examined at our office. They are seen by lay members of the rating team and also by two qualified physicians who have had many year's experience and are expert in this field.



At a recent meeting of the Association of Canadian Compensation Boards, a decision was made to undertake a year's study on the subject of permanent disability rating. The study resulted in agreement among the ten provinces on a uniform schedule which has been drawn up and adopted by each province. The new schedule, which is based on percentage disability for anatomical and functional loss, is used as a guide in the evaluation of cases that cannot be neatly categorized. We have found that about 40 per cent of the permanent disability cases fall into this category. This important step initiated by the Canadian administrative authorities should produce at least a certain degree of uniformity in awards throughout Canada.

It is obviously impossible to make a critical appraisal of permanent disability rating or to make basic changes without a detailed knowledge of the laws and administrative practices in the various jurisdictions. There has been a growing tendency in some (United States) jurisdictions to grant small awards for minor, non-disabling conditions such as slight facial scars, insignificant loss of movement in a joint, and subjective evidence of pain without objective physical signs. Although the individual awards are small, the aggregate of these payments is large. These small, mostly unwarranted, awards impose a heavy drain on the benefit dollar, leaving far too little for the more deserving serious disabilities. The question at issue is whether that large portion of the compensation dollar which is put aside for permanent disability awards is being inequitably distributed in order to satisfy the demands of the majority at the expense of the more seriously disabled minority. Unfortunately, in permanent disability administration (in the United States) there has been a natural tendency on the part of insurance companies and the administrative agency to settle a claim and close the books as quickly as possible, even at undue expense to the compensation fund.

Large cash payments have been denounced by many competent observers since the inception of the compensation system. Experience has confirmed that except in unusual cases large cash settlements have encouraged litigation and have deterred good rehabilitation efforts.

Since the beginning of compensation legislation, administrators have been searching for some simple and automatic procedure which would produce equitable justice in permanent disability awards. Inasmuch as we are dealing with individual human behavior problems and individual reactions to injury and industrial disease, no easy mathematical formula or simple solution is feasible.





Assessment of physical impairment and disability evaluation, as found in the field of industrial accident and disease, is becoming a medical speciality. Accurate measurement of loss of function, remaining capabilities, physical handicap, and particularly long-term prognosis, call for judgments and opinions taxing the ingenuity, training, and skill of the best medical talent. Medical men who are unskilled and untrained in this field should not be given the right to influence unduly the financial future of their patients. The author suggests that in all cases where it is suspected that a permanent disability condition exists, involving a rating of more than five per cent loss of function of the body as a whole, there should be a thorough examination by trained physicians and surgeons attached to the staff of the administrative agency.

With the use of existing or modified schedules as a guide, two or more independent physicians by examination, discussion, and consultation where necessary can usually arrive at a fairly consistent and just decision. It is further suggested that, as in the case of payments for permanent total disability, awards for permanent partial disability should be currently capitalized and paid in monthly instalments for the lifetime of the claimant. Such awards, based on static physical impairment and earnings at the time of the accident, should not be influenced by the future earning of the recipient and should be subject to review at any time when medical evidence indicates a worsened condition. Such an approach stimulates rather than retards the rehabilitation of the injured worker and has a favourable influence on the motivation of the handicapped. Ontario and other Canadian compensation jurisdictions have operated on this principle with a few modifications for nearly half a century. This aspect of benefit administration in Canada has worked reasonably well.

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It isn't the number of signs we have adorning the wall,  
 It isn't the movies on safety or lectures in some great hall,  
 For accidents cannot be stopped by law or somebody's point of view,  
 Though these things help to make us think, the real accident  
 stopper is YOU.

- Teamwork in Industry

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INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES,  
FOURTH QUARTER, 1964.

Up to the end of February 1965, the Department of Labour had received reports on 323 industrial fatalities that occurred in Canada during the fourth quarter of 1964. During the previous quarter, 378 fatalities were recorded. In the fourth quarter of 1963, 338 fatalities were recorded.

In the fourth quarter of 1964 there were four multi-fatality accidents, each of which brought death to three or more workmen, and together resulted in fatal injuries to 23.

The number of workmen killed on the job during the last three months of 1964, is given below for each general industrial group:

|                |      |                  |             |
|----------------|------|------------------|-------------|
| Construction   | - 66 | Logging          | - 27        |
| Transportation | - 48 | Agriculture      | - 26        |
| Manufacturing  | - 44 | Fishing, etc.    | - 22        |
| Mining, etc.   | - 32 | Trade            | - 17        |
| Service        | - 30 | Public Utilities | - <u>11</u> |
|                |      | Total            | <u>323</u>  |

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ONE-HAND DRIVING  
OUT, SAYS EXPERT

In the Safety Bulletin of the Brewers Association of Canada appears this advice from one of the world's best known drivers, Sterling Moss. He states: "Nothing is more stupid than one-hand driving, and as for the common practice of driving with one wrist draped loosely over the top of the steering wheel - I just don't know what to say. If I had allowed myself to drive with one hand, I'd have been dead a dozen years ago. In the 15 years I competed in Grand Prix races all over the world, I drove for 125,000 miles at top speed .....I had BOTH hands on the steering wheel.

When a one-hand driver faces an emergency - a blowout, a head-on collision, a child on the road, whatever, he's hopelessly handicapped. He will turn the wheel too far or not far enough; the precision of control he needs is completely beyond him; the half-second he needs to get his other hand in operation - more if he has to bring it in off the car's roof - will see the emergency over and done with.

The expert drives with his left hand at 10 o'clock - thinking of the steering wheel as a clock face - and his right hand at two o'clock. With your hands in this position, you have absolute control."

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Noted by the Ottawa Journal -

What makes many cars a menace is not the tiger in the tank  
but the gorilla at the wheel.





ACCIDENT STATISTICS  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| Departments and Agencies                              | June<br>1965 | April to<br>June 1965 | June<br>1964 | April to<br>June 1964 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| National Defence                                      | 491          | 1,215                 | 477          | 1,287                 |
| Post Office                                           | 407          | 1,197                 | 329          | 1,016                 |
| Transport                                             | 136          | 315                   | 114          | 321                   |
| Public Works                                          | 120          | 297                   | 94           | 259                   |
| Agriculture                                           | 87           | 187                   | 59           | 183                   |
| Veterans Affairs                                      | 75           | 206                   | 79           | 213                   |
| Justice - Administration 3                            |              |                       |              |                       |
| Penitentiaries 48                                     |              |                       |              |                       |
| R.C.M.P. 4                                            | 55           | 127                   | 27           | 85                    |
| Northern Affairs & National Resources                 | 49           | 204                   | 79           | 199                   |
| National Harbours Board                               | 47           | 93                    | 27           | 71                    |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise 23                |              |                       |              |                       |
| Taxation 18                                           | 41           | 86                    | 23           | 70                    |
| Mines & Technical Surveys                             | 31           | 48                    | 22           | 38                    |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation                     | 29           | 83                    | 15           | 87                    |
| National Health & Welfare                             | 26           | 72                    | 34           | 79                    |
| Defence Research Board                                | 23           | 43                    | 10           | 28                    |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority                         | 23           | 59                    | 15           | 46                    |
| Polymer Corporation Limited                           | 20           | 56                    | 29           | 73                    |
| Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited                  | 18           | 54                    | 11           | 36                    |
| National Research Council                             | 18           | 44                    | 15           | 36                    |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited                       | 17           | 46                    | 11           | 47                    |
| Northern Transportation Company Limited               | 17           | 24                    | 15           | 25                    |
| Citizenship and Immigration                           | 15           | 44                    | 13           | 33                    |
| National Capital Commission                           | 13           | 20                    | 5            | 27                    |
| Fisheries                                             | 12           | 31                    | 7            | 26                    |
| Forestry                                              | 11           | 32                    | 9            | 21                    |
| Trade and Commerce                                    | 11           | 19                    | 7            | 18                    |
| Comptroller of the Treasury                           | 9            | 19                    | 4            | 15                    |
| Canadian Arsenal Limited                              | 8            | 25                    | 5            | 13                    |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau                   | 8            | 23                    | 3            | 12                    |
| Labour                                                | 8            | 19                    | Nil          | 1                     |
| Royal Canadian Mint                                   | 8            | 16                    | 5            | 17                    |
| Board of Grain Commissioners                          | 7            | 19                    | Nil          | Nil                   |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation                | 7            | 24                    | 8            | 15                    |
| Northern Canada Power Commission                      | 5            | 15                    | 10           | 14                    |
| Defence Production                                    | 4            | 7                     | 3            | 4                     |
| Fisheries Research Board                              | 4            | 11                    | 11           | 14                    |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission                     | 4            | 18                    | 9            | 42                    |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World<br>Exhibition | 3            | 3                     | Nil          | Nil                   |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited                   | 2            | 5                     | Nil          | 1                     |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics                         | 2            | 15                    | Nil          | Nil                   |
| External Affairs                                      | 2            | 5                     | Nil          | 6                     |
| Public Archives                                       | 2            | 3                     | Nil          | 1                     |
| Finance                                               | 1            | 2                     | Nil          | 2                     |
| House of Commons                                      | 1            | 7                     | 5            | 12                    |
| Library of Parliament                                 | 1            | 1                     | Nil          | Nil                   |
| National Energy Board                                 | 1            | 1                     | Nil          | Nil                   |
| National Museum of Canada                             | 1            | 1                     | Nil          | Nil                   |
| Office of the Secretary to the Governor General       | 1            | 1                     | Nil          | Nil                   |
| Privy Council                                         | 1            | 1                     | Nil          | 1                     |
| Secretary of State                                    | 1            | 2                     | Nil          | 2                     |
| National Film Board                                   | Nil          | 7                     | Nil          | 1                     |
| Civil Service Commission                              | Nil          | 4                     | Nil          | 2                     |
| Emergency Measures Organization                       | Nil          | 1                     | 1            | 1                     |
| International Pacific Salmon Fisheries<br>Commission  | Nil          | 1                     | Nil          | Nil                   |
| Board of Broadcast Governors                          | Nil          | 1                     | Nil          | Nil                   |
| Crown Assets Disposal Corporation                     | Nil          | 1                     | Nil          | Nil                   |
| Farm Credit Corporation                               | Nil          | 1                     | Nil          | Nil                   |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corp'n.           | Nil          | Nil                   | 6            | 8                     |
| Senate                                                | Nil          | Nil                   | 1            | 2                     |
| Eldorado Aviation Limited                             | Nil          | Nil                   | Nil          | 1                     |
| TOTALS -                                              | 1,883        | 4,862                 | 1,597        | 4,515                 |

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Department  
of  
Labour

AUGUST 1965.

# SAFETY CREED

## WE BELIEVE...

... that every man bears the unalterable responsibility for keeping out of harm's way. This he owes to himself, his family, his fellows and his job.

... that no man lives or works entirely alone. He is involved with all men, touched by their accomplishments, marked by their failures. If he fails the man beside him, he fails himself, and will share the burden of that loss. The true horror of an accident is the realization that a man has failed himself — and more — that his fellows have failed him.

... that accidents are conceived in improper attitudes, and born in moments of action without thought. They will cease to be only when the proper attitude is strong enough to precede the act—when the right attitude creates the awareness that controls the act.

... that the prevention of accidents is an objective which crosses all levels of rank, organization and procedure.

... that freedom from harm is not a privilege but a goal to be achieved and perpetuated day by day.

... that the elimination of injury and pain through accidents is a moral obligation upon which the final measure of our performance directly depends.

—American Society of Safety Engineers.







A SUCCESS STORY,  
YET NO HEADLINE

No paper carried the story. Can't understand why. It was good material, packed with human interest. It happened this way:

They had planned the vacation for a long time. The children counted the days till it began. Then they started off on that long trip they had planned so well.

The days went quickly, as vacation days do. It was on the way back, only an hour's drive from home, that the parents began talking about the time they had had. They agreed that it was the most wonderful trip of their lives. They said they would never forget it. They were right. They would never forget it. Here are four people with everything to live for. And they did live. There was no accident.

They were among the millions of people who every day drive without an accident. They were among the millions of motorists who never make the headlines. They had a vacation the whole family enjoyed and will always remember. Their happy days had a happy ending.

The moral of the story no paper carried? It's just this: Safety doesn't make headlines. The results of common-sense driving are evidenced by accidents that never happened, by headlines that were never printed. That's the big safety story. It's a story that happens so often, it isn't news to the public. But it is news, and good news, to those it happened to. And it's the best reason in the world for driving like an expert all the time, every day. Safe drivers make safe highways!

- Industrial Accident Prevention Association -  
Quebec.

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT  
APPOINTS SAFETY OFFICER

Mr. P. C. Kelly has been appointed Safety Officer by the Deputy Minister, Mr. Lucien Lalonde, and directed to develop and guide a programme of accident prevention within Public Works.

Mr. Kelly has had a number of years' experience in industrial fields prior to joining the Department and we confidently expect favourable results from his efforts.

Congratulations and best wishes Mr. Kelly!

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VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION  
IN SASKATCHEWAN

The 35th Annual Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of the province of Saskatchewan for the calendar year 1964, shows a substantial increase in the number of cases handled by the Rehabilitation Department. In summarizing this activity the Report states:

"In 1964, 227 cases were handled by the Rehabilitation Department which included 46 lump sums; 16 of the requests were approved as a measure of vocational rehabilitation and the remaining 30 were denied.

Of the remaining 181 cases, 11 (6%) were returned to their former employment, 81 (45%) were placed in other employment, 14 (8%) were found to be unemployable because of their age and the severity of their disability, 12 (6%) were considered to have no entitlement, 16 (8%) were still under treatment, 3 (2%) returned to high school, 14 (8%) were enrolled in technical or academic courses and 30 (17%) are still in the process of assessment and are carried forward to 1965 for conclusion. It is interesting to note the average age of rehabilitees is 41.

The cost of retraining, \$10,576.73, has been considerably reduced due chiefly to the cooperation of employers in providing employment for disabled workmen."

These paragraphs give some indication of what is being achieved through the application of special skills and knowledge and the dedication of those primarily concerned with the restoration process.

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RCAF FILM AWARDED  
TOP HONOURS

The National Safety Council recently awarded top honours to a Royal Canadian Air Force 16 mm instructional motion picture entitled "Three Minutes to Live".

This film, which is in colour, covers important training practices for crash rescue and fire fighting. It was sponsored by the RCAF Training Command, Winnipeg, and produced by the National Film Board of Canada. The cast and settings were provided by the RCAF Fire Fighting School, Camp Borden.

Public presentation of a bronze plaque will be made to the sponsor at the National Safety Congress Film Session in Chicago on the evening of the 25th October, 1965. All winning contest films will be shown at that time.

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NOVA SCOTIA  
SAFETY CONFERENCE

The Hon. N. L. Fergusson, Minister of Labour of Nova Scotia, has called a Safety Conference for September 9 and 10, 1965, to be held at the Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax.

The Conference will focus upon the need for greater concern in industrial safety by labour, management and government and upon the increased demand for basic standards in safety inspection.

We draw this to the attention of those in that area interested in accident prevention in the hope that there will be good representation from the Public Service.

For more detailed information enquiries should be addressed to the Administrative Secretary, P. O. Box 697, Department of Labour, Halifax, N.S.

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RCAF SAFETY  
PROGRAMMING

Maritime Air Command Headquarters have now completed a newly organized Ground and Industrial Safety and Training programme tailored to meet their operational needs. The planning and administration of this programme will be greatly assisted by the recent attendance of two officers at the Safety Training course for industrial supervisors conducted by the Institute for Public Safety, Dalhousie University and sponsored by the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association.

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FOOD FOR  
THOUGHT

A 10-mile trip

- takes 15 minutes at 40 miles per hour
- takes 12 minutes at 50 miles per hour
- takes 10 minutes at 60 miles per hour
- takes 8.6 minutes at 70 miles per hour

How much time do you HAVE to save?

- Brewers Association of Canada.

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ACCIDENTS REPORTED -  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>         | <u>July<br/>1965</u> | <u>April to<br/>July 1965</u> | <u>July<br/>1964</u> | <u>April to<br/>July 1964</u> |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| National Defence                        | 391                  | 1,606                         | 465                  | 1,752                         |
| Post Office                             | 287                  | 1,484                         | 329                  | 1,345                         |
| Public Works                            | 101                  | 398                           | 80                   | 339                           |
| Transport                               | 90                   | 405                           | 137                  | 458                           |
| Northern Affairs and National Resources | 67                   | 271                           | 69                   | 268                           |
| Agriculture                             | 60                   | 247                           | 81                   | 264                           |
| Veterans Affairs                        | 50                   | 256                           | 62                   | 275                           |
| Justice - Penitentiaries 42             |                      |                               |                      |                               |
| R.C.M.P. <u>5</u>                       | 47                   | 174                           | 44                   | 129                           |
| National Harbours Board                 | 38                   | 131                           | 40                   | 111                           |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation       | 33                   | 116                           | 48                   | 135                           |
| Fisheries                               | 27                   | 58                            | 8                    | 34                            |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise 15  |                      |                               |                      |                               |
| Taxation <u>9</u>                       | 24                   | 110                           | 25                   | 95                            |
| Polymer Corporation Limited             | 22                   | 78                            | 22                   | 95                            |
| Northern Transportation Co. Limited     | 20                   | 44                            | 16                   | 41                            |
| Forestry                                | 18                   | 50                            | 12                   | 33                            |
| Mines and Technical Surveys             | 18                   | 66                            | 20                   | 58                            |
| National Health & Welfare               | 18                   | 90                            | 26                   | 105                           |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority           | 17                   | 76                            | 23                   | 69                            |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited         | 16                   | 62                            | 12                   | 59                            |
| National Research Council               | 15                   | 59                            | 13                   | 49                            |
| Defence Research Board                  | 14                   | 57                            | 21                   | 49                            |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited      | 11                   | 65                            | 14                   | 50                            |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation  | 9                    | 33                            | 13                   | 28                            |
| National Capital Commission             | 8                    | 28                            | 11                   | 38                            |
| Northern Canada Power Commission        | 7                    | 22                            | 3                    | 17                            |
| Citizenship & Immigration               | 6                    | 50                            | 1                    | 34                            |
| Fisheries Research Board                | 6                    | 17                            | 3                    | 17                            |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau     | 5                    | 28                            | Nil                  | 12                            |
| Defence Production                      | 5                    | 12                            | 4                    | 8                             |
| Royal Canadian Mint                     | 5                    | 21                            | 12                   | 29                            |
| Secretary of State                      | 4                    | 6                             | Nil                  | 2                             |
| Canadian Arsenals Limited               | 3                    | 28                            | 9                    | 22                            |
| Labour                                  | 3                    | 22                            | Nil                  | 1                             |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission       | 3                    | 21                            | 7                    | 49                            |
| Board of Grain Commissioners            | 2                    | 21                            | 5                    | 5                             |
| Comptroller of the Treasury             | 2                    | 21                            | Nil                  | 15                            |
| External Affairs                        | 2                    | 7                             | 2                    | 8                             |
| House of Commons                        | 2                    | 9                             | 2                    | 14                            |
| National Film Board                     | 2                    | 9                             | Nil                  | 1                             |
| Trade and Commerce                      | 2                    | 21                            | 4                    | 22                            |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967       |                      |                               |                      |                               |
| World Exhibition                        | 1                    | 4                             | Nil                  | Nil                           |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics           | 1                    | 16                            | Nil                  | Nil                           |
| Emergency Measures Organization         | 1                    | 2                             | Nil                  | 1                             |
| Finance                                 | 1                    | 3                             | 2                    | 4                             |
| Royal Commission on Bilingualism and    |                      |                               |                      |                               |
| Biculturalism                           | 1                    | 1                             | Nil                  | Nil                           |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited     | Nil                  | 5                             | 1                    | 2                             |
| Public Archives                         | Nil                  | 3                             | 2                    | 3                             |
| Library of Parliament                   | Nil                  | 1                             | Nil                  | Nil                           |
| National Energy Board                   | Nil                  | 1                             | Nil                  | Nil                           |
| National Museum of Canada               | Nil                  | 1                             | 2                    | 2                             |
| Office of the Secretary to the          |                      |                               |                      |                               |
| Governor General                        | Nil                  | 1                             | Nil                  | Nil                           |
| Privy Council                           | Nil                  | 1                             | Nil                  | 1                             |
| Civil Service Commission                | Nil                  | 4                             | Nil                  | 2                             |
| International Pacific Salmon            |                      |                               |                      |                               |
| Fisheries Commission                    | Nil                  | 1                             | Nil                  | Nil                           |
| Board of Broadcast Governors            | Nil                  | 1                             | Nil                  | Nil                           |
| Crown Assets Disposal Corporation       | Nil                  | 1                             | Nil                  | Nil                           |
| Farm Credit Corporation                 | Nil                  | 1                             | Nil                  | Nil                           |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunications    |                      |                               |                      |                               |
| Corporation                             | Nil                  | Nil                           | 6                    | 14                            |
| Eldorado Aviation Limited               | Nil                  | Nil                           | 1                    | 2                             |
| Senate                                  | Nil                  | Nil                           | Nil                  | 2                             |
| TOTALS -                                | 1,465                | 6,327                         | 1,657                | 6,172                         |

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## MONTHLY



## BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

BULLETIN NO. 142

COMPENSATION BRANCH

SEPTEMBER 1965

EXPANDED SAFETY  
PROGRAM, A SUCCESS

The Commodore Superintendent Atlantic Coast, Commodore E. N. Clarke, R.C.N., issued this 'personal message' in April -

"To every person employed at HMC Dockyard, Naval Armament Depot and Bedford Magazine I make this personal request for help.

Far too many of our employees are getting hurt in the course of their daily work. The prevention of these painful and sometimes very serious injuries lies very largely in the hands of each employee.

A safety expansion program is scheduled during the period 1 April to 18 May. Your help is solicited to ensure the success of this program by observing every safety precaution to protect yourself and all those who work with you.

PLEASE DO THESE THINGS:

- (a) Always wear proper protective equipment.
- (b) Never reach into running machinery to straighten, adjust or remove anything.
- (c) Report any unsafe conditions to your supervisor immediately.
- (d) Do not use short cuts - perform your job by using proper work methods.

The alertness you practice throughout the duration of the program should become a standard to protect you and your fellow employees during all the months of the year."

Did they get the message?

They certainly did! There was a sizeable decline in the accident frequency rate during the period of the special safety program and this improved performance has continued to date. Additional convincing proof that the incidence of work accidents can be controlled and injuries to employees prevented.

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ANNUAL CONFERENCE  
ONTARIO REHABILITATION CENTRE

The Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, Mr. Bruce J. Legge, Q.C., at the annual conference of the Board's Vocational Rehabilitation Department, reminded his listeners of their responsibility and duty to provide an effective service to those who have suffered injury and disability in the course of their employment. The Board's Commissioner Dr. E. C. Steele, emphasized that in order for the process of rehabilitation to be successful it is necessary to deal with the total person rather than the disease or disability entity. Full cognizance must be taken of the dynamic forces that are set in motion by a serious accident and which reverberate throughout the victim's whole life pattern. The rehabilitation officer, as the injured person's counsellor, must be able to deal effectively with all of the problems encountered in the restorative processes.

The Conference was, in effect, an intensive short course in the art of rehabilitation. This, in addition to earlier efforts, though not yet constituting a complete curriculum necessary for formally training a prospective rehabilitation officer, is an achievement which has had a very significant impact on the qualitative effort of the vocational rehabilitation staff.

Having opened the Conference and reviewed the year's work, H. Worling, Chief Rehabilitation Officer, dealt with many questions relating to the work of the Department in times of change. He reviewed the vocational training program in the light of current economic trends and pointed to the ever growing importance that rehabilitation assumes. He also discussed some of the amendments to the Act and the application of commutations and pension advances as rehabilitation measures. In closing the conference Mr. Worling expressed great satisfaction at the progress made by the Department in 1964. Though 1965 presented tasks greater than ever, he felt confident the Department would meet the challenge.

- W.C.B. News Bulletin

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QUICKIES ON  
SAFETY

For safety, cutting edges of knives, chisels and similar hand tools should be kept sharp. It's the dull edge that is most likely to slip and cut YOU.

Before repairing or adjusting machinery, throw the main switch; and lock it out if possible.

To avoid skinned shins or nasty falls, do not leave the drawers of cabinets, desks or files open.

Wash up thoroughly to remove grease and grime; imbedded dirt can cause skin rash.

- Safety News, U.S.A.

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TWO NEW  
EMPLOYERS

The employees of two new Government agencies have recently been covered by the Government Employees Compensation Act. They are:

1. The Canadian Council of Resource Ministers located in Montreal, and
2. The Statute Revision Commission which is associated with the Department of Justice in Ottawa.

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RESPONSIBILITY IS  
SUPERVISOR'S ROLE

Supervisors, by reason of their unique position, are at the very core of any accident control campaign; they are in a position to guide and direct those working under them in safe working habits and practices. They are daily in personal contact with the worker and by word of mouth, notices, advice and personal example, they can convey what the employer's accident prevention policy means in practice.

It is only natural for operators to judge the sincerity of their employer's declared intention to prevent accidents by the attitude of those above them. If their immediate superiors regard safety as a matter of minor importance, the subordinates will follow suit and acts of carelessness and even stupidity will result. Each employer must make it abundantly clear to the supervisor that he is responsible for encouraging safety in his area.

An accident-free section reflects credit on the supervisor for his efforts in promoting safe working habits and maintaining safe working conditions.

- Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum Co.Ltd.

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SCUBA DIVING

Diving as recreation has gained phenomenally in popularity since World War II. Numbered among the enthusiasts of this sport are more than 3 million devotees of one branch alone, Scuba diving.

This form of diving for ease of underwater work has not been overlooked by industry and it is gaining in popularity in this area.

Occupational Health Bulletin, Vol.20, Number 4, 1965, issued by the Department of National Health & Welfare, is devoted entirely to the hazards involved in Scuba diving and the attention of persons concerned is invited to this comprehensive and timely bulletin.

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A REPORT  
FROM WEST GERMANY

In the "Economic Report from West Germany" a publication issued by the Institute of German Industry, there appears a number of items on industrial accident prevention and insurance. The following brief reference to accident prevention programs that are carried on under the supervision of government authorities, will be of interest to our readers:

"Each enterprise with 20 or more employees appoints one of more safety officers who receive special training in accident prevention. Moreover, the industrial associations representing the individual employers

- Devise branch-wide safety provisions and regulations, both for employers and employees, based on working experience within that industrial branch;
- Arrange for medical examinations in firms with special occupational hazards to health;
- Conduct on-the-scene investigations of the safety precautions of individual firms and advise firms on accident prevention.
- Inspection teams are entitled to ask for and get information about local conditions; and also to prescribe installation of additional safety measures where indicated."

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FALLEN WIRES CAN  
BE DANGEROUS

A recent accident reported to this Branch indicates the care needed when approaching fallen electrical wires. The report reads as follows:

"When going to the assistance of another party whose car had crashed into and broken off a pole carrying high tension wires, the injured man came in contact with electrical current and suffered severe shock and electrical burns."

The good samaritan should have enlisted aid to shut off the power in the lines or at least used a long dry stick to remove the wires.

One wonders how many of our readers would have known the proper procedure to be followed in cases such as this - but you should.

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ACCIDENT STATISTICS  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| Departments and Agencies                              | August<br>1965 | April to<br>August 1965 | August<br>1964 | April to<br>August 1964 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| National Defence                                      | 466            | 2,072                   | 363            | 2,115                   |
| Post Office                                           | 326            | 1,810                   | 240            | 1,583                   |
| Transport                                             | 122            | 527                     | 109            | 567                     |
| Public Works                                          | 118            | 516                     | 85             | 424                     |
| Northern Affairs and National Resources               | 97             | 368                     | 109            | 377                     |
| Agriculture                                           | 87             | 334                     | 70             | 334                     |
| Veterans Affairs                                      | 69             | 325                     | 37             | 312                     |
| Justice - Penitentiaries 53                           |                |                         |                |                         |
| R.C.M.P. 5                                            | 58             | 232                     | 29             | 158                     |
| Mines and Technical Surveys                           | 32             | 98                      | 19             | 77                      |
| National Harbours Board                               | 32             | 163                     | 24             | 135                     |
| Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited                  | 25             | 90                      | 7              | 57                      |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise 13                |                |                         |                |                         |
| Taxation 9                                            | 22             | 132                     | 14             | 109                     |
| National Health and Welfare                           | 21             | 111                     | 21             | 126                     |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation                     | 19             | 135                     | 22             | 157                     |
| Polymer Corporation Limited                           | 19             | 97                      | 15             | 110                     |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority                         | 19             | 95                      | 23             | 92                      |
| Northern Transportation Co. Limited                   | 17             | 61                      | 11             | 52                      |
| Defence Research Board                                | 14             | 71                      | 15             | 64                      |
| Fisheries                                             | 14             | 72                      | 22             | 56                      |
| Royal Canadian Mint                                   | 13             | 34                      | 2              | 31                      |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited                       | 12             | 74                      | 4              | 63                      |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation                | 10             | 43                      | 4              | 32                      |
| National Research Council                             | 10             | 69                      | 6              | 55                      |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics                         | 8              | 24                      | Nil            | Nil                     |
| National Capital Commission                           | 8              | 36                      | 4              | 42                      |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau                   | 7              | 35                      | 6              | 18                      |
| Forestry                                              | 7              | 57                      | 11             | 44                      |
| Northern Canada Power Commission                      | 7              | 29                      | 5              | 22                      |
| Fisheries Research Board                              | 6              | 23                      | 8              | 25                      |
| Labour                                                | 6              | 28                      | Nil            | 1                       |
| National Film Board                                   | 6              | 15                      | 2              | 3                       |
| Citizenship & Immigration                             | 5              | 55                      | 5              | 39                      |
| Defence Production                                    | 5              | 17                      | 2              | 10                      |
| Canadian Arsenal Limited                              | 4              | 32                      | 4              | 26                      |
| Comptroller of the Treasury                           | 4              | 25                      | 4              | 19                      |
| Trade and Commerce                                    | 4              | 25                      | 2              | 24                      |
| External Affairs                                      | 3              | 10                      | 1              | 9                       |
| Finance                                               | 3              | 6                       | Nil            | 4                       |
| Board of Grain Commissioners                          | 2              | 23                      | Nil            | 5                       |
| House of Commons                                      | 2              | 11                      | 2              | 16                      |
| Secretary of State                                    | 2              | 8                       | Nil            | 2                       |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World<br>Exhibition | 1              | 5                       | Nil            | Nil                     |
| Civil Service Commission                              | 1              | 5                       | 1              | 3                       |
| Eldorado Aviation Limited                             | 1              | 1                       | Nil            | 2                       |
| National Museum of Canada                             | 1              | 2                       | 2              | 4                       |
| Senate                                                | 1              | 1                       | Nil            | 2                       |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission                     | 1              | 22                      | 9              | 58                      |
| Emergency Measures Organization                       | Nil            | 2                       | Nil            | 1                       |
| Royal Commission on Bilingualism and<br>Biculturalism | Nil            | 1                       | Nil            | Nil                     |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited                   | Nil            | 5                       | Nil            | 2                       |
| Public Archives                                       | Nil            | 3                       | Nil            | 3                       |
| Library of Parliament                                 | Nil            | 1                       | Nil            | Nil                     |
| National Energy Board                                 | Nil            | 1                       | Nil            | Nil                     |
| Office of the Secretary to the Governor<br>General    | Nil            | 1                       | Nil            | Nil                     |
| Privy Council                                         | Nil            | 1                       | 1              | 2                       |
| International Pacific Salmon Fisheries<br>Commission  | Nil            | 1                       | 1              | 1                       |
| Board of Broadcast Governors                          | Nil            | 1                       | Nil            | Nil                     |
| Crown Assets Disposal Corporation                     | Nil            | 1                       | Nil            | Nil                     |
| Farm Credit Corporation                               | Nil            | 1                       | Nil            | Nil                     |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corp'n.          | Nil            | Nil                     | Nil            | 14                      |
| TOTALS -                                              | 1,717          | 8,044                   | 1,321          | 7,493                   |

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BULLETIN NO. 143

OCTOBER 1965

TRAFFIC INJURY  
RESEARCH PROGRAM

Increased concern is being shown in many quarters these days over the great and growing problem of traffic safety. One of the more interesting and encouraging developments is a program of research in this field which is being undertaken by the Traffic Injury Research Foundation of Canada.

The Foundation, established more than a year ago, is sponsored by government and medical associations including the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Canadian Medical Associations, the Canadian Highway Safety Council and the Defence Research Board. Now it is ready to launch its project with the assistance of university medical schools.

In applauding this initiative a recent editorial in the 'Kingston Whig-Standard' made these further observations:

"The Foundation is approaching the problem on the basis that the increasing rate of traffic accidents and the resultant deaths and injuries are now of epidemic proportions. Apathy, the Foundation admits, is one of the most serious obstacles it must face. However, it is the belief of the directors that, faced with the horrible truth of this grave situation, 'responsible Canadian citizens will awaken from their present Rip Van Winkle posture and realize that the rumbling sound in our ears does not come from lawn bowling but from heads being bounced against windshields, instrument panels and concrete road surfaces..... then and only then will we be capable of mounting a worthwhile traffic safety campaign which will reverse the present upward trend.'

Research will be undertaken in eight specific fields; the relation of alcohol and other drugs to traffic violations and accidents; protective and safety devices in motor vehicles, the relation between chronic medical conditions and traffic violations and accidents; psychological factors affecting the driver; accident-involved drivers with particular characteristics; first aid and medical care; road behaviour of drivers; crash injuries.

Mr. J. G. Kerr, executive director of T.I.R.F., believes that research is necessary, feasible and likely to be productive. Further, he points out that, from a study of background data, the foundation is convinced that no single law, regulation, organization or campaign will make significant or lasting progress in the face of this problem. 'The mounting tide of death and injury must be met with a co-ordinated effort such as would be marshalled to combat a major epidemic of contagious disease.'

This is a programme which will bear watching. It is faced with a monumental task but, nonetheless, it is a most urgent one. If the Foundation's aims are even partly realized it will be able to make an important contribution towards solving a problem which Canadians can no longer afford to shrug off as something affecting the other fellow."

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ANNUAL SAFETY CONFERENCE  
IAPA - QUEBEC

The Annual Safety Conference of the IAPA - Quebec, is being held November 22 and 23 at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montreal, Que.

The featured speaker will be the world-renowned scientist Dr. Hans Selye of the University of Montreal, whose work on "stress" has received universal acclaim. He has chosen as the title of his talk: "Stress of Life, New Focal Point for Understanding Accidents".

Exhibition booths will number over sixty this year, some having been retained by firms offering products which afford an entirely new approach to safety and prevention. There is, of course, the usual series of discussions of interest to all those associated with accident prevention work.

This is an opportunity for representatives from the Public Service departments and agencies in that region to learn more about safety from the experts!

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POLYMER SCORES  
AGAIN

The Maintenance Department of Polymer Corporation Limited celebrated a safety record of 1,000,000 man hours without a lost-time accident, by sending a truck bearing a sign denoting this fact heralded by a piper and drummer through the plant. About 825 employees were involved.

- Canadian Occupational Safety

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GO AHEAD  
AND DO IT

Don't leave it up to your fellow-workers or your foreman or the safety director to spot any hazardous practices you may be following.

Sure, they'll help you out when they can, but there's nobody like you to take care of you.

Take a critical look at your job and how you're doing it. Are you following all the safe practices that apply to your operation? Ask yourself this important question - is there any way in which I can make my job safer?

DO IT YOURSELF!

- I.A.P.A. - Quebec

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## ARE SUPERVISORS FAILING?

Sometimes we agree wholeheartedly with the opinion of others and at other times we disagree violently.

Here is an opinion held by the late R. N. Papich, safety manager for the American Gas Association. Think about this. Do you agree or disagree?

"We might as well face a very disagreeable and disturbing fact. It is this: Whenever a worker is hurt or property is damaged, the real cause - however remote it may appear - is generally the failure of a supervisor in one or another of his duties.

Somewhere along the line the superintendent, the supervisor or foreman has failed to show - failed to train - to explain - to convince - to safeguard the worker - to repair or improve equipment - or to use foresight.

This doesn't necessarily mean carelessness or laziness on the supervisor's part. On the contrary, most supervisors do everything they can to prevent accidents. So it is obvious that those who supervise sometimes need more training if they are to become more effective in preventing accidents.

Most accidents don't have to happen! It is wrong and dangerous to believe that accidents are just the result of bad luck or are 'bound to happen'. Most accidents are avoidable. There are only a few 'acts of God' accidents which can be truthfully called unavoidable. These include cases of landslides, earthquakes, sudden tornadoes, tidal waves and so on where man has neither control or the opportunity to protect himself. Even so, damages and injuries resulting from such accidents can be reduced. For example, 'earthquake-proof buildings' are now constructed. Structures are built which can withstand and offer refuge from tornadoes and monsoons. The familiar lightning rod prevents damage from lightning.

Probably the worst excuse for accidents is when we toss in the towel and say, 'accidents are inevitable. People are going to get hurt and killed regardless of what you do about it.' But there is a lot that we can do about it.

Now the same thing has been said about disease, crime, drought, flood and other plagues of humanity. But great gains have been made despite pessimism. What we do know about accident prevention is helpful. We know, for instance, that no one really wants or expects to get hurt.

But most important - we know that accidents can be prevented because when those who supervise bear down, the number of accidents go down. And when they let up, the number of accidents go up. The accident experience is usually a pretty fair index of the interest and effort devoted to safety by all supervision - from the general superintendent down to the person in charge of the smallest crew."





THE WHITE COLLAR WORKERS  
SUSCEPTIBLE TOO

Nationwide statistics indicate that the average office worker is listed in fifth place as having the most hazardous jobs.

One of the greatest contributions to accidents in offices are slips and falls. Many of these are caused by running, crowding on stairs, corridors, and in entrance ways.

Tripping hazards are another common office danger. Protruding desk drawers, riser plugs, and floor outlets can cause much trouble. Bottom drawers and file cabinets when left open can cause a painful trip to the unwary.

Improper lifting of too heavy or too bulky objects has caused many an office worker to acquire a hernia or back injury. The basic rule is to lift with the legs and not with your back. Twisting with the trunk of your body when moving objects can also cause much trouble.

When it is necessary to move an object a short distance the feet should be moved rather than the body twisted. Hernias and backaches are not the exclusive ailment of piano movers or stevedores. Hernia is no respecter of trade. The average hernia will cause you to lose between 30 and 60 days from work.

When driving on the freeways it would be suicide for you to be looking out the back window instead of the front. It is just as dangerous to do the same thing when walking around blind corners in office buildings. Not looking where you are going at corners and when opening doors can frequently result in painful collisions.

Horseplay in an office is just as dangerous as in a plant. The dimwit worker who takes delight in engaging in small arms fire with rubber bands and paper clips is a hazard to any office. Tricks such as these make no friends and do less to help one's business standing.

- Safety Journal, American Tel. & Tel. Co.

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The compensation doctor's new secretary, a conscientious girl, was puzzled by an emergency case: "Shot in the lumbar region," it read. After a moment she brightened and, in the interest of clarity, typed into the record: "Wounded in the woods."

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ACCIDENT PROMPTNESS IS NOT A FIXED PERSONAL TRAIT

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ACCIDENTS REPORTED -  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>                    | <u>Sept.<br/>1965</u> | <u>April to<br/>Sept. 1965</u> | <u>Sept.<br/>1964</u> | <u>April to<br/>Sept. 1964</u> |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Post Office                                        | 190                   | 2,000                          | 310                   | 1,895                          |
| National Defence                                   | 179                   | 2,251                          | 403                   | 2,518                          |
| Public Works                                       | 60                    | 576                            | 111                   | 535                            |
| Transport                                          | 56                    | 583                            | 90                    | 657                            |
| Veterans Affairs                                   | 39                    | 364                            | 67                    | 379                            |
| Agriculture                                        | 36                    | 370                            | 76                    | 410                            |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation                  | 28                    | 163                            | 30                    | 187                            |
| Justice - Administration 1                         |                       |                                |                       |                                |
| Penitentiaries 24                                  |                       |                                |                       |                                |
| R.C.M.P. 2                                         | 27                    | 259                            | 26                    | 184                            |
| National Harbours Board                            | 22                    | 185                            | 19                    | 154                            |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise 16             |                       |                                |                       |                                |
| Taxation 6                                         | 22                    | 154                            | 26                    | 135                            |
| Northern Affairs & National Resources              | 21                    | 389                            | 65                    | 442                            |
| National Health & Welfare                          | 16                    | 127                            | 34                    | 160                            |
| Polymer Corporation Limited                        | 15                    | 112                            | 37                    | 147                            |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority                      | 13                    | 108                            | 15                    | 107                            |
| Fisheries                                          | 11                    | 83                             | 18                    | 74                             |
| Mines & Technical Surveys                          | 11                    | 109                            | 23                    | 100                            |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited                    | 10                    | 84                             | 11                    | 74                             |
| National Capital Commission                        | 10                    | 46                             | 14                    | 56                             |
| Northern Transportation Co. Limited                | 10                    | 71                             | 7                     | 59                             |
| Forestry                                           | 9                     | 66                             | 23                    | 67                             |
| Defence Research Board                             | 8                     | 79                             | 11                    | 75                             |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited                 | 8                     | 98                             | 15                    | 72                             |
| Citizenship and Immigration                        | 6                     | 61                             | 10                    | 49                             |
| Defence Production                                 | 6                     | 23                             | 5                     | 15                             |
| National Research Council                          | 6                     | 75                             | 13                    | 68                             |
| Canadian Arsenal Limited                           | 5                     | 37                             | 6                     | 32                             |
| Fisheries Research Board                           | 5                     | 28                             | 6                     | 31                             |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission                  | 5                     | 27                             | 11                    | 69                             |
| Royal Canadian Mint                                | 4                     | 38                             | 4                     | 35                             |
| Board of Grain Commissioners                       | 3                     | 26                             | 4                     | 9                              |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau                | 3                     | 38                             | 2                     | 20                             |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation             | 3                     | 46                             | 12                    | 44                             |
| Comptroller of the Treasury                        | 2                     | 27                             | 8                     | 27                             |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics                      | 2                     | 26                             | Nil                   | Nil                            |
| Northern Canada Power Commission                   | 2                     | 31                             | 5                     | 27                             |
| Trade and Commerce                                 | 2                     | 27                             | 15                    | 39                             |
| Civil Service Commission                           | 1                     | 6                              | Nil                   | 3                              |
| Industry                                           | 1                     | 1                              | Nil                   | Nil                            |
| Labour                                             | 1                     | 29                             | 1                     | 2                              |
| National Museum of Canada                          | 1                     | 3                              | Nil                   | 4                              |
| National Film Board                                | Nil                   | 15                             | Nil                   | 3                              |
| External Affairs                                   | Nil                   | 10                             | 2                     | 11                             |
| Finance                                            | Nil                   | 6                              | Nil                   | 4                              |
| House of Commons                                   | Nil                   | 11                             | 5                     | 21                             |
| Secretary of State                                 | Nil                   | 8                              | Nil                   | 2                              |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition | Nil                   | 5                              | Nil                   | Nil                            |
| Eldorado Aviation Limited                          | Nil                   | 1                              | Nil                   | 2                              |
| Senate                                             | Nil                   | 1                              | Nil                   | 1                              |
| Emergency Measures Organization                    | Nil                   | 2                              | Nil                   | 1                              |
| Royal Commission on Biculturalism and Bilingualism | Nil                   | 1                              | Nil                   | Nil                            |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited                | Nil                   | 5                              | 1                     | 3                              |
| Public Archives                                    | Nil                   | 3                              | 1                     | 4                              |
| Library of Parliament                              | Nil                   | 1                              | Nil                   | Nil                            |
| National Energy Board                              | Nil                   | 1                              | Nil                   | Nil                            |
| Office of the Secretary to the Governor General    | Nil                   | 1                              | Nil                   | Nil                            |
| Privy Council                                      | Nil                   | 1                              | 1                     | 3                              |
| International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission  | Nil                   | 1                              | Nil                   | 1                              |
| Board of Broadcast Governors                       | Nil                   | 1                              | Nil                   | Nil                            |
| Crown Assets Disposal Corporation                  | Nil                   | 1                              | Nil                   | Nil                            |
| Farm Credit Corporation                            | Nil                   | 1                              | Nil                   | Nil                            |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corporation   | Nil                   | Nil                            | Nil                   | 14                             |
| TOTALS                                             | 859                   | 8,903                          | 1,543                 | 2,036                          |





SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

COMPENSATION BRANCH

BULLETIN NO. 144

Department  
of  
Labour

NOVEMBER 1965

# COMPENSATION LAW CHANGES IN 1965

The Workmen's Compensation Acts of Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan and the federal Merchant Seamen Compensation Act were amended in 1965. The most extensive changes were in Alberta, where recommendations of a special legislative committee appointed to review the Act in 1964 were implemented. Three provinces increased the maximum yearly earnings on which compensation may be paid. Ontario and Saskatchewan set higher minimum payments for total disability. Coverage was extended in three provinces. Ontario provided for compulsory coverage of farm workers, and is the first province to do so.

In recognition of the fact that awards made in accordance with earlier scales of compensation are now inadequate, the Ontario Legislature directed that all permanent disability awards for accidents which occurred before January 1, 1950 (when the compensation rate was raised to 75 per cent) were to be recalculated on the basis of 75 per cent of earnings. In Nova Scotia, as in a number of other provinces, compensation payable to a workman by reason of the recurrence of a disability after a specified period of time may now be based on his current earnings, if higher than his earnings at the time of the original accident.

In Alberta and Nova Scotia, death benefits were increased, and age limits for the payment of children's allowances were extended. In Nova Scotia, compensation is now to be paid to all dependent children to the age of 18. In Alberta, the Workmen's Compensation Board may, in its discretion, pay compensation to a child until he reaches the age of 21, if he is making satisfactory progress at school.

The Merchant Seamen Compensation Act was amended to reduce the waiting period, and to raise the ceiling on annual earnings and the minimum payment for total disability. Provision was also made for payment of children's allowances to the age of 21, if a child is attending school. Compensation awards to dependent widows and children in respect of past accidents were brought up to the current level, from April 1, 1964, the costs to be paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

## Disability Benefits

The ceiling on annual earnings for the calculation of compensation was increased in three provinces --- in New Brunswick from \$4,000 to \$5,000, effective from January 1, 1966; in Alberta from \$5,000 to \$5,600; and in Manitoba from \$5,000 to \$6,000.



Manitoba is the third province, after Ontario and Saskatchewan, to establish a ceiling of \$6,000. Saskatchewan and Ontario established higher minimum amounts for total disability and Ontario also upgraded to a 75% all permanent disability pensions awarded to workmen for accidents that happened before January 1, 1950, when benefits were based on either 55 or 66 2/3 per cent of average earnings.

#### Dependants Benefits

There were a number of changes in benefits for dependants of deceased workmen. In Alberta, the monthly pension to a widow or invalid widower was increased from \$75 to \$85. The allowance to a dependent child was raised to \$45 a month, and the maximum additional monthly allowance payable at the discretion of the Board to an orphan child would be increased from \$25 to \$35 a month. Such payments may now be made to the age of 21 where the child is attending school and is making satisfactory progress.

In Nova Scotia, the maximum allowance for burial expenses was increased from \$250 to \$300, and the lump sum payment to a widow from \$150 to \$250. The monthly payment to a widow was raised from \$75 to \$90. Children's allowances were increased from \$25 to \$30 a month, and compensation is now to be paid to all children to the age of 18.

#### Medical Aid

The Alberta Board was empowered to replace and repair clothing destroyed or damaged as a result of an accident in respect of which the workman is entitled to compensation. Three other provinces - Manitoba, Newfoundland and Saskatchewan - provide for a clothing allowance.

In Nova Scotia, the time limit for submission of accounts for medical aid was extended from six to 12 months. In Alberta, a physician who attends an injured workman is required to submit progress reports, on the first and fifteenth day of each month, during the time he continues in attendance on the workman.

#### Rehabilitation

In New Brunswick, the annual limit of \$50,000 on rehabilitation expenditures was removed, enabling the Board to spend such sums as it considers necessary to help injured workmen return to gainful employment.

#### Industrial Diseases

The definition of "industrial diseases" in Nova Scotia was broadened to include not only a disease listed in the Schedule of industrial diseases but any other disease peculiar to or characteristic of a particular industrial process, trade or occupation. Carbon monoxide poisoning was added to the Schedule.

Infectious hepatitis and two throat or skin infections - beta haemolytic streptococcal infections and staphylococcus aureus infections - were added to the Schedule of compensable diseases under the Saskatchewan Act.





The Schedule in the Alberta Act was amended to include in the term "pneumoconiosis" various forms of lung disease caused by inhalation of dust. Two provinces relaxed the conditions for payment of compensation for silicosis. A Manitoba amendment permits compensation for silicosis where it is not evidenced by X-ray appearances but is evidenced by results of other scientific tests or examinations. The Nova Scotia Board was given discretion to re-open or receive a claim for compensation for silicosis or coal miners' pneumoconiosis at any time, notwithstanding the five-year time limit prescribed by the Act.

#### Administrative Provisions

In Manitoba the Workmen's Compensation Board was vested with the responsibility for the administration and enforcement of the province's new general safety law, the Employment Safety Act, which went into force on September 15, 1965. Hitherto, the Manitoba Department of Labour had authority in the accident prevention field. Manitoba is the fourth western province to give the Workmen's Compensation Board enforcement powers in the field of industrial safety.

The Annual Report of the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Board is now to be made to the Minister of Finance and Industry, instead of the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer.

#### Merchant Seamen Compensation Act

The federal Merchant Seamen Compensation Act administered by the Accident Prevention and Compensation Branch and which applies to seamen not covered by provincial workmen's compensation legislation, was amended to bring benefits into line with those provided under the workmen's compensation laws of the Atlantic provinces from where most of the claims arise. The waiting period was reduced from four days to three, and the ceiling on annual earnings was raised from \$4,500 to \$5,000. The minimum payment to an injured seaman for temporary total or permanent total disability was increased from \$15 to \$25 a week, or earnings, if less.

Some of the benefits payable in fatal cases were also increased. The maximum allowance for funeral expenses was increased from \$200 to \$300. A further change is that compensation may now be paid, with the approval of the Merchant Seamen Compensation Board, to a dependent child to the age of 21, if he is attending school.

Compensation awards made to widows and dependent children in respect of earlier accidents were upgraded, with retroactive effect to April, 1964. The cost of the additional payments in respect of past accidents is to be paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The other amendments to the Act went into force on May 1, 1965.

NOTE: This summary prepared by the Legislation Branch of this Department is reproduced in greater detail in the November 1965 issue of the Labour Gazette.



AS A MAN THINKETH

What sets a man apart from other forms of animal life? It's the ability to think, to reason, to improve his lot. And as a man thinketh, so is he.

How does this apply to safety or accident prevention?

First, our abilities as humans enable us to learn how to work, drive, and play safely. We are able to learn the correct and safe way to do thousands of different tasks and are further helped by being able to read instructions.

For example, by reading a label we can know how to mix, apply, and use a product correctly. We can read and heed the warning of the precautions to take in its use. When travelling, we can interpret road signs and maps that will guide us to our destination. When confronted with a new experience, we are capable of thinking it out, of reasoning about the situation, and anticipating the results of what we are about to do. We are then usually free to choose either to do the job the safe way or not at all.

The ability to think, combined with freedom of choice to act would seem to be an unbeatable formula for accident prevention. Why then, do so many accidents occur? Isn't it because we don't use this distinctive ability to think? Or, using it, we don't think correctly, positively, safely?

Actions speak louder than words. Our actions reflect our thinking. If our thinking is negative, mean, undisciplined, confused, or not about the work at hand our actions may result in an accident. On the other hand, if we are thinking positively and clearly about doing correctly and safely whatever is to be done, we are not likely to have an accident.

Generally, our thinking determines our experience. As we think safety, we practice it. As we practice it, we avoid accidents. In other words, a thinking man's reward is safety.

- Frank E. Johnson, Safety Administrator,  
General Telephone Company of Michigan.

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"IFFY"  
BUT TRUE!

"If an accident prevention program is humanitarian and continuous and if the worker has a meaningful participation in it, if necessary rules and regulations have a clearly understood reason and purpose, and if leadership leads by example, success is assured."

- International Union of Operating Engineers.

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ACCIDENT STATISTICS  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| Departments and Agencies                           | October<br>1965 | April to<br>Oct., 1965 | October<br>1964 | April to<br>Oct., 1964 |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| National Defence                                   | 516             | 2,767                  | 428             | 2,946                  |
| Post Office                                        | 443             | 2,443                  | 354             | 2,249                  |
| Transport                                          | 149             | 732                    | 131             | 788                    |
| Public Works                                       | 138             | 714                    | 99              | 634                    |
| Northern Affairs and National Resources            | 106             | 495                    | 88              | 530                    |
| Agriculture                                        | 97              | 467                    | 71              | 481                    |
| Justice - Administration 1                         |                 |                        |                 |                        |
| Penitentiaries 76                                  |                 |                        |                 |                        |
| R.C.M.P. 7                                         |                 |                        |                 |                        |
| Veterans Affairs                                   | 84              | 343                    | 46              | 230                    |
| National Harbours Board                            | 68              | 432                    | 79              | 458                    |
| Polymer Corporation Limited                        | 63              | 248                    | 34              | 188                    |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation                  | 34              | 146                    | 18              | 165                    |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise 16             | 32              | 195                    | 33              | 220                    |
| Taxation 14                                        |                 |                        |                 |                        |
| Defence Research Board                             | 30              | 184                    | 27              | 162                    |
| National Health & Welfare                          | 26              | 105                    | 10              | 85                     |
| Fisheries                                          | 26              | 153                    | 34              | 194                    |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited                 | 24              | 107                    | 16              | 90                     |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority                      | 22              | 120                    | 20              | 92                     |
| Mines & Technical Surveys                          | 22              | 130                    | 12              | 119                    |
| Northern Transportation Company Limited            | 19              | 128                    | 15              | 115                    |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited                    | 18              | 89                     | 9               | 68                     |
| Canadian Arsenal Limited                           | 16              | 100                    | 18              | 92                     |
| Citizenship and Immigration                        | 15              | 52                     | 9               | 41                     |
| National Capital Commission                        | 15              | 76                     | 8               | 57                     |
| Defence Production                                 | 14              | 60                     | 11              | 67                     |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation             | 11              | 34                     | 2               | 17                     |
| Board of Grain Commissioners                       | 10              | 56                     | 2               | 46                     |
| Comptroller of the Treasury                        | 9               | 35                     | 7               | 16                     |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission                  | 9               | 36                     | 6               | 33                     |
| Forestry                                           | 9               | 36                     | 17              | 86                     |
| Labour                                             | 8               | 74                     | 12              | 79                     |
| National Research Council                          | 8               | 37                     | 2               | 4                      |
| Fisheries Research Board                           | 8               | 83                     | 7               | 75                     |
| Trade and Commerce                                 | 7               | 35                     | 11              | 42                     |
| National Film Board                                | 7               | 34                     | 7               | 46                     |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau                | 6               | 21                     | 1               | 4                      |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited                | 5               | 43                     | 5               | 25                     |
| External Affairs                                   | 4               | 9                      | 2               | 5                      |
| National Museum of Canada                          | 3               | 13                     | 2               | 13                     |
| Public Archives                                    | 3               | 6                      | 2               | 6                      |
| Royal Canadian Mint                                | 3               | 6                      | Nil             | 4                      |
| Int'l. Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission         | 3               | 41                     | 3               | 38                     |
| Northern Canada Power Commission                   | 2               | 3                      | Nil             | 1                      |
| Canadian Maritime Commission                       | 2               | 33                     | 3               | 30                     |
| Civil Service Commission                           | 1               | 1                      | 2               | 2                      |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics                      | 1               | 7                      | 1               | 4                      |
| Emergency Measures Organization                    | 1               | 27                     | Nil             | Nil                    |
| House of Commons                                   | 1               | 3                      | 1               | 2                      |
| International Joint Commission                     | 1               | 12                     | 5               | 26                     |
| Industry                                           | 1               | 1                      | Nil             | Nil                    |
| Finance                                            | Nil             | 1                      | Nil             | Nil                    |
| Secretary of State                                 | Nil             | 6                      | Nil             | 4                      |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition | Nil             | 8                      | 5               | 7                      |
| Eldorado Aviation Limited                          | Nil             | 5                      | Nil             | Nil                    |
| Senate                                             | Nil             | 1                      | 1               | 3                      |
| Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism | Nil             | 1                      | 1               | 2                      |
| Library of Parliament                              | Nil             | 1                      | Nil             | Nil                    |
| National Energy Board                              | Nil             | 1                      | Nil             | Nil                    |
| Office of the Sec'y. to the Governor General       | Nil             | 1                      | Nil             | Nil                    |
| Privy Council Office                               | Nil             | 1                      | 1               | 4                      |
| Board of Broadcast Governors                       | Nil             | 1                      | Nil             | Nil                    |
| Crown Assets Disposal Corporation                  | Nil             | 1                      | Nil             | Nil                    |
| Farm Credit Corporation                            | Nil             | 1                      | Nil             | Nil                    |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corp'n.       | Nil             | Nil                    | 2               | 16                     |
| Queen's Printer                                    | Nil             | Nil                    | 1               | 1                      |
| TOTALS                                             | 2,100           | 11,003                 | 1,681           | 10,717                 |



CA1255-M51

SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

Department  
of  
Labour

COMPENSATION BRANCH

BULLETIN NO. 145

DECEMBER 1965

LET'S ALL JOIN IN

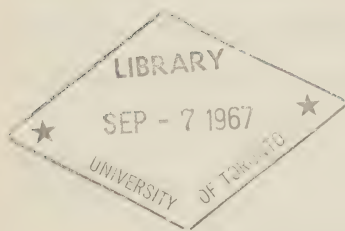
WISHING EACH AND EVERYONE



A

HEALTHFUL AND HAPPY

HOLIDAY SEASON







HIGHER BENEFITS UNDER  
BRITISH COLUMBIA WORKMEN'S  
COMPENSATION ACT

In the November Bulletin (No.144) there was a summary of the changes made during 1965 in workmen's compensation legislation and provision in a number of the provinces. Information on the significant improvements recently made in British Columbia was received too late to be included in that Bulletin. We are pleased to bring the highlights of these additional changes to your attention.

As a result of certain recommendations made by a Commissioner appointed under the Public Enquiries Act of British Columbia, these important amendments have been made in the Workmen's Compensation Act of British Columbia effective January 1, 1965.

The monthly pension rate for widows or invalid widowers has been raised from \$90 to \$115. The monthly pension for dependent children with a mother has been raised from \$35 to \$40 until age 16 and to \$45 from 16 to 18 years if the child is attending school, and to \$50 monthly if at school between 18 and 21 years of age. The pension for an orphan has been raised from \$40 to \$45 monthly, to the age of 16 years, and to \$55 between the ages of 16 and 21 years, if attending school.

The allowance for funeral expenses has been raised to \$265 and an additional allowance for burial or cemetery charges of \$85 will now be granted.

The minimum compensation rate has been raised to \$30 weekly from \$25 unless the workman's average earnings are less than \$30 per week in which case the compensation rate will be an amount equal to his average earnings.

Effective November 1, 1965, the maximum earnings on which compensation payments are based is raised from \$5,000 to \$6,600 per annum.

Included is a provision for increasing pensions to widows, children and disabled workmen in accordance with a formula that is related to the consumer price index. Each 2% increase in the index will be reflected in an increment in these pensions. This provision for adjustment of these periodic payments on a regular basis is a "first" insofar as workmen's compensation in this country is concerned.

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ON BELTS IN  
THE BACK SEAT

The results of a recent survey by the Traffic Injury Research Foundation of Canada suggests that passengers in the back seat of motor vehicles will on the average receive as many and as severe injuries as the occupants in the front seat.

The survey did not indicate the relative risks of sustaining injuries in these positions as the populations of the risks are not known. However one lesson to be derived from this analysis is that seat belts are just as important in the rear seat as in the front.

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SEPARATE THE BOYS  
FROM THE MEN

Safety probably seems like "kid stuff" to a little boy. We tend to overlook this attitude since he is too young to know.

The rules that mommy makes are okay except when they get in his way. He may not think it's wrong to cheat a little bit, especially when he doesn't get caught.

Housekeeping is not for a little boy's room because there is always someone else who can pick up and clean up after him. He doesn't seem to understand when his daddy tells him to look both ways before crossing a street.

Advice doesn't seem to be for him since he believes he can get away with lots of things because of his age. He just doesn't do what he is told, especially when he thinks he can get away with it.

Little boys pout when they are caught breaking the rules and are punished. They don't always learn from their experiences and eventually get caught again.

The "best" little boy is the boy who can climb the highest tree, who can ride his bike most dangerously down the street and, sometimes, who can lick any kid in the block.

Little boys who act like this are often called "cute"; men who act similarly are not so "cute".

Accidents are caused by persons who break the rules if they get in their way. Accidents are caused by people who resent being corrected when they have ignored the instructions on how to work safely. Accidents are caused when housekeeping is ignored and left for someone else. Accidents are caused by those who think that horseplay and jokes on their fellow workers are funny.

The little boy may be lucky and live to be a man because someone is looking out for him. An unsafe workman will not be lucky if he feels the same way. An unsafe worker will probably wind up on an accident list.

- "News Letter" - Nova Scotia Accident  
Prevention Association

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AND AGAIN ON  
SEAT BELTS

The Chairman of the Canadian Highway Safety Council says that -

"If every motorist wore his seat belt properly, Canada's highway death toll would be reduced by at least 500 human lives each year."

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THE KEY TO TROUBLE -  
MOST OFTEN INDIFFERENCE

Safety is generally considered a rather dull subject, just as people who always "play safe" are thought of as dull fellows. But industrial safety is a subject of major importance and the struggle to obtain reasonably safe surroundings for industrial workmen has been long and frustrating and it isn't over yet by any means.

No one has successfully analyzed all the motives that lead people to unsafe conduct. A wish to be conspicuous often seems to play an important part. On the side of industry, safety precautions are not always taken for a variety of reasons, indifference being, probably, the main one, with aversion to spending money the next most important.

In recent years, partly due to a more enlightened attitude generally and partly due to continued efforts of people sincerely interested in safety, this viewpoint has changed, in the great majority of industries. An effort is made to make jobs as safe as possible on the one hand and to teach people to work safely on the other.

In theory, a combination of the safest possible machinery with the best trained people should prevent all but the rarest and strangest of accidents, the sort of thing which is practically beyond human control. The fact that accidents still happen shows that we are still a long way from the ideal.

Thanks to the efforts of such interested organizations as the Industrial Accident Prevention Association, often working under circumstances which are frustrating, especially to those who expect immediate results, measurable progress is being made. The slow progress of statistics across the page provides proof that industry is safer than it used to be.

The various safety organizations can measure their progress only by the comparatively unspectacular method of presenting statistics. No sirens scream when a big industrial plant finishes another shift without injury. But this commonplace event brings deep satisfaction to men who are broad enough in their thinking to recognize the importance of industrial safety and who are working toward it, fighting one of the chief enemies of the industrial employee, human indifference, his own and other people's.

- Cornwall, Standard-Freeholder.

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IMPACT OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION  
ON L-M RELATIONS

S. Charles Rothman, Industrial Loss Prevention Engineering Consultant, Portland, Oregon, believes that the prognosis is good with respect to labor-management relations developments in the workmen's compensation field. In an article that appeared in "Insurance News" (Vol.53, Nos.6, 7 and 8), 1965, Mr. Rothman gave as his reasons for this optimistic outlook the following:

- (1) Accidents are caused and don't just merely happen.
- (2) Accidents are extremely costly. Today, most enlightened management is justifiably relating and charging these costs against production.
- (3) The all too frequent occurrence of accidents or losses places an undue emotional strain upon good labor-management relations.
- (4) Last and by all means not least is that most of these losses can be prevented through the intelligent application of proven, appropriate, preventive measures which are 'tailor-made' or adapted, 'built-in', programmed and implemented to fit the specific needs of potentially hazardous situations be they men, machinery or material.

In Mr. Rothman's view, one of the most encouraging developments in recent years is the fact that both management and labor are recognizing the need for their not only becoming interested but more active in the revision or promulgation of legislation relating to workmen's compensation and in the prevention of occupational injuries or illnesses and other related risk-losses by providing the necessary technical 'know-how' and initiative.

Later in the same article Mr. Rothman pointed out that the progressive trend in the field of prevention today is toward more emphasis and effort being placed upon the technical-consultative-educational approach rather than upon the police-type inspector - enforcement methods resorted to in the past.

Dealing with "roles and responsibilities", Mr. Rothman stated:

"It is apparent that everyone has a definite role or some responsibility in safeguarding the health, welfare, efficiency, productivity and safety of the gainfully employed. Nevertheless, the primary role and responsibility for protecting their investment in people still remains with industry and employers.

"An enlightened top-management attitude, in this connection, was forthrightly reflected by Boeing's President, Wm. M. Allen when he commented: 'Today, it is clearer than ever that industry's most valuable asset is not the machine but the man'. This is a most interesting observation in the light of all that has been said and written about man being replaced by the machine in this era of automation.

"With specific reference to automation, a study group of the Institute for Research on Industrial Safety in Prague deduced that one advantage of automation lay in the opportunity it provides for removing individuals from the danger areas. This supports the desirability of introducing automation into those production sectors where there is considerable danger of injury or illness."





ACCIDENT STATISTICS  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| November<br><u>1965</u> | April to<br><u>Nov. 1965</u> | November<br><u>1964</u> | April to<br><u>Nov. 1964</u> |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|

Departments and Agencies

|                                          |     |       |     |       |
|------------------------------------------|-----|-------|-----|-------|
| National Defence                         | 458 | 3,225 | 444 | 3,390 |
| Post Office                              | 417 | 2,860 | 350 | 2,599 |
| Public Works                             | 122 | 836   | 104 | 738   |
| Transport                                | 109 | 841   | 109 | 897   |
| Northern Affairs and National Resources  | 95  | 590   | 88  | 618   |
| Agriculture                              | 86  | 553   | 60  | 541   |
| Veterans Affairs                         | 73  | 505   | 78  | 536   |
| Justice - Penitentiaries 52              |     |       |     |       |
| R.C.M.P. <u>8</u>                        | 60  | 403   | 45  | 275   |
| National Harbours Board                  | 42  | 290   | 18  | 206   |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority            | 32  | 162   | 23  | 142   |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise 15   |     |       |     |       |
| Taxation <u>16</u>                       | 31  | 215   | 26  | 188   |
| Polymer Corporation Limited              | 31  | 177   | 25  | 190   |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation        | 27  | 222   | 31  | 251   |
| Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited     | 24  | 144   | 12  | 104   |
| National Health and Welfare              | 24  | 177   | 29  | 223   |
| Mines and Technical Surveys              | 19  | 147   | 27  | 142   |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited          | 17  | 117   | 9   | 101   |
| National Research Council                | 16  | 99    | 13  | 88    |
| Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation | 13  | 69    | 2   | 48    |
| Citizenship and Immigration              | 13  | 89    | 13  | 70    |
| Forestry                                 | 12  | 86    | 14  | 93    |
| National Capital Commission              | 11  | 71    | 11  | 78    |
| Defence Research Board                   | 10  | 115   | 14  | 99    |
| Comptroller of the Treasury              | 9   | 45    | 6   | 39    |
| Royal Canadian Mint                      | 9   | 50    | 7   | 45    |
| Defence Production                       | 8   | 42    | 1   | 18    |
| Fisheries                                | 8   | 115   | 17  | 107   |
| Northern Transportation Company Ltd.     | 8   | 97    | 3   | 71    |
| Northern Canada Power Commission         | 7   | 40    | 3   | 33    |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission        | 7   | 43    | 12  | 98    |
| Board of Grain Commissioners             | 6   | 41    | 9   | 25    |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau      | 6   | 49    | 7   | 32    |
| Fisheries Research Board                 | 6   | 41    | 9   | 51    |
| Labour                                   | 6   | 43    | Nil | 4     |
| Canadian Arsenals Limited                | 5   | 57    | 9   | 50    |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics            | 4   | 31    | Nil | Nil   |
| House of Commons                         | 3   | 15    | 1   | 27    |
| National Film Board                      | 3   | 24    | 2   | 6     |
| Trade and Commerce                       | 3   | 37    | 9   | 55    |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967        |     |       |     |       |
| World Exhibition                         | 2   | 7     | 1   | 1     |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited      | 2   | 11    | 1   | 6     |
| Office of the Chief Electoral Officer    | 2   | 2     | Nil | Nil   |
| Senate                                   | 2   | 3     | Nil | 2     |
| Eldorado Aviation Limited                | 1   | 2     | 1   | 4     |
| Emergency Measures Organization          | 1   | 4     | Nil | 2     |
| External Affairs                         | 1   | 14    | 1   | 14    |
| International Pacific Halibut Fisheries  |     |       |     |       |
| Commission                               | 1   | 1     | Nil | Nil   |
| International Pacific Salmon Fisheries   |     |       |     |       |
| Commission                               | 1   | 4     | Nil | 1     |
| National Gallery of Canada               | 1   | 1     | Nil | Nil   |
| Queen's Printer                          | 1   | 1     | Nil | 1     |
| National Museum of Canada                | Nil | 6     | Nil | 6     |
| Public Archives                          | Nil | 6     | Nil | 4     |
| Canadian Maritime Commission             | Nil | 1     | Nil | 2     |
| Civil Service Commission                 | Nil | 7     | 1   | 5     |



| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>                       | <u>November<br/>1965</u> | <u>April to<br/>Nov. 1965</u> | <u>November<br/>1964</u> | <u>April to<br/>Nov. 1964</u> |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| International Joint Commission                        | Nil                      | 1                             | Nil                      | Nil                           |
| Industry                                              | Nil                      | 1                             | 1                        | 1                             |
| Finance                                               | Nil                      | 6                             | Nil                      | 4                             |
| Secretary of State                                    | Nil                      | 8                             | Nil                      | 7                             |
| Royal Commission on Bilingualism and<br>Biculturalism | Nil                      | 1                             | Nil                      | Nil                           |
| Library of Parliament                                 | Nil                      | 1                             | 2                        | 2                             |
| National Energy Board                                 | Nil                      | 1                             | Nil                      | Nil                           |
| Office of the Secretary to the<br>Governor General    | Nil                      | 1                             | Nil                      | Nil                           |
| Privy Council Office                                  | Nil                      | 1                             | Nil                      | 4                             |
| Board of Broadcast Governors                          | Nil                      | 1                             | Nil                      | Nil                           |
| Crown Assets Disposal Corporation                     | Nil                      | 1                             | Nil                      | Nil                           |
| Farm Credit Corporation                               | Nil                      | 1                             | 1                        | 1                             |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunications<br>Corporation   | Nil                      | Nil                           | Nil                      | 16                            |
| TOTALS -                                              | <u>1,855</u>             | <u>12,858</u>                 | <u>1,649</u>             | <u>12,366</u>                 |

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY

BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

COMPENSATION BRANCH



Department of Labour

BULLETIN NO. 146

JANUARY 1966

MANAGEMENT'S ROLE IN SAFETY

Much has been said and written about the responsibilities of management in the field of occupational safety. Although there seems to be fairly widespread agreement on the principle, the application of it is uneven, hesitant and much less effectual than it ought to be. Seldom has this role been expressed as succinctly and in more practical terms than by Mr. Leslie B. Worthington, president United States Steel, in a speech delivered at last year's Congress of the National Safety Council. Mr. Worthington said in part:

"While the ultimate success of our safety program depends on the full cooperation of each employee, we believe it is management's responsibility to see that there is a safe working environment at all times.

And when we talk of environment, we are talking about things that require management decisions and actions - expenditures for better and safer equipment, for correcting a newly discovered hazard, for making available protective apparel where it is required. It is likewise management's responsibility to see that safety rules and procedures are adequate and enforced - to see that effective training and education programs are developed and used to the best advantage.

These are responsibilities of management, and they cannot be delegated to non-managers any more than we can delegate final responsibility for such other elements of business as product development, research or our financial soundness.

If safety is to have stature to the same degree as quality and efficiency and low costs, then every manager along the line must be held responsible and accountable for the safety performance turned in by the people he supervises."

The development and maintenance of this concept of environment in each department and agency, appropriate to its needs, is a management "must" if accidents on the job are to be prevented. This positive approach, along with the safety consciousness it would undoubtedly create in employees, would be an unbeatable combination.

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OFFICE WORK  
NOT THAT SAFE

Statistics indicate that the average office worker occupies the fifth most hazardous job.

One of the greatest contributions to accidents in offices are slips and falls. Many of these are caused by running, crowding on stairs, corridors, and in entrance ways. Tripping hazards are another common office danger. Protruding desk drawers, riser plugs, and floor outlets can cause much trouble. Bottom drawers of desks and file cabinets when left open can cause a painful trip to the unwary.

Improper lifting of too heavy or too bulky objects has caused many an office worker to acquire a hernia or back injury. The basic rule is to lift with the legs and not with your back. Twisting with the trunk of your body when moving objects can also cause much trouble.

When it is necessary to move an object a short distance the feet should be moved rather than the body twisted. Hernias and backaches are not the exclusive ailment of piano movers or stevedores. Hernia is no respecter of trade. The average hernia will cause you to lose between 30 and 60 days from work.

When driving on the freeways it would be suicide for you to be looking out the back window instead of the front. It is just as dangerous to do the same thing when walking around blind corners in office buildings. Not looking where you are going at corners and when opening doors can frequently result in painful collisions.

Horseplay in an office is just as dangerous as in a plant. The dimwit worker who takes delight in engaging in small arms fire with rubber bands and paper clips is a hazard to any office. Tricks such as these make no friends and do less to help one's business standing.

- Safety Journal, American Tel. & Tel. Company

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USE OF INDUSTRIAL  
SOLVENTS

Industrial solvents play a large part in modern industry. Used correctly they are good servants but through improper use they can cause serious injury and extensive property damage.

The attention of those who use or are exposed to industrial solvents is drawn to "Occupational Health Bulletin" Vol. 20, No.7-8, 1965, published by the Occupational Health Division, Department of National Health & Welfare. You would be well advised to study this timely and detailed article.

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IT COULD HAPPEN  
TO YOU

It was just another ordinary day at the office and then suddenly something funny happened. Well, it was not so funny but we'll let one of our 'customers' tell it. He wrote:

"As a regular reader of your monthly Bulletin, and from a few of my own observations, I was of the opinion that the ratio of accidents would, in most situations, be in direct proportion to the amount of physical effort expended by an employee in the performance of his (or her) duties. In other words it would appear logical to assume that a manager (executive) should almost be immune from any occupational hazard or accident, assuming that he has the brains to take his fingers out of the desk drawer before he loses it - and discounting coronaries and ulcers.

My aforementioned opinion has been rudely destroyed by a standard government-issue swivel tilting chair - (OF/185, if you must be technical). Believe me, they are dangerous weapons! Hidden under the seat is a pair of springs that must be surplus from discarded railway box cars, held in place by a rod and plate which, when the chair is tilted back, compress these springs to a lethal tension.

The "other" morning I was leaning back in OF/185 when my office decorum was shattered by a loud crash of flying metal. I ended up on my back and found I could not rise because my right leg was numb. After realizing what had happened I looked through the open front of my (pardon the expression) executive desk and saw that:-

1. The inside cuff of my slacks was sliced as if with a knife.
2. My right ankle was bleeding from an abrasion which shortly afterwards turned blue and yellow.
3. The office wall (10' away) was gouged, and the baseboard was embedded with the broken rod which held the springs.

If whatever piece of metal hit me had been one inch lower it could have removed my ankle bone. Unbelievable, isn't it? You are about to ask yourself if I reported the "accident" via the usual channels. The answer is NO! I hate being ridiculed and called a liar, even though there was an eyewitness. Unfortunately, he (witness) becomes incoherent with hysterical laughter each time the incident is mentioned."

(Sgd) N.O.W. HeKnows,  
Furniture Testing Bureau (Unofficial)  
Public Service of Canada.

Oh, yes, when our correspondent (the real one) recovered sufficiently he filed a claim for workmen's compensation.

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DO-IT-YOURSELF  
DRYCLEANING

Perchloroethylene is the cleaning agent most widely utilized in coil-operated drycleaning centers. It has been selected because it is relatively non-flammable and not nearly as toxic as carbon tetrachloride. Despite its comparative safety, it must still be handled with respect.

Recently two children were overcome by perchloroethylene vapors when they were left for a few minutes in a closed automobile in which a newly-cleaned six-pound wool rug had been placed. The rug had not been dried properly and the solvent fumes immediately filled the car. Luckily, the children were revived and no permanent injury could be detected.

Not so fortunate was a 16-year-old boy on a camping trip in Canada. Before leaving the United States, his sleeping-bag had been dry-cleaned and an amount of solvent was still in the bag when he first had occasion to use it many hours and miles later. During the night his father awoke to find the boy in convulsions but was not able to get medical help soon enough and the boy died.

The old rule-of-thumb which industrial health people use for carbon tetrachloride concentrations might well be applicable here: "If you can smell it, you're breathing too much of it."

- Occupational Health Bulletin (Dept. of National Health & Welfare) Vol.20, No.6, 1965.

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BRIEFLY NOTED

Since organized safety's earliest days, accident preventionists have argued the relative importance of the physical aspects of the workplace - unsafe conditions, and the human factor - unsafe acts - in accident causation. Thirty years ago, Heinrich assigned the "unsafe act" and the "mechanical or physical hazard" the key place in his "accident sequence". Here, he said, was "the bull's eye of the target" of accident prevention. It is natural, perhaps, that most preventive effort has been aimed at eliminating or minimizing physical hazards - modifying the workplace. Much less has been done to eliminate the unsafe act as an element in accident causation. As to discovering and correcting the personal factors, physical and psychological, that underlie unsafe acts, we have hardly scratched the surface.

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A NEW AILMENT?

If an athlete gets Athlete's foot, what does an astronaut get? Well, what? "Missile Toe".

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ACCIDENT STATISTICS  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

|                                                             | December<br><u>1965</u> | April to<br><u>Dec. 1965</u> | December<br><u>1964</u> | April to<br><u>Dec. 1964</u> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>                             |                         |                              |                         |                              |
| Post Office                                                 | 375                     | 3,235                        | 431                     | 3,030                        |
| National Defence                                            | 347                     | 3,572                        | 362                     | 3,752                        |
| Transport                                                   | 87                      | 928                          | 98                      | 995                          |
| Public Works                                                | 76                      | 912                          | 85                      | 823                          |
| Agriculture                                                 | 70                      | 623                          | 74                      | 615                          |
| Northern Affairs & National Resources                       | 49                      | 639                          | 74                      | 692                          |
| Justice - Penitentiaries 40<br>R.C.M.P. <u>8</u>            | 48                      | 451                          | 43                      | 318                          |
| Veterans Affairs                                            | 48                      | 553                          | 65                      | 601                          |
| National Harbours Board                                     | 44                      | 334                          | 33                      | 239                          |
| Polymer Corporation Limited                                 | 21                      | 198                          | 16                      | 206                          |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation                           | 20                      | 242                          | 32                      | 283                          |
| National Health and Welfare                                 | 19                      | 196                          | 21                      | 244                          |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise 8<br>Taxation <u>10</u> | 18                      | 233                          | 27                      | 215                          |
| Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited                        | 15                      | 159                          | 10                      | 114                          |
| Fisheries                                                   | 15                      | 130                          | 9                       | 116                          |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority                               | 15                      | 177                          | 15                      | 157                          |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited                             | 12                      | 129                          | 12                      | 113                          |
| Forestry                                                    | 10                      | 96                           | 9                       | 102                          |
| Mines and Technical Surveys                                 | 10                      | 157                          | 11                      | 153                          |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission                           | 10                      | 53                           | 15                      | 113                          |
| Defence Production                                          | 9                       | 51                           | 2                       | 20                           |
| National Research Council                                   | 8                       | 107                          | 16                      | 104                          |
| Fisheries Research Board                                    | 7                       | 48                           | 6                       | 57                           |
| Labour                                                      | 7                       | 50                           | 1                       | 5                            |
| Trade and Commerce                                          | 7                       | 44                           | 7                       | 62                           |
| Citizenship and Immigration                                 | 6                       | 95                           | 4                       | 74                           |
| Defence Research Board                                      | 6                       | 121                          | 13                      | 112                          |
| Board of Grain Commissioners                                | 5                       | 46                           | 4                       | 29                           |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau                         | 5                       | 54                           | 6                       | 38                           |
| National Capital Commission                                 | 5                       | 76                           | 2                       | 80                           |
| Northern Canada Power Commission                            | 5                       | 45                           | 2                       | 35                           |
| Canadian Arsenal Limited                                    | 4                       | 61                           | 9                       | 59                           |
| Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation                    | 4                       | 73                           | 8                       | 56                           |
| Comptroller of the Treasury                                 | 4                       | 49                           | 2                       | 41                           |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited                         | 4                       | 15                           | Nil                     | 6                            |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics                               | 4                       | 35                           | Nil                     | Nil                          |
| Royal Canadian Mint                                         | 3                       | 53                           | 8                       | 53                           |
| National Film Board                                         | 2                       | 26                           | 7                       | 13                           |
| Office of the Chief Electoral Officer                       | 2                       | 4                            | Nil                     | Nil                          |
| Board of Transport Commissioners                            | 1                       | 1                            | Nil                     | Nil                          |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World<br>Exhibition       | 1                       | 8                            | 3                       | 4                            |
| Eldorado Aviation Limited                                   | 1                       | 3                            | 3                       | 7                            |
| Farm Credit Corporation                                     | 1                       | 2                            | Nil                     | 1                            |
| Finance                                                     | 1                       | 7                            | 1                       | 5                            |
| House of Commons                                            | 1                       | 16                           | 4                       | 31                           |
| National Library of Canada                                  | 1                       | 1                            | Nil                     | Nil                          |
| Northern Transportation Company Limited                     | Nil                     | 97                           | Nil                     | 71                           |
| Senate                                                      | Nil                     | 3                            | Nil                     | 2                            |
| Emergency Measures Organization                             | Nil                     | 4                            | 1                       | 3                            |
| External Affairs                                            | Nil                     | 14                           | 2                       | 16                           |
| International Pacific Halibut Fisheries<br>Commission       | Nil                     | 1                            | Nil                     | Nil                          |
| International Pacific Salmon Fisheries<br>Commission        | Nil                     | 4                            | 1                       | 2                            |
| National Gallery of Canada                                  | Nil                     | 1                            | Nil                     | Nil                          |
| Queen's Printer                                             | Nil                     | 1                            | Nil                     | 1                            |
| National Museum of Canada                                   | Nil                     | 6                            | Nil                     | 6                            |



|                                                       | <u>December</u><br><u>1965</u> | <u>April to</u><br><u>Dec. 1965</u> | <u>December</u><br><u>1964</u> | <u>April to</u><br><u>Dec. 1964</u> |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>                       |                                |                                     |                                |                                     |
| Public Archives                                       | Nil                            | 6                                   | 1                              | 5                                   |
| Canadian Maritime Commission                          | Nil                            | 1                                   | Nil                            | 2                                   |
| Civil Service Commission                              | Nil                            | 7                                   | Nil                            | 5                                   |
| International Joint Commission                        | Nil                            | 1                                   | Nil                            | Nil                                 |
| Industry                                              | Nil                            | 1                                   | Nil                            | 1                                   |
| Secretary of State                                    | Nil                            | 8                                   | Nil                            | 7                                   |
| Royal Commission on Bilingualism and<br>Biculturalism | Nil                            | 1                                   | 1                              | 1                                   |
| Library of Parliament                                 | Nil                            | 1                                   | Nil                            | 2                                   |
| National Energy Board                                 | Nil                            | 1                                   | Nil                            | Nil                                 |
| Office of the Secretary to the<br>Governor General    | Nil                            | 1                                   | Nil                            | Nil                                 |
| Privy Council Office                                  | Nil                            | 1                                   | Nil                            | 4                                   |
| Board of Broadcast Governors                          | Nil                            | 1                                   | Nil                            | Nil                                 |
| Crown Assets Disposal Corporation                     | Nil                            | 1                                   | Nil                            | Nil                                 |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunication<br>Corporation    | Nil                            | Nil                                 | Nil                            | 16                                  |
| TOTALS                                                | <u>1,413</u>                   | <u>14,271</u>                       | <u>1,556</u>                   | <u>13,922</u>                       |

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

COMPENSATION BRANCH

BULLETIN NO. 147

FEBRUARY 1966

SOUND ADVICE ON  
SAFE DRIVING

Some things that are said over and over again become monotonous but when it is good advice it is worth repeating particularly when it comes to winter driving.

The time of tough driving conditions are still with us and although it's tough enough at other times what with the tremendous increase in the number of motor vehicles on the urban streets and the outside highways, but winter driving presents special hazards: ice on the road surfaces, on the windshield, deep snow, ruts and piles of snow which prevent a clear view of intersections. Driving a car with the heater on and all the windows closed causing opaque moisture is another.

So to the motorists we offer this advice: Keep the windshield clean, make sure brakes are good, lights clear and well-focussed. Do not drive with tires that are worn to the point of being treadless - and note these hints which came from the Calgary Police Department:

Use the proper lanes for passing and turning. If a driver doesn't go with the stream of traffic on a busy street, he's living dangerously, particularly on the one-way streets.

Don't weave from lane to lane.

Never pass another vehicle in a school zone. A driver simply cannot tell when a child will dart onto the road.

SIGNAL. Let the world know what you're doing. This includes stopping, turning, changing lanes, and pulling out from the curb.

Signal in time. There's no sense making the gesture unless it's done far enough ahead so other motorists and pedestrians can see what's happening.

Don't drive the speed limit just because it's there. Take into account such factors as volume of traffic and weather conditions.

Use plain and simple courtesy at all times.



## SPRAY CANS MAY CAUSE TROUBLE

Careless or improper use of spray cans should be avoided or eye injuries may result. With more household products marketed in spray cans naturally the opportunity for careless or improper handling of these cans increases.

It is easy to point the can in the wrong direction and accidentally spray the contents into the eyes. Room fresheners and insecticides, for example, are often used at eye level in front of the face. Persons usually bend over the spray cans of wax when dusting furniture.

Exercise care, do not spray towards your eyes! This may result in serious burns and sometimes loss of sight. Nurses would be wise to alert employees and their families to this problem.

Hair spray is used close to the face. The spray itself is developed to be safe for the health of the hair but could cause damage if it gets directly into the eye.

Most safety equipment supply companies sell what is known as a "visitor's safety goggle" for less than one dollar. The temples are perfectly straight and slip under the hair so the hair style is not disturbed. This type of goggle should protect the eyes while the hair is being sprayed.

A recent study of 380 eye injuries, reported in Illinois newspapers, showed that 7 per cent were caused by apparent misuse of spray cans.

- "Safety Review"

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## THE IMPORTANCE OF HAVING BREAKFAST

He who skimps on breakfast is ripe material for an accident before noon is reached. A breakfastless worker's temperature is down to 96; his blood pressure is off 10 points; his pulse rate is down 8 points. His blood sugar level is low, his mood is edgy, his co-ordination is poor. The New York Safety Council puts it bluntly: People who eat a good warm breakfast before driving to work are less likely to have an accident on the highway. And the North Carolina Industry Commission documents the need for breakfast. The group's two year survey of 2,000 textile workers showed that 75% of all industrial accidents in the state occurred to workers who had skipped breakfast. The moral is clear. Don't fast too long. Fasting from evening meal to noon meal is too long. Break your night fast. In short, play it safe - and breakfast!

- Canadian Occupational Safety

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SAFETY STRESSED AT OTTAWA'S  
NATIONAL ARTS CENTRE PROJECT

A set of safety rules has been laid down by the Construction Company working at the Arts Centre. The manager insists that every employee must wear hard hats - they are compulsory on most jobs in the province. He also insists that his men wear safety boots for on this type of work if a man doesn't wear safety boots, the chances of his getting a nail through his foot are about 50 per cent greater than in any other type of construction work. Safety educational meetings are held regularly for construction workers across the province by the Construction Safety Associations of Ontario. The whole National Arts Centre project was shut down by the company while 111 of its men took CSAO's basic safety course last October. Although it cost the company about \$1,000 in production and wages, but as he says "who can put a price tag on safety?". So far the program has worked. In the 240,000 hours logged by the 200 men working on phase two at the site there have been only seven lost-time injuries which is regarded by some people in the industry as an enviable record considering that concrete forming work has a high accident frequency rate.

- Ottawa Journal

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SEAT BELTS ARE  
FOR USING

There are still a great many persons driving automobiles who are not convinced that seat belts can help save their lives.

Some do wear them when on a long drive thinking there is no need to put them on to go around to the corner store. They will not realize that 50% of automobile fatalities occur within 30 miles of home.

As the Industrial Accident Prevention Association of Ontario noted recently:

"In the last two years we have heard of two men who resisted the use of seat belts to the point where even though the company supplied them in their automobiles, they would not use them. Both men are dead. Each of them was involved in an accident, thrown out of his car and killed. They both worked in different cities in the western part of Ontario."

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DND REPRESENTED ON  
NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

Of interest to the readers of the Monthly Bulletin may be the following announcement:

"Mr. D. I. Darling, Head of the Industrial Safety Section, Canadian Forces Headquarters, Ottawa, was re-elected to the Executive Committee of the Public Employees Section of the National Safety Council at a recent meeting held in Chicago.

The National Safety Council is a non-profit organization dedicated to safety in all fields of accident prevention, and its activities are of an international nature. The Public Employee Section is one of the important industrial sections of the Council."

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STRANGER THAN  
FICTION

After having delivered the mail, a letter carrier employed in British Columbia had to pass a flower bed. As he did so bees started to buzz around his head and when he swung out at them with his right arm he pulled a muscle: claim accepted.

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SAFETY GLASSES  
CASE IN POINT

When a workman was installing new electrical conduits on the ceiling of a garage, a piece of old conduit fell from the ceiling striking the man on the bridge of his nose and also onto his glasses. He received cuts and bruises to his nose and face and a sore, swollen eye. Because he was wearing SAFETY GLASSES a serious injury was averted.

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DIAL FOR SAFETY

A "Safety Dial" reminds employees to "watch out" for safety hazards, so they can avoid looking like the character on the front of the dial, who is pictured with bandages on his arms and head, one foot in a cast, and walking with crutches. The dials were designed by the United States Labor Department for use in the federal government's "Mission Safety-70" program. By twirling the dial, an employee can find reminders about the proper way of lifting articles, working around machinery, using handtools, and keeping work areas clean. The dials were intended primarily for teen-agers on their first jobs, in schools, or in youth training programs, but would also be useful for adult employees. One federal agency plans to stuff the dials in with employees' paychecks.

- Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc.,  
New York, N.Y.

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ACCIDENT STATISTICS  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

|                                         | January<br>1966 | April 1965<br>to Jan., 1966 | January<br>1965 | April 1964<br>to Jan., 1965 |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>         |                 |                             |                 |                             |
| Post Office                             | 548             | 3,783                       | 661             | 3,691                       |
| National Defence                        | 365             | 3,937                       | 384             | 4,136                       |
| Transport                               | 96              | 1,024                       | 88              | 1,083                       |
| Public Works                            | 85              | 997                         | 113             | 936                         |
| Northern Affairs & National Resources   | 75              | 714                         | 69              | 761                         |
| Veterans Affairs                        | 74              | 627                         | 68              | 669                         |
| Agriculture                             | 52              | 675                         | 54              | 669                         |
| Justice - Penitentiaries 38             |                 |                             |                 |                             |
| R.C.M.P. <u>1</u>                       | 39              | 490                         | 39              | 357                         |
| National Health & Welfare               | 30              | 226                         | 35              | 279                         |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise 16  |                 |                             |                 |                             |
| Taxation <u>9</u>                       | 25              | 258                         | 24              | 239                         |
| National Harbours Board                 | 23              | 357                         | 28              | 267                         |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation       | 21              | 263                         | 31              | 314                         |
| Mines & Technical Surveys               | 21              | 178                         | 12              | 165                         |
| Polymer Corporation Limited             | 21              | 219                         | 29              | 235                         |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited      | 15              | 174                         | 28              | 142                         |
| National Research Council               | 15              | 122                         | 12              | 116                         |
| Defence Research Board                  | 13              | 134                         | 12              | 124                         |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority           | 13              | 190                         | 27              | 184                         |
| Defence Production                      | 11              | 62                          | 3               | 23                          |
| Canadian Arsenals Limited               | 10              | 71                          | 10              | 69                          |
| Fisheries                               | 9               | 139                         | 8               | 124                         |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited         | 8               | 137                         | 17              | 130                         |
| Board of Grain Commissioners            | 8               | 54                          | 10              | 39                          |
| Citizenship and Immigration             | 8               | 103                         | 11              | 85                          |
| National Capital Commission             | 8               | 84                          | 7               | 87                          |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission       | 8               | 61                          | 13              | 126                         |
| Comptroller of the Treasury             | 7               | 56                          | 5               | 46                          |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation  | 6               | 79                          | 11              | 67                          |
| Forestry                                | 6               | 102                         | 16              | 118                         |
| Royal Canadian Mint                     | 6               | 59                          | 1               | 54                          |
| Fisheries Research Board                | 5               | 53                          | 4               | 61                          |
| Northern Canada Power Commission        | 5               | 50                          | 2               | 37                          |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau     | 4               | 58                          | 8               | 46                          |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics           | 4               | 39                          | 6               | 6                           |
| Labour                                  | 4               | 54                          | 2               | 7                           |
| External Affairs                        | 3               | 17                          | 2               | 18                          |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967       |                 |                             |                 |                             |
| World Exhibition                        | 2               | 10                          | Nil             | 4                           |
| House of Commons                        | 2               | 18                          | 2               | 33                          |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunication     |                 |                             |                 |                             |
| Corporation                             | 1               | 1                           | 3               | 19                          |
| Eldorado Aviation Limited               | 1               | 4                           | 2               | 9                           |
| Emergency Measures Organization         | 1               | 5                           | 3               | 6                           |
| Insurance                               | 1               | 1                           | Nil             | Nil                         |
| Library of Parliament                   | 1               | 2                           | Nil             | 2                           |
| National Film Board                     | 1               | 27                          | 2               | 15                          |
| Northern Transportation Company Limited | 1               | 98                          | 3               | 74                          |
| Privy Council Office                    | 1               | 2                           | Nil             | 4                           |
| Public Archives                         | 1               | 7                           | 2               | 7                           |
| Senate                                  | 1               | 4                           | Nil             | 2                           |
| Trade and Commerce                      | 1               | 45                          | 4               | 66                          |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited     | Nil             | 15                          | Nil             | 6                           |
| Office of the Chief Electoral Officer   | Nil             | 4                           | Nil             | Nil                         |
| Board of Transport Commissioners        | Nil             | 1                           | Nil             | Nil                         |
| Farm Credit Corporation                 | Nil             | 2                           | Nil             | 1                           |
| Finance                                 | Nil             | 7                           | Nil             | 5                           |
| National Library of Canada              | Nil             | 1                           | Nil             | Nil                         |
| International Pacific Halibut Fisheries |                 |                             |                 |                             |
| Commission                              | Nil             | 1                           | Nil             | Nil                         |



| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>                    | <u>January<br/>1966</u> | <u>April 1965<br/>to Jan., 1966</u> | <u>January<br/>1965</u> | <u>April 1964<br/>to Jan., 1965</u> |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission  | Nil                     | 4                                   | Nil                     | 2                                   |
| National Gallery of Canada                         | Nil                     | 1                                   | Nil                     | Nil                                 |
| Queen's Printer                                    | Nil                     | 1                                   | Nil                     | 1                                   |
| National Museum of Canada                          | Nil                     | 6                                   | Nil                     | 6                                   |
| Canadian Maritime Commission                       | Nil                     | 1                                   | Nil                     | 2                                   |
| Civil Service Commission                           | Nil                     | 7                                   | Nil                     | 5                                   |
| International Joint Commission                     | Nil                     | 1                                   | Nil                     | Nil                                 |
| Industry                                           | Nil                     | 1                                   | 1                       | 2                                   |
| Secretary of State                                 | Nil                     | 8                                   | 2                       | 9                                   |
| Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism | Nil                     | 1                                   | Nil                     | 1                                   |
| National Energy Board                              | Nil                     | 1                                   | Nil                     | Nil                                 |
| Office of the Secretary to the Governor General    | Nil                     | 1                                   | Nil                     | Nil                                 |
| Board of Broadcast Governors                       | Nil                     | 1                                   | 1                       | 1                                   |
| Crown Assets Disposal Corporation                  | Nil                     | 1                                   | Nil                     | Nil                                 |
| TOTALS                                             | <u>1,666</u>            | <u>15,937</u>                       | <u>1,875</u>            | <u>15,797</u>                       |

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Department  
of  
LabourBULLETIN NO. 148MARCH 1966ACCIDENT SURVEY IN THE  
PUBLIC SERVICE

The following replies should be of interest to our readers which resulted from a survey on special accident reports of serious or unusual incidents during the three year period from 1962 to 1965:

- 100% response to the requests
- 87% returned satisfactorily completed reports
- 13% returned unsatisfactory reports
- 80% indicated that corrective action was taken
- 20% did not take corrective action whether it was needed or not
- 75% involved either an unsafe act or condition.

Most departments took a realistic view of our attempt to focus attention on the seriousness of the accident situation and the need for corrective action if the safety and well-being of the workers in the Public Service of Canada was to be considered. Others went through the motions of completing the special accident report form (GE-26), but there were a few individuals who were not only lacking in interest but were facetious or neglected to properly complete the form. Fortunately, the departments concerned interceded and took corrective measures. The reports we are now receiving show concern for the safety and well-being of the workers and that remedial action is being taken where required.

It is our intention to run another survey at a later date and it is felt that the returns will reflect a better attitude on the part of both management and the workers. At any rate we feel that the special reports accomplished what they were intended to do, and that the persons concerned are now more aware of the need for action in the accident prevention field.

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A WORD FROM  
THE WISE

Safety propaganda and training, however important, can never be a substitute for minimizing the risks which work involves.

- Canadian Occupational Safety Magazine

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LENSES SHATTER,  
BUT FRAMES BURN

The following article which appeared in the Ontario IAPA Bulletin and taken from the "Wise Owl News" published by the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, has this story to tell about a pair of eyeglasses. There's more to safety glasses than shatter resistant lenses! A letter to the editor of a northeastern U.S. State newspaper tells this tale of near-tragedy:

"Tuesday, April 13, 1965, my husband struck a match to light a cigar - not a stub - a new cigar which had just gone out. He inhaled once to light the cigar when there was a crack, and then a terrific 'poof', and his glasses were a mass of flame. He threw the glasses to the floor, but half his eyebrow was burned off. His eyelid and face from eye to ear were burned and his hair was singed. What must have happened was that a portion of the tip of the match flipped off and hit the frame. The frame ignited like a rag soaked in gasoline. Thanks to the people who were present, first aid was given my husband, and a fire averted in the living room.

When going to get new frames, we enquired whether the frames could burn. The response was 'Oh yes, even the glasses you have on could ignite while you are cooking. We don't guarantee the frames'. I asked who made the frames, and he gave me the name of one of the world's most famous companies."

Subsequent to the above incident, the Director of Industrial Service for the NSPB, stated:

"There is a lesson to be learned here in both industrial and off-the-job eye safety. If a match head could ignite those frames and burn the wearer, imagine how fast similar frames could be touched off by the heat of a blow torch, or even a kitchen gas stove. Safety eyeglasses deserve the name only when top quality safety lenses are properly mounted in a sturdy burn-proof frame."

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TOUCHE

The head of a business who was having trouble with one of his departments, called in his executives for a lecture. "Look, he said, "You guys have got to get on the ball. That's all there is to it. If we have any bottlenecks around here, I want you to get rid of them, and get rid of them immediately. Now who has any suggestions?" From the rear of the conference room a junior executive piped up "Sir", he said, "I've had some experience with bottles, and from that experience I can tell you, the necks are always at the top".

- Brewers Association of Canada

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### REHABILITATION AT ITS BEST

The outcome of a very unfortunate case that resulted from the contraction of poliomyelitis by a nurse about 13 years ago, has just been reported to us by the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board. This is the story of a nurse who was employed at the Charles Cammell Indian Hospital (National Health and Welfare) in Edmonton, and while giving mouth-to-mouth respiration to an Eskimo child who had been sent to Edmonton for treatment, developed poliomyelitis. This nurse lived in an iron lung for three years, being paralyzed from the neck down, and yet this woman was an inspiration to all who came in contact with her. However, she was taught to use a breathing apparatus and last April requested permission to leave the hospital on a trial basis. She rented a suite of her own and hired a nurse-housekeeper and the Board granted her an additional allowance for this purpose instead of nursing care. This experiment is working quite well and for the past 10 months she has not required any specialized care.

The rehabilitation officers of the Alberta Board are to be congratulated for the wonderful help they have given this young nurse.

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### WHAT CONSTITUTES AN ACCIDENT?

If you were to go into a gambling casino in Las Vegas, put your money on the table and place a bet, you wouldn't call it an accident if the man with the little rake pulled it into his side of the table when you lost. When you fail to wear safety shoes and something falls on your toe, breaking it, would you say that your toe was accidentally broken? When you apply a lighted match to your smoke, you are not surprised when it starts to burn. If you take a chance by smoking in bed and fall asleep with the cigarette still burning should you be surprised if you wake up in a hospital swathed with bandages?

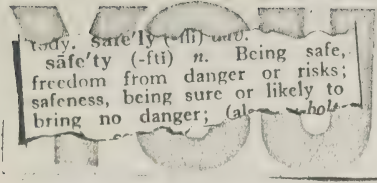
When as a youngster you got caught throwing spitballs and had to stay after school, you got what you expected would happen. When you "bumper chase" or "tail gate" in a line of traffic and crash, can you say the crash was unexpected?

Many so-called accidents are, in fact, planned events, with only the date of occurrence unknown. Plan your activities with an accident-free end result in mind.

- Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association  
"Newsletter".

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The "News Bulletin" published by the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board, has these sound comments to make on safety:

"It is almost trite to remark that no safety definition is complete without YOU. And yet it is generally not appreciated that the personal element is a major component of safety. In fact, safety is almost entirely an individual matter. The importance of the individual in safety has been long recognized by safety men. H. W. Heinrich, 35 years ago, established the theory that 88% of all accidents resulted from the unsafe acts of workmen, and only 10% from an unsafe environment.

It is not intended, of course, to de-emphasize the need for developing safe working conditions. Nevertheless, the importance of the human element in accident prevention must be more widely appreciated.

One crucial fact in safety work is summarized in an old slogan: "Accidents are caused; they just don't happen." And most of the time, they are caused by people, not conditions.

Many people are convinced that safety's a good thing, and that accidents are to be regretted. Yet in the final analysis, their attitude is 'it won't happen to me'. That is, they view safety slogans, posters and programs in terms of other fellow's safety. Every safety slogan you read, every safety contest you have on the job, every poster you see should serve to remind you that when anyone talks about safety - he's talking about your safety.

From here on in, whether you're a manager, supervisor or workman, try to condition your mind so that whenever there's an element of danger present, a sixth 'safety' sense will cause you to react the safe way. Work at developing your own safety awareness.

Make yourself a vital part of that SAFETY DEFINITION."

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#### B.C. ANNOUNCES ACCIDENT PREVENTION REGULATIONS

The Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia has announced that new accident prevention regulations for industry will go into effect March 1, 1966, and approximately 35,000 employers and 450,000 workmen in the province will be affected by the new safety standards. These regulations were developed by officials over a two-year period after which a public hearing was called to consider the draft proposal. The public hearing which lasted ten days, was held in the Spring of 1965 and was attended by 75 labour, management and Workmen's Compensation Board officials.

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ACCIDENT STATISTICS  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

|                                         | February<br>1966 | April 1965<br>to Feb. 1966 | February<br>1965 | April 1964<br>to Feb. 1965 |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>         |                  |                            |                  |                            |
| Post Office                             | 552              | 4,335                      | 598              | 4,289                      |
| National Defence                        | 347              | 4,284                      | 386              | 4,522                      |
| Public Works                            | 79               | 1,076                      | 88               | 1,024                      |
| Transport                               | 78               | 1,102                      | 86               | 1,169                      |
| Justice - Penitentiaries 49             |                  |                            |                  |                            |
| R.C.M.P. <u>4</u>                       | 53               | 543                        | 31               | 388                        |
| Veterans Affairs                        | 48               | 675                        | 76               | 745                        |
| Northern Affairs & National Resources   | 47               | 761                        | 52               | 813                        |
| Agriculture                             | 46               | 721                        | 64               | 733                        |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation       | 40               | 303                        | 48               | 362                        |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise 20  |                  |                            |                  |                            |
| Taxation <u>13</u>                      | 33               | 291                        | 37               | 276                        |
| Polymer Corporation Limited             | 23               | 242                        | 29               | 264                        |
| National Health and Welfare             | 22               | 248                        | 31               | 310                        |
| National Harbours Board                 | 21               | 378                        | 40               | 307                        |
| Citizenship and Immigration             | 18               | 121                        | 12               | 97                         |
| Fisheries                               | 15               | 154                        | 6                | 130                        |
| Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited    | 13               | 187                        | 18               | 160                        |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority           | 13               | 203                        | 24               | 208                        |
| Mines and Technical Surveys             | 12               | 190                        | 14               | 179                        |
| Board of Grain Commissioners            | 11               | 65                         | 2                | 41                         |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau     | 11               | 69                         | 3                | 49                         |
| National Research Council               | 10               | 132                        | 13               | 129                        |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation  | 9                | 88                         | 11               | 78                         |
| Comptroller of the Treasury             | 9                | 65                         | 4                | 50                         |
| Defence Research Board                  | 9                | 143                        | 17               | 141                        |
| National Capital Commission             | 7                | 91                         | 4                | 91                         |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission       | 7                | 68                         | 12               | 138                        |
| Canadian Arsenals Limited               | 6                | 77                         | 11               | 80                         |
| Defence Production                      | 6                | 68                         | 2                | 25                         |
| Forestry                                | 6                | 108                        | 5                | 123                        |
| National Film Board                     | 5                | 32                         | 2                | 17                         |
| Fisheries Research Board                | 4                | 57                         | 2                | 63                         |
| House of Commons                        | 4                | 22                         | 2                | 35                         |
| Trade and Commerce                      | 4                | 49                         | 6                | 72                         |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited         | 3                | 140                        | 9                | 139                        |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics           | 3                | 42                         | 3                | 9                          |
| External Affairs                        | 3                | 20                         | 2                | 20                         |
| Royal Canadian Mint                     | 3                | 62                         | 5                | 59                         |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967       |                  |                            |                  |                            |
| World Exhibition                        | 2                | 12                         | 1                | 5                          |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited     | 2                | 17                         | Nil              | 6                          |
| Northern Canada Power Commission        | 2                | 52                         | 5                | 42                         |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunication     |                  |                            |                  |                            |
| Corporation                             | 1                | 2                          | Nil              | 19                         |
| Eldorado Aviation Limited               | 1                | 5                          | 2                | 11                         |
| Emergency Measures Organization         | 1                | 6                          | 4                | 10                         |
| Farm Credit Corporation                 | 1                | 3                          | Nil              | 1                          |
| Finance                                 | 1                | 8                          | Nil              | 5                          |
| Labour                                  | 1                | 55                         | Nil              | 7                          |
| Office of the Chief Electoral Officer   | 1                | 5                          | Nil              | Nil                        |
| Privy Council Office                    | 1                | 3                          | Nil              | 4                          |
| Insurance                               | Nil              | 1                          | Nil              | Nil                        |
| Library of Parliament                   | Nil              | 2                          | Nil              | 2                          |
| Northern Transportation Company Limited | Nil              | 98                         | Nil              | 74                         |
| Public Archives                         | Nil              | 7                          | Nil              | 7                          |
| Senate                                  | Nil              | 4                          | 1                | 3                          |
| Board of Transport Commissioners        | Nil              | 1                          | Nil              | Nil                        |
| National Library of Canada              | Nil              | 1                          | 1                | 1                          |
| International Pacific Halibut           |                  |                            |                  |                            |
| Fisheries Commission                    | Nil              | 1                          | Nil              | Nil                        |



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| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>                        | <u>February<br/>1966</u> | <u>April 1965<br/>to Feb. 1966</u> | <u>February<br/>1965</u> | <u>April 1964<br/>to Feb. 1965</u> |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| International Pacific Salmon<br>Fisheries Commission   | Nil                      | 4                                  | Nil                      | 2                                  |
| National Gallery of Canada                             | Nil                      | 1                                  | Nil                      | Nil                                |
| Queen's Printer                                        | Nil                      | 1                                  | Nil                      | 1                                  |
| National Museum of Canada                              | Nil                      | 6                                  | 1                        | 7                                  |
| Canadian Maritime Commission                           | Nil                      | 1                                  | Nil                      | 2                                  |
| Civil Service Commission                               | Nil                      | 7                                  | Nil                      | 5                                  |
| International Joint Commission                         | Nil                      | 1                                  | Nil                      | Nil                                |
| Industry                                               | Nil                      | 1                                  | 1                        | 3                                  |
| Secretary of State                                     | Nil                      | 8                                  | 2                        | 11                                 |
| Royal Commission on Bilingualism<br>and Biculturalism  | Nil                      | 1                                  | Nil                      | 1                                  |
| National Energy Board                                  | Nil                      | 1                                  | Nil                      | Nil                                |
| Office of the Secretary to the<br>Governor General     | Nil                      | 1                                  | Nil                      | Nil                                |
| Board of Broadcast Governors                           | Nil                      | 1                                  | Nil                      | 1                                  |
| Crown Assets Disposal Corporation                      | Nil                      | 1                                  | Nil                      | Nil                                |
| The Seaway International Bridge<br>Corporation Limited | Nil                      | Nil                                | 1                        | 1                                  |
| TOTALS                                                 | <u>1,594</u>             | <u>17,531</u>                      | <u>1,774</u>             | <u>17,571</u>                      |

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

COMPENSATION BRANCH

Department  
of  
LabourBULLETIN NO. 149APRIL 1966PRINCIPLES FOR  
SAFETY

On the cover of the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board's "News Bulletin" are listed 12 safety principles which sum up a very concrete form of bringing home to the individual the necessity of following these rules:

1. Senior management must keep informed, and interested in safety, and motivate supervision and employees to want a "safe plant".
2. Standard management functions of setting goals, communicating goals, providing the tools to do the job, and measuring results must be applied to safety.
3. The foreman is responsible for the safety of his men.
4. Every effort must be made to make each foreman a good safety man.
5. Unsafe conditions must be detected and corrected.
6. Employees must be trained in correct safe work methods and knowledge of work.
7. Unsafe acts and/or safety rule violations must be observed and corrected.
8. Every effort must be made to develop a good safety attitude among employees.
9. Safety must be engineered into machines, facilities, and equipment.
10. Employees must be provided protection against hazards that cannot be otherwise controlled.
11. All injury-producing and no-injury accidents must be investigated and recommendations made to prevent a recurrence. Often the investigation of a no-injury accident can prevent a serious injury later.
12. The employee must be physically able to do the job and his health must be protected.



PHOSGENE FROM  
WELDING

The following article was contributed by the Maritime Safety Digest, which appeared in the Safety Review, a publication of the Office of Industrial Relations, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.:

"We did not believe this ourselves, but it has happened twice. The Bureau of Medicine states that the intense ultraviolet rays from a welding arc could decompose nearby chlorinated solvent fumes into phosgene and other highly toxic gases. In both incidents, tests of the atmosphere, after reports of eye and respiratory irritations were received, showed phosgene concentrations from three to five times above the safe level. In one case, painters were cleaning equipment with methyl chloroform while arc welding was in progress nearby. In the other instance, dye-penetrant testing and arc welding were being done in the same compartment. The dye-penetrant contained a chlorinated solvent. Volatile, chlorinated hydrocarbons should not be used around arc welding. If practicable, non-chlorinated compounds should be substituted where such occurrences are unavoidable.

Foamed plastic is another source of trouble when a person is working with foamed-in-place plastic without proper ventilation or respiratory protection. Eight such incidents have been reported recently. They occurred in such places as boat shops and ship compartments, including reefer places and boat-repair yards. One noteworthy incident was the experience of a flame cutter who was burning out a section of the rudder when his burner ignited a small amount of the foamed polyurethane plastic. Subsequently, he developed the typical asthmatic symptoms from the fumes.

The offending ingredient of the plastic mixture is toluene di-iso cyanate (TDI), which acts as the foaming agent and as one of the hardening constituents. Because of its severe irritating effect on the eyes and upper respiratory tract, no one will stay, voluntarily, in a high concentration of TDI vapors. However, at vapor concentrations near its threshold limits value (TLV), the odor is almost undetectable."

The following recommendations were made:

"Workers should be instructed on the hazards involved and on safe handling procedures.

Local exhaust ventilation should be provided.

Workers operating in confined spaces or where adequate exhaust ventilation cannot be furnished, should wear air-supplied respirators.

Rubber gloves should be worn when handling or mixing the plastic.

Respiratory protection should be provided and used in welding, cutting, or heating operations which are likely to come in contact with in-place foamed plastics.

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NATIONAL DEFENCE  
SCORES AGAIN

The Department of National Defence has sent us the following interesting program on eye safety which they thought might be of interest to our readers:

"In 1961 the Royal Canadian Navy's Dockyard at Halifax, N.S. adopted an Eye Safety Program designed to place special emphasis on the prevention of eye injuries and the elimination of faulty vision as a contributing factor in disabling accidents among its civilian employees. This program has produced some very gratifying results.

Eye injuries have decreased from 6% of the total in 1960 to 1.5% in 1965.

Disabling eye injuries have decreased from 7% of the total in 1960 to zero in 1964 and 1965.

Defective vision as a contributing factor in disabling accidents for the same period has decreased from 13% to 1.5%.

Principal components of the program include careful studies of the eye hazards associated with each task, expert analysis of the factors contributing to eye injuries, provision of suitable and adequate eye protection equipment and promotion of the proper use of such equipment.

A feature of the program has been vision testing using modern equipment operated by trained personnel. Out of 2500 employees screened to date, 637 have been referred to eye specialists and 600 have obtained prescription glasses. Many of those having defective vision were wearing unsuitable prescription lenses at the time of screening.

Industrial safety authorities at Canadian Forces Headquarters are currently studying ways and means for extending the benefits of this Eye Safety Program to all civilian employees throughout the Department of National Defence."

The Department of National Defence are to be congratulated for this very important study on the prevention of eye injuries.

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DON'T BE PUSHED  
AROUND

Even when someone is helping you with a car backing manoeuvre, don't let him rush you with an impatient "Come on, come on" directions. Don't let anyone give you the "come on" for an accident.

- Fleet Safety Newsletter, National  
Safety Council.

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YOU CAN'T SAVE SAFETY,  
BUT IT CAN SAVE YOU

"We can provide financial security for ourselves and our families by saving and investing money over a period of time. We can guard our future health to some extent by getting shots to immunize ourselves and by good living habits. But - says the National Safety Council - you cannot accumulate safety, or put aside some today to serve you tomorrow.

Every day is complete unto itself as far as safety is concerned. You cannot save safety.

No tool or machine has yet been devised that can think - not even the highly touted computers we read so much about. Machines and tools obey the commands of men. So, the secret of safety lies with the people who use them. All manner of safety devices can be made available by our Company but they aren't worth a whistle in a windstorm if the men operating the equipment do not work safely.

So, safety is a personal responsibility. It is a responsibility to use safe practices always; it is the responsibility to report any tool or equipment that is unsafe; it is the responsibility to encourage others to practice safety too.

Practice safety; use safety; live safety. But remember safety is perishable and cannot be stored. Safety not used today is gone. You can't save it; but it can save you."

- The Observation Post, Thorold, Ont.

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ANOTHER SAFETY  
DEFINITION

How's this for an interpretation of safety?

"Safety comes from man's mastery of his environment and of himself. It is won by individual effort and group cooperation. It can be achieved only by informed, alert, skillful people who respect themselves and have a regard for the welfare of others."

- National Safety Council

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ACCIDENT STATISTICS  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

|                                                    | March<br>1966 | April 1965<br>to Mar. 1966 | March<br>1965 | April 1964<br>to Mar. 1965 |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>                    |               |                            |               |                            |
| Post Office                                        | 665           | 5,000                      | 562           | 4,851                      |
| National Defence                                   | 505           | 4,789                      | 476           | 4,998                      |
| Transport                                          | 117           | 1,219                      | 91            | 1,260                      |
| Public Works                                       | 113           | 1,189                      | 99            | 1,123                      |
| Northern Affairs & National Resources              | 88            | 849                        | 66            | 879                        |
| Agriculture                                        | 86            | 807                        | 81            | 814                        |
| Veterans Affairs                                   | 79            | 754                        | 79            | 824                        |
| Justice - Penitentiaries 69                        |               |                            |               |                            |
| R.C.M.P. <u>7</u>                                  | 76            | 619                        | 59            | 447                        |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation                  | 51            | 354                        | 27            | 389                        |
| National Health & Welfare                          | 37            | 285                        | 38            | 348                        |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority                      | 34            | 237                        | 26            | 234                        |
| National Harbours Board                            | 33            | 411                        | 20            | 327                        |
| Defence Research Board                             | 28            | 171                        | 22            | 163                        |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise 14             |               |                            |               |                            |
| Taxation <u>13</u>                                 | 27            | 318                        | 38            | 314                        |
| Polymer Corporation Limited                        | 27            | 269                        | 28            | 292                        |
| Mines & Technical Surveys                          | 25            | 215                        | 13            | 192                        |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited                    | 23            | 163                        | 16            | 155                        |
| Citizenship & Immigration                          | 17            | 138                        | 12            | 109                        |
| Northern Canada Power Commission                   | 17            | 69                         | 7             | 49                         |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited                 | 15            | 202                        | 19            | 179                        |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics                      | 14            | 56                         | 4             | 13                         |
| Fisheries                                          | 13            | 167                        | 4             | 134                        |
| National Research Council                          | 13            | 145                        | 16            | 145                        |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission                  | 13            | 81                         | 12            | 150                        |
| Canadian Arsenal Limited                           | 12            | 89                         | 4             | 84                         |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation             | 10            | 98                         | 10            | 88                         |
| Comptroller of the Treasury                        | 10            | 75                         | 9             | 59                         |
| Defence Production                                 | 10            | 78                         | 2             | 27                         |
| House of Commons                                   | 10            | 32                         | Nil           | 35                         |
| Forestry                                           | 9             | 117                        | 11            | 134                        |
| National Film Board                                | 8             | 40                         | Nil           | 17                         |
| Trade and Commerce                                 | 7             | 56                         | 12            | 84                         |
| Board of Grain Commissioners                       | 5             | 70                         | 3             | 44                         |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau                | 5             | 74                         | 6             | 55                         |
| National Capital Commission                        | 5             | 96                         | 6             | 97                         |
| Secretary of State                                 | 5             | 13                         | Nil           | 11                         |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation    | 2             | 4                          | Nil           | 19                         |
| Royal Canadian Mint                                | 2             | 64                         | 4             | 63                         |
| Board of Transport Commissioners                   | 1             | 2                          | Nil           | Nil                        |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition | 1             | 13                         | Nil           | 5                          |
| Civil Service Commission                           | 1             | 8                          | Nil           | 5                          |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited                | 1             | 18                         | 3             | 9                          |
| Emergency Measures Organization                    | 1             | 7                          | 1             | 11                         |
| External Affairs                                   | 1             | 21                         | 1             | 21                         |
| Fisheries Research Board                           | 1             | 56                         | 3             | 66                         |
| National Library of Canada                         | 1             | 2                          | 2             | 3                          |
| Eldorado Aviation Limited                          | Nil           | 5                          | Nil           | 11                         |
| Farm Credit Corporation                            | Nil           | 3                          | Nil           | 1                          |
| Finance                                            | Nil           | 8                          | Nil           | 5                          |
| Labour                                             | Nil           | 55                         | Nil           | 7                          |
| Office of the Chief Electoral Officer              | Nil           | 5                          | Nil           | Nil                        |
| Privy Council Office                               | Nil           | 3                          | 1             | 5                          |
| Insurance                                          | Nil           | 1                          | Nil           | Nil                        |
| Library of Parliament                              | Nil           | 2                          | Nil           | 2                          |
| Northern Transportation Company, Limited           | Nil           | 98                         | 1             | 75                         |
| Public Archives                                    | Nil           | 7                          | 2             | 9                          |
| Senate                                             | Nil           | 4                          | Nil           | 3                          |



|                                                        | <u>March<br/>1966</u> | <u>April 1965<br/>to Mar. 1966</u> | <u>March<br/>1965</u> | <u>April 1964<br/>to Mar. 1965</u> |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>                        |                       |                                    |                       |                                    |
| International Pacific Halibut<br>Fisheries Commission  | Nil                   | 1                                  | Nil                   | Nil                                |
| International Pacific Salmon<br>Fisheries Commission   | Nil                   | 4                                  | Nil                   | 2                                  |
| National Gallery of Canada                             | Nil                   | 1                                  | Nil                   | Nil                                |
| Queen's Printer                                        | Nil                   | 1                                  | Nil                   | 1                                  |
| National Museum of Canada                              | Nil                   | 6                                  | Nil                   | 7                                  |
| Canadian Maritime Commission                           | Nil                   | 1                                  | Nil                   | 2                                  |
| International Joint Commission                         | Nil                   | 1                                  | Nil                   | Nil                                |
| Industry                                               | Nil                   | 1                                  | Nil                   | 3                                  |
| Royal Commission on Biculturalism<br>and Bilingualism  | Nil                   | 1                                  | Nil                   | 1                                  |
| National Energy Board                                  | Nil                   | 1                                  | Nil                   | Nil                                |
| Office of the Secretary to the<br>Governor General     | Nil                   | 1                                  | Nil                   | Nil                                |
| Crown Assets Disposal Corporation                      | Nil                   | 1                                  | Nil                   | Nil                                |
| Board of Broadcast Governors                           | Nil                   | 1                                  | Nil                   | 1                                  |
| The Seaway International Bridge<br>Corporation Limited | Nil                   | Nil                                | Nil                   | 1                                  |
| TOTALS -                                               | <u>2,225</u>          | <u>19,756</u>                      | <u>1,896</u>          | <u>19,467</u>                      |

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TIRED WORKER  
PRONE TO ACCIDENTS

Industrial safety specialists are agreed that the tired worker is less efficient and more prone to accidents than the alert worker.

Consequently, any steps that management, supervisors and workmen can take to reduce fatigue assuredly advance the cause of accident prevention.

The majority of industrial accidents are the result of human error - "the unsafe act". No statistical analyses have been made to determine how many unsafe acts result from excessive fatigue - but fatigue-reduction will very likely be reflected in fewer unsafe acts.

Important factors for management to consider in reducing fatigue in their places of work include: adequate ventilation and lighting, noise control, worker placement, and the use of colour.

Keeping workmen informed of developments, and their role in the overall scheme - that is, building good communications - will help to offset fatigue.

With an understanding of the causes of fatigue, supervisors may be able to minimize their effects on accident frequency.

For example, supervisors should know that a new job is much more tiring than a familiar one, because of anxiety and tension, and unnecessary movements made during the learning period. With this awareness, supervisors will take appropriate precautions - such as giving adequate instruction.

Workmen, of course, play a large part in the levels and effects of fatigue on the job. Balanced diet, working within physical capacity, good posture habits, sufficient rest off the job, resolving worries, and avoidance of "pep pills" are just a few fatigue-reducing factors that workmen can implement.

- Occupational Health Bulletin,  
National Health & Welfare, 1966.

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# INSTRUCTIONS ON THE USE OF POWER LAWN MOWERS

Power lawn mowers are designed to operate safely; but like any piece of machinery, they become extremely dangerous if you don't handle them properly. This includes the danger to anyone near the machine as well as to the operator. Here are a few general things to keep in mind when mowing that lawn of yours:

1. Be alert to children. Keep them away from the area that you are mowing and never let ANYONE get in line with the grass discharge side of the mower.
2. Learn to disengage the clutch or stop the motor quickly in case of emergency.
3. Don't use an electric power mower when it is raining or grass is wet. Electric mowers should have the frame grounded through the cord.
4. Have your mower inspected and repaired by an experienced serviceman.

- "Safety News" - Alfred M. Best Co.,  
New York

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## PARTICIPATION IN C.S.C. COURSE

Officers of the two divisions of the Accident Prevention and Compensation Branch will again participate in the course for Departmental Personnel Administrators arranged by the Civil Service Commission. Our Safety Adviser Mr. L. A. Aitken will deal broadly with the subject Employee Health and Safety and the Elements of an Effective Safety Programme. Mr. S. Leeson the Chief of the Accident Compensation Division will discuss Accident Compensation legislation and procedures.

These presentations will take place in Ottawa on Thursday, May 26.

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A past president of the Ontario I.A.P.A. noted -

"The great majority of accidents continue to be caused by unsafe acts of our workers. Perhaps the most fruitful field of endeavour lies with the individual worker".

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BRIEFLY NOTED

This is our 150th issue of the Monthly Bulletin which was started in November 1953 - a century and a half of views, news, ideas and developments having to do with workmen's compensation and the general safety of employees. Our monthly circulation of about 1800 is reaching an ever-widening audience both within and outside the Public Service. These bulletins we hope are useful and interesting, particularly useful in reducing hazards and improving attitudes towards safety. We try to bring home to our readers the importance of safety-mindedness and the proper methods of dealing with accidents when they do occur. Our objective of course is to try to reduce the incidence of accidents and we are encouraged by the increased interest and cooperation from departments and agencies.

Both our Accident Prevention Division and our Accident Compensation Division continue at your service and if there is any way in which this Monthly Bulletin or any of our other services may be of further assistance to you, we would be glad to know.

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SAFETY ON THE WATER

Now that the boating season is drawing nigh, here are a few timely tips on "playing it safe" in the water:

1. Make sure your boat and motor are in good condition before you attempt to use them.
2. Be sure your motor is not too powerful for your boat.
3. Never overload your boat; balance the load properly.
4. If the water is rough, stay on shore.
5. Have good, government approved life jackets and be sure that everyone in your party has one on before you leave shore.
6. Never stand or allow anyone else to stand unless your boat was designed for that purpose.
7. Always be on the lookout for persons swimming and stay clear of them.
8. Be on the alert for submerged objects such as reefs, rocks, and driftwood.
9. Use a net for landing fish; avoid leaning too far over the side of the boat.
10. Never swim from a boat unless your boat was designed for that purpose.
11. Always leave and enter the docks and beach area at slow speed.
12. Be sure to advise someone at home of where you are planning to go and the approximate time you plan to return.

If we follow these few rules we should all enjoy a happy boating season this year as well as in years to come.

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CISA SEMINAR

The Canadian Industrial Safety Association are holding a safety seminar for senior safety officers and directors at the University of New Brunswick during the period June 12 to 15, 1966. The cost of the seminar will be \$155 exclusive of accommodation and living expenses. We have been advised that suitable accommodation will be available on the University grounds. For further information write to Mr. G. W. Crandlemire, General Manager, New Brunswick Industry Safety Council, 33 Rookwood Ave., Fredericton, N.B.

- "News Letter" - Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association

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COOPERATION FOR  
SAFETY'S SAKE

At the Annual Safety Conference of the I.A.P.A. held in Toronto on April 4, 1966, Mr. Joe Morris, Executive Vice-President of the Canadian Labour Congress, presented a stimulating paper on occupational safety. We would like to draw your attention to several remarks made by Mr. Morris which are very pertinent to any safety program. We quote:

"The thoughts that I would like to share with you today are directed toward the need for involving everyone who is a part of the industrial community in the practice of safety and accident prevention. Perhaps this will be an old story for many of you who devote most of your working hours to the all important and often discouraging job of occupational safety. Nevertheless, old story though it may be, there is still a prime need to state it, and restate it, because in this way we may generate new ideas and perhaps come up with entirely new concepts about our respective roles."

He went on to say -

"We must strive more resolutely to make the field of safety one of universal cooperation, not conflict. I am not trying to suggest that harmony should be with us at all times and in all situations, or that it is always to be preferred to conflict. There is a legitimate place in our kind of society for strong differences of opinion and for a conflict over interests. But surely it is not here; surely not in those aspects of our relationships that directly involve human suffering and death."

He concluded his remarks with the following:

"Someone has said that 'Accidents are the price of motion.' If this has any truth in it, then our job will never be done for we are an exceedingly mobile people in what appears to be an increasingly mobile universe. Whether it is the worker driving his automobile to work, the astronaut in his capsule, or the employee tending the machine, we are in the midst of movement, and it is often fast, often dangerous. But surely the ingenuity which can send a man hurtling through space can also come up with answers to our industrial safety problem.

I am convinced we can, otherwise I would not be here. I am equally convinced that much of the answer lies within us, in our understanding of our respective roles, and the concepts we have of what the total job involves. It seems to me that we are already well launched on our course even though, as I have implied, that course has been beset with difficulties, mistakes and outright failures. But we can profit from these, and use them to develop a framework of relationships and communications without which I am sure we are beaten before we really get started."

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ACCIDENTS REPORTED -

| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>                    | <u>April 1966</u> | <u>April 1965</u> |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Post Office                                        | 322               | 465               |
| National Defence                                   | 311               | 350               |
| Public Works                                       | 85                | 86                |
| Northern Affairs and National Resources            | 70                | 101               |
| Transport                                          | 67                | 100               |
| Veterans Affairs                                   | 48                | 66                |
| Agriculture                                        | 40                | 52                |
| Justice - Penitentiaries 35                        |                   |                   |
| R.C.M.P. <u>4</u>                                  | 39                | 37                |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise 17             |                   |                   |
| Taxation <u>10</u>                                 | 27                | 24                |
| National Harbours Board                            | 25                | 18                |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation                  | 21                | 34                |
| Citizenship and Immigration                        | 21                | 18                |
| Mines and Technical Surveys                        | 18                | 11                |
| Polymer Corporation Limited                        | 17                | 21                |
| Forestry                                           | 13                | 7                 |
| National Health and Welfare                        | 13                | 28                |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited                    | 12                | 16                |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority                      | 11                | 26                |
| Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited               | 10                | 16                |
| Canadian Arsenal Limited                           | 8                 | 9                 |
| Defence Production                                 | 8                 | 2                 |
| Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation           | 7                 | 6                 |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics                      | 7                 | 8                 |
| Fisheries                                          | 7                 | 12                |
| National Research Council                          | 7                 | 13                |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau                | 5                 | 6                 |
| Northern Canada Power Commission                   | 5                 | 4                 |
| Defence Research Board                             | 4                 | 9                 |
| Fisheries Research Board                           | 4                 | 2                 |
| National Capital Commission                        | 4                 | 6                 |
| Northern Transportation Company Limited            | 4                 | Nil               |
| Royal Canadian Mint                                | 4                 | 4                 |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission                  | 4                 | 10                |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition | 3                 | 1                 |
| House of Commons                                   | 3                 | 4                 |
| National Film Board                                | 3                 | 4                 |
| Board of Grain Commissioners                       | 2                 | 6                 |
| Comptroller of the Treasury                        | 2                 | 5                 |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited                | 2                 | 3                 |
| Labour                                             | 2                 | 5                 |
| Civil Service Commission                           | 1                 | 2                 |
| National Library of Canada                         | 1                 | Nil               |
| Privy Council Office                               | 1                 | Nil               |
| Secretary of State                                 | 1                 | Nil               |
| Trade and Commerce                                 | 1                 | 3                 |
| External Affairs                                   | Nil               | 2                 |
| Board of Broadcast Governors                       | Nil               | 1                 |
| Crown Assets Disposal Corporation                  | Nil               | 1                 |
| Farm Credit Corporation                            | Nil               | 1                 |
| Finance                                            | Nil               | 1                 |
| Public Archives                                    | Nil               | 1                 |
|                                                    |                   |                   |
| TOTAL -                                            | <u>1,270</u>      | <u>1,607</u>      |

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES



WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

Department  
of  
Labour

COMPENSATION BRANCH

BULLETIN NO. 151JUNE 1966

MUST RELATE INJURY WITH  
EMPLOYMENT TO GAIN  
COMPENSATION APPROVAL

The general purpose of the Government Employees Compensation Act is to provide as a matter of right that where in any employment personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment is caused to an employee, he will be granted employment injury benefits. He is entitled to necessary medical services and to compensation except where the injury does not disable him beyond the waiting period required by the particular provincial Compensation Act that applies. He is also entitled to these benefits if he should be disabled from an industrial disease or one that is due to the nature of his employment and peculiar to or characteristic of the particular process trade or occupation in which he is employed at the time the disease was contracted.

However, to be entitled to compensation benefits there are four conditions that must be present. These are:

- (1) Personal injury
- (2) By accident (or disease)
- (3) Arising out of the employment, and
- (4) In the course of the employment.

(1) By personal injury, it is generally meant damage or injury to the body. Entitlement also includes damage to artificial appliances, such as eyeglasses, hearing aids, false teeth, artificial arms and legs etc., so long as they are being worn for the purpose they were intended at the time of accident, and the accident also caused personal injury.

(2) The second condition refers to the nature of the occurrence, i.e. "by accident". The dictionary states that "accident" means a happening that is not expected, foreseen or intended, an unfortunate occurrence or mishap, a sudden fall or collision that usually results in physical harm. The Government Employees Compensation Act defines "accident" to include a wilful and intentional act not being the act of the employee, and a fortuitous event occasioned by a physical or natural cause.

Entitlement, however, requires also that the disablement which an employee suffers must have some causal relationship with the work being performed. It is not





sufficient that the disablement comes on during work; rather, there must be something about the work which can be considered to have caused the disablement. The cause might be strenuous work, awkward position unaccustomed strain or even a movement arising out of the work which is reasonable to consider may have caused the disablement.

Unfortunately, many people confuse the word disability with the word accident. Claims are received from individuals who expect to receive benefits solely on the basis that the onset of his disability occurred when he was at work. This, however, may not be enough.

(3) We now come to "arising out of the employment". This means that at the time of the accident, the individual must be performing work that he was hired to do or that which has been assigned to him or something which could be reasonably expected of him. The type of thing that probably would not be considered as "arising out of" is where a workman employed in a woodworking shop takes it upon himself to make something for perhaps his wife, because the facilities are there at his work. If, while doing so, he is injured this type of claim would be turned down because the man could not be considered as doing something for the purpose of his employer's business. This is so even though he may have been using the employer's tools, machinery and so on.

(4) The last part of the general statement is "in the course of employment". This usually means the workman is covered by the provision of the Act, from the time he arrives at his work until the time he leaves, provided he uses the accepted means of entrance and exit. We say "usually" because there are exceptions to the general rule. Ordinarily, the man is not covered while travelling to and from work because he is considered a member of the general public and is expected to take his chances along with the rest of us. However, if he was travelling to and from work in an employer-owned vehicle, the situation could possibly be different.

It is very difficult to apply general rules to specific cases when discussing "arising out of and in the course of employment". Each case must be judged on its own merits because what may seem like a not very significant point may decide the status of the claim.

Another factor that may affect entitlement is the employee's serious and wilful misconduct. If the injury is due solely to serious and wilful misconduct on the part of the employee and does not result in death or serious disablement, then the claim may be rejected. Such misconduct must be intentional and deliberate disobedience of a specific and enforced rule designated for the workman's safety.

It must be shown too, that this rule is enforced. The employee must be well aware of the consequences and some form of discipline must result. If, for example, an employee had previously been suspended for several days for breaking the same rule, this would probably establish the fact that the rule is enforced. Thoughtlessness or carelessness is not considered to be misconduct.

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A PART FOR ALL  
IN SAFETY

The "News Bulletin" of the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia carried this account of a tragic accident that appeared in an issue of the Powell River News:

"I didn't think it was any of my business."

This was the answer of a truck driver testifying at a recent inquest into a fatal construction accident. He was asked why he did not report that the hook on a crane lacked the required safety catch and was unsafe to use. He was not alone in his attitude. At least one other man, a supervisor for a materials supplier, noticed the missing catch but also decided it was none of his business. So the hook stayed in use until one day a bucket being lowered by the crane came loose and killed a man.

This sad little story illustrates one reason why construction accidents are so frequent. Workers are apparently reluctant to call attention to unsafe equipment and violations of safety rules.

Yet it is the men working on the job, not the contractor in his office, who have the opportunity to see when something is wrong. If they do not report it, the higher-ups may never know until too late.

To be fair, the reluctance of workers to report safety hazards is often due to a feeling that their complaints will be disregarded and they, themselves, may even be branded as 'trouble-makers'.

It is the duty of employers, and particularly prime contractors, to demonstrate that these fears are unfounded by seeing that complaints of this kind get prompt attention.

After all it is to the employer's interest, even in dollars and cents, to avoid accidents and the fines, damage claims and shut-downs which follow them.

Safety on the job is everyone's business, whatever his position and whoever employs him."

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"The only good thing that arises from an accident is the lesson learned and the opportunity of preventing its recurrence".

- Canadian Occupational Safety  
Magazine.

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SAFETY PROGRESS BY THE  
ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY

A recent report received from the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority indicates significant overall progress in their program to reduce work injuries.

The continued effort on the part of both management and employees to provide a safe working environment and the desire to work safely within this environment resulted in several of the regions having accident free periods of substantial duration:

|                                   |             |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Sault Ste. Marie                  | - 15 months |
| All bridges - Western Division    | - 15 "      |
| Beauharnois Canal                 | - 12 "      |
| Marine Section - Eastern Division | - 10 "      |

The overall accident frequency rate for the month of March shows an improvement of 45.5% over the previous month. The Eastern Division and the Twinning Project have maintained an unblemished record, while the Western Region has improved its record by 27.4%. The severity rate was lowered during the month, since there were only 30 days time lost.

This is a very commendable achievement and we hasten to congratulate everyone who had a part in it.

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ON THE ALERT,  
ALWAYS

There is more to safety than just following the rules and doing what you are told. You can make a real contribution to safety in general and yourself in particular by keeping an eye open for hazards in your immediate area or wherever they might occur. Some of the things to look for could include:

Is footing slippery, uneven, and does it present tripping hazards?

Are the proper tools being used for the type of work taking place?

Are all machine guards in place and operable?

Is flammable waste left lying around?

Make sure any hazards you do find are reported immediately.

CAUTIOUS TODAY - CONSCIOUS TOMORROW.

- "Safety News" - Alfred M. Best Co., New York

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"The process that leads up to the employment accident or the occupational or non-occupational disease of a worker, frequently constitutes a succession of events which may have their starting point in a mistake in the plan or actual erection of the building."

- Prof. Juan Kaplan, Argentina.

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ACCIDENTS REPORTED  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| Departments and Agencies                           | April to |          | April to |          |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                                                    | May 1966 | May 1966 | May 1965 | May 1965 |
| Post Office                                        | 377      | 699      | 325      | 790      |
| National Defence                                   | 355      | 666      | 374      | 724      |
| Transport                                          | 98       | 165      | 79       | 179      |
| Public Works                                       | 80       | 165      | 91       | 177      |
| Veterans Affairs                                   | 60       | 108      | 65       | 131      |
| Agriculture                                        | 53       | 93       | 48       | 100      |
| Northern Affairs and National Resources            | 49       | 119      | 54       | 155      |
| National Harbours Board                            | 39       | 64       | 28       | 46       |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation                  | 33       | 54       | 20       | 54       |
| Justice - Penitentiaries 30                        |          |          |          |          |
| R.C.M.P. 3                                         | 33       | 72       | 35       | 72       |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise 9              |          |          |          |          |
| Taxation 18                                        | 27       | 54       | 21       | 45       |
| National Health & Welfare                          | 24       | 37       | 18       | 46       |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority                      | 22       | 33       | 10       | 36       |
| Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited               | 17       | 27       | 20       | 36       |
| Mines and Technical Surveys                        | 17       | 35       | 6        | 17       |
| Polymer Corporation Limited                        | 17       | 34       | 15       | 36       |
| Citizenship and Immigration                        | 16       | 37       | 11       | 29       |
| Defence Research Board                             | 11       | 15       | 11       | 20       |
| Northern Transportation Company Ltd.               | 10       | 14       | 7        | 7        |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.                       | 9        | 21       | 13       | 29       |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation             | 9        | 16       | 11       | 17       |
| Fisheries Research Board                           | 9        | 13       | 5        | 7        |
| National Research Council                          | 9        | 16       | 13       | 26       |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission                  | 9        | 13       | 4        | 14       |
| Defence Production                                 | 8        | 16       | 1        | 3        |
| Comptroller of the Treasury                        | 7        | 9        | 5        | 10       |
| Forestry                                           | 7        | 20       | 14       | 21       |
| National Capital Commission                        | 7        | 11       | 1        | 7        |
| Board of Grain Commissioners                       | 6        | 8        | 6        | 12       |
| Fisheries                                          | 6        | 13       | 7        | 19       |
| House of Commons                                   | 6        | 9        | 2        | 6        |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition | 5        | 8        | Nil      | 1        |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau                | 5        | 10       | 9        | 15       |
| National Film Board                                | 5        | 8        | 3        | 7        |
| Trade and Commerce                                 | 5        | 6        | 5        | 8        |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics                      | 4        | 11       | 5        | 13       |
| Royal Canadian Mint                                | 4        | 8        | 4        | 8        |
| Canadian Arsenal Limited                           | 3        | 11       | 8        | 17       |
| Finance                                            | 3        | 3        | Nil      | 1        |
| Northern Canada Power Commission                   | 2        | 7        | 6        | 10       |
| Board of Transport Commissioners                   | 1        | 1        | Nil      | Nil      |
| External Affairs                                   | 1        | 1        | 1        | 3        |
| International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission  | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        |
| Industry                                           | 1        | 1        | Nil      | Nil      |
| National Energy Board                              | 1        | 1        | Nil      | Nil      |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited                | Nil      | 2        | Nil      | 3        |
| Labour                                             | Nil      | 2        | 6        | 11       |
| Civil Service Commission                           | Nil      | 1        | 2        | 4        |
| National Library of Canada                         | Nil      | 1        | Nil      | Nil      |
| Privy Council Office                               | Nil      | 1        | Nil      | Nil      |
| Secretary of State                                 | Nil      | 1        | 1        | 1        |
| Emergency Measures Organization                    | Nil      | Nil      | 1        | 1        |
| Board of Broadcast Governors                       | Nil      | Nil      | Nil      | 1        |
| Crown Assets Disposal Corporation                  | Nil      | Nil      | Nil      | 1        |
| Farm Credit Corporation                            | Nil      | Nil      | Nil      | 1        |
| Public Archives                                    | Nil      | Nil      | Nil      | 1        |
| TOTALS -                                           | 1,471    | 2,741    | 1,434    | 2,928    |

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CANADA

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

SAFETY ACTIVITIES

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

COMPENSATION BRANCH

Department  
of  
LabourBULLETIN NO. 152JULY 1966HEALTH HAZARDS IN  
THE WORKPLACE

Dr. Murray C. Brown, Chief of the Division of Occupational Health, U.S. Public Health Service, has written a timely, informative article dealing with environmental conditions and some of the different kinds of hazards which face workers today. Excerpts from his splendid brief account follow:

"In the new word section of Webster's International Dictionary there appears a 45-letter entry: pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis. The word identifies a lung disease that attacks bituminous coal miners and also reflects the infinite number of occupational diseases which run from "argyria" to "zinc chills". (We think that by the time you had learned to pronounce it you would either be cured or dead. Ed.)

However, the magnitude of the occupational health problem is found not in the complexity of the names describing occupational diseases but in the wide range of hazards to which workers are exposed.

The average layman - asked to give his version of what constitutes occupational health hazards - is more than likely to reply that it has something to do with mining, or with high voltage wires; or involves those strong-nerved workers who rivet skyscraper girders or build towering dams.

All of these, of course, are hazardous occupations. But they are occupations accepted as such and the man in the street is apt to regard the practitioners of those activities with a sense of awe, and remark in passing that there are certainly some curious ways people earn a living. Yet he rarely imagines that his own job may be equally dangerous.

Take dry cleaners, furniture finishers, oil processors, painters, welders, printers, photographic chemical makers, bronzers, cobblers, degreasing workers. Their jobs are different and have a variety of hazards, but they all generally use benzene in their work. Benzene may affect blood cells and produce anemia. Inhalation of its vapor can affect the central nervous system, causing drowsiness, fatigue, headaches, dizziness, loss of consciousness, convulsions and death.

What about these occupations? Storage battery makers, ceramic makers, dental amalgam makers, engravers, lithographers, solderers? All use cadmium.



Ingestion of its dust or fume can cause temporary or even fatal lung complications; chronic effects involve the liver and kidneys; and bone marrow may be injured.

What common physical hazards do workers in these jobs share? Aircraft workers, dental assistants, fire alarm makers, glass makers, machinists (fabricated metal products), nurses, tile glazers, laboratory technicians? All are potentially exposed to ionizing radiation.

What about office work? Generally speaking, white collar workers are considered far removed from health hazards; they do not have to climb, work outdoors in inclement weather, or go deep underground to mine coal or other minerals.

Yet with the wider use in offices of duplicating machines and similar devices, a whole host of health hazards has arisen. In many methods used in duplicating, for example, there is danger from inhalation of fumes and vapors of the chemicals, as well as from ultraviolet radiation used in the duplicating process.

The chemicals and other materials used in this process are often harmful, and the inhalation of their fumes and vapors, or their contact with skin, frequently results in debilitating illness.

The problems of occupational health are usually illustrated and underscored by an array of facts and figures which reflect the enormous loss suffered by the nation's industrial production when workers, because of illness or disability contracted on their jobs, are absent from work.

How can one calculate the countless family plans that have to be scrapped, the domestic dislocation caused when the breadwinner falls ill with some work-connected illness? What of the hazards of hearing loss, the dangers to eyesight, the gradual dulling of the sense of smell - all of which may be caused by the work environment?

In any evaluation of actual or potential hazards, two important factors should be considered: (1) a preliminary survey should be made to determine which operations and environmental physical agents may be present and (2) a detailed study, including the use of air contaminants present and the extent of exposure to physical agents, also should be undertaken.

Any preliminary survey should cover such considerations as general sanitation, raw materials, products, by-products, sources and types of air contaminants, physical agents and control measures already in use.

While some potentially hazardous operations can be detected by visual observation, dust which cannot be seen by the unaided eye is usually the most hazardous. Absence of a visible dust cloud does not indicate a dust-free atmosphere.





By the same token, the presence of numerous vapors and gases can be detected by the sense of smell. But nature's warning system is not perfect - for some substances, the odor threshold concentration is higher than permissible safe exposure levels.

Labor organizations have a big job to do in alerting their members who are employed in small or medium-sized plants to the importance of occupational health. Many large industrial organizations have long acknowledged their occupational disease control responsibilities and opportunities and, as a consequence, have acquired their own experts in this field. But coverage of the smaller shops, plants and worksites is often badly neglected.

With knowledge of the danger, evaluation of the degree of hazard and application of suitable control measures - that is, applying occupational know- a healthful working environment can be maintained even where extremely dangerous materials are used."

- AFL-CIO American Federationist, May, 1966.

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#### YES, LOOK AFTER YOURSELF

Don't leave it up to your fellow-workers or your supervisor or the safety officer to spot any hazardous practices you may be following.

Sure, they'll help you out when they can, but there's nobody like you to take care of you.

Take a critical look at your job and how you're doing it. Are you following all the safe practices that apply to your operation? Ask yourself this important question: "Is there any way in which I can make my job safer?"

DO IT YOURSELF!

- Industrial Accident Prevention Association -  
Quebec

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#### SAFETY THEN AND NOW

That safety is an integral part of production is no new theory as evidenced by a statement made by Mr. Henry Ford in September 1920 while developing publicity for his new (then) Model T: He said:

"Production without safety is inefficient. Accident prevention is absolutely an essential part of the industrial programme.

While we take great pleasure in giving employment to maimed men, we believe that we are doing a far greater work by preventing this maiming of men.

We feel that accidents are absolutely unnecessary."

- The Safety Journal

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STUDENT SAFETY  
IS "IN"

The Industrial Accident Prevention Association is properly concerned with the safety of students and other young people who may be hurt while employed on summer jobs. The IAPA has issued a bulletin to employers dealing with the safety of these young persons pointing out that in many cases these young people are taking "academic" courses at high schools and universities. Unlike technical school students who usually receive some practical safety instructions, they come to the employer with little or no knowledge of safe work procedures. In their eagerness to please and perhaps looking forward to future summer employment, many of them have attempted short cuts or other unsafe work practices to get their assignments done faster. These have in turn led to many serious injuries.

The bulletin goes on to say that in Ontario last summer there were 10 such persons permanently disabled to some degree. Some suffered complete hand amputations, fingers and palm of hand and these youths were only 16 years old.

Supervisors should take special pains to see that the young people working for them during the summer are fully acquainted with safety procedures. And it would be wise for the person in charge to keep a fatherly eye on them until following the regulations become an ingrained habit.

Young people, excited about their new job and filled with pleasure at the future prospects, should remember that one of the most effective ways to show the new boss that they are on the ball is to prove to him they're smart enough to obey the rules. This makes a deep, lasting impression.

- Port Arthur News Chronicle

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REMINDER-RHYME  
ABOUT SAFETY TIME

Safety time is any time -  
Morning, night, all day.

It pays a lot of dividends  
At home, at work, at play.

You'll do yourself a favor  
If you think before you act.

It doesn't pay to take a chance,  
And that's a proven fact.

So do the job the safe way  
No matter what the task.

If you don't know the safe way,  
Don't hesitate to ask.

They say that time is money,  
And safety's no exception.

So let's all give the safety rules  
A welcoming reception.

Although the above verse was written quite a number of years ago by a man from Wisconsin, U.S.A., it is always worth repeating because there is no time limit on "Safety".

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ACCIDENTS REPORTED  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>                       | <u>June 1966</u> | <u>April to<br/>June 1966</u> | <u>June 1965</u> | <u>April to<br/>June 1965</u> |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| National Defence                                      | 466              | 1,132                         | 491              | 1,215                         |
| Post Office                                           | 391              | 1,090                         | 407              | 1,197                         |
| Transport                                             | 123              | 288                           | 136              | 315                           |
| Public Works                                          | 102              | 267                           | 120              | 297                           |
| Agriculture                                           | 79               | 172                           | 87               | 187                           |
| Justice - Penitentiaries 54                           |                  |                               |                  |                               |
| R.C.M.P. <u>9</u>                                     | 63               | 135                           | 55               | 127                           |
| Veterans Affairs                                      | 59               | 167                           | 75               | 206                           |
| Northern Affairs & National Resources                 | 46               | 165                           | 49               | 204                           |
| National Harbours Board                               | 42               | 106                           | 47               | 93                            |
| Northern Transportation Company Limited               | 33               | 47                            | 17               | 24                            |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise 21                |                  |                               |                  |                               |
| Taxation <u>9</u>                                     | 30               | 84                            | 41               | 86                            |
| National Health & Welfare                             | 28               | 65                            | 26               | 72                            |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation                     | 24               | 78                            | 29               | 83                            |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited                    | 23               | 50                            | 18               | 54                            |
| Mines & Technical Surveys                             | 22               | 57                            | 31               | 48                            |
| Fisheries                                             | 19               | 32                            | 12               | 31                            |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited                       | 18               | 39                            | 17               | 46                            |
| Polymer Corporation Limited                           | 17               | 51                            | 20               | 56                            |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority                         | 17               | 50                            | 23               | 59                            |
| Canadian Arsenal Limited                              | 14               | 25                            | 8                | 25                            |
| Citizenship & Immigration                             | 14               | 51                            | 15               | 44                            |
| Fisheries Research Board                              | 12               | 25                            | 4                | 11                            |
| Forestry                                              | 11               | 31                            | 11               | 32                            |
| Royal Canadian Mint                                   | 11               | 19                            | 8                | 16                            |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation                | 10               | 26                            | 7                | 24                            |
| National Capital Commission                           | 10               | 21                            | 13               | 20                            |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics                         | 8                | 19                            | 2                | 15                            |
| Comptroller of the Treasury                           | 7                | 16                            | 9                | 19                            |
| Defence Research Board                                | 7                | 22                            | 23               | 43                            |
| National Research Council                             | 7                | 23                            | 18               | 44                            |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission                     | 7                | 20                            | 4                | 18                            |
| House of Commons                                      | 6                | 15                            | 1                | 7                             |
| Trade & Commerce                                      | 6                | 12                            | 11               | 19                            |
| Board of Grain Commissioners                          | 5                | 13                            | 7                | 19                            |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World<br>Exhibition | 5                | 13                            | 3                | 3                             |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau                   | 5                | 15                            | 8                | 23                            |
| Northern Canada Power Commission                      | 5                | 12                            | 5                | 15                            |
| Defence Production                                    | 4                | 20                            | 4                | 7                             |
| National Film Board                                   | 2                | 10                            | Nil              | 7                             |
| Secretary of State                                    | 2                | 3                             | 1                | 2                             |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corp'n.          | 1                | 1                             | Nil              | Nil                           |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited                   | 1                | 3                             | 2                | 5                             |
| International Pacific Salmon Fisheries<br>Commission  | 1                | 2                             | Nil              | 1                             |
| Labour                                                | 1                | 3                             | 8                | 19                            |
| National Museum of Canada                             | 1                | 1                             | 1                | 1                             |
| Public Archives                                       | 1                | 1                             | 2                | 3                             |
| Queen's Printer                                       | 1                | 1                             | Nil              | Nil                           |
| Finance                                               | Nil              | 3                             | 1                | 2                             |
| Board of Transport Commissioners                      | Nil              | 1                             | Nil              | Nil                           |
| External Affairs                                      | Nil              | 1                             | 2                | 5                             |
| Industry                                              | Nil              | 1                             | Nil              | Nil                           |
| National Energy Board                                 | Nil              | 1                             | 1                | 1                             |
| Civil Service Commission                              | Nil              | 1                             | Nil              | 4                             |
| National Library of Canada                            | Nil              | 1                             | Nil              | Nil                           |
| Privy Council Office                                  | Nil              | 1                             | 1                | 1                             |
| Library of Parliament                                 | Nil              | Nil                           | 1                | 1                             |
| Office of the Secretary to the Governor<br>General    | Nil              | Nil                           | 1                | 1                             |
| Emergency Measures Organization                       | Nil              | Nil                           | Nil              | 1                             |
| Board of Broadcast Governors                          | Nil              | Nil                           | Nil              | 1                             |
| Crown Assets Disposal Corporation                     | Nil              | Nil                           | Nil              | 1                             |
| Farm Credit Corporation                               | Nil              | Nil                           | Nil              | 1                             |
| <b>TOTALS</b>                                         | <b>1,767</b>     | <b>4,508</b>                  | <b>1,883</b>     | <b>4,862</b>                  |

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

Department  
of  
Labour

COMPENSATION BRANCH

BULLETIN NO. 153AUGUST 1966THIRD PARTY CLAIMS

To complement our article in the June 1966 Monthly Bulletin (No.151) which dealt very briefly with some of the basic considerations involved in determining rights to compensation and benefits provided under the federal Government Employees Compensation Act for employees of the Public Service, we are adding this short reference to third party cases.

The one instance when an injured employee, or the dependants of an employee who has been fatally injured, have a choice concerning compensation, is when the injury results from an accident which was caused by another person - a third party. A third party is a person other than one's employer or another employee who was in the course of his employment in the Public Service of Canada at the time of the incident.

Although workmen's compensation law is a substitute for common law action by an injured worker against his employer, a principle that is recognized in the Government Employees Compensation Act, when an employee's injury is caused by a third party the employee does have the right to elect to claim compensation or to bring an action against the third party. Under the Government Employees Compensation Act an employee is always protected up to the full amount of compensation to which he is entitled regardless of whether he elects to take compensation or elects to bring an action. Therefore, if an employee as a result of such an action recovers less than the amount to which he was entitled under the Act, he may be paid the difference between what he actually obtains through the action and the amount of compensation for which he was eligible. To protect this right requires only that the settlement must be a court judgment, or a settlement approved by the Minister of Labour.

However, in most cases the injured employee chooses to claim compensation and thereby transfers to the Crown his or her rights under the Act. In these cases the practice has been for the Accident Prevention and Compensation Branch of the Department of Labour to seek settlement directly and in the more difficult or complex cases to refer the claims to the Department of Justice for further action. If the amount of the settlement obtained exceeds the amount of compensation for which the injured person (or dependants) was eligible, a provision in the Act permits payment of the excess amount to the injured persons, or dependants.

During the fiscal year 1965-66, 1,660 new claims involving third parties were reported to the Branch. Recovery was made in 463 cases, 42 of which were settled through





the Department of Justice. The total amount recovered was around \$115,000.00. The following are typical examples of costs to third parties of accidents that were caused to some of our employees:

Would you believe that a fall could be worth \$5,066.00? This was the amount recovered for medical expenses, salary and costs, for a mailman. As he stepped from a bus, he caught his foot in a crevice covered with rubble and concrete which had been left by a company during an excavation.

Man's best friend, the dog, can also be very expensive, especially if it takes a dislike to the postman. A sum of \$148.59 and another of \$100.72 were recovered to pay the medical expenses and the salary of two mailmen who were injured by family pets. Incidentally during the year almost 600 claims were received which arose out of incidents by these household pets.

A cut hand totalled \$403.10 for a meat inspector who was hurt in a slaughtering plant while on a tour of inspection.

The beauty of winter can make itself felt, especially if ice falls from the roof onto a person's head. An amount of \$108.25 was recovered because of injury to a mailman in just this way.

A nerve injury and residual mental disability resulted from a car accident to a working woman. Recovery amounting to \$12,500 was made.

Ordinary objects like cars, dogs, ice, mail boxes, plug-ins, newspapers and door mats are often looked upon in a lethargic manner. But these are often the objects of many misfortunes if one is oblivious to the environment or neglectful.

As you can see from the foregoing, third party claims are usually more complicated than other types of claims. Therefore the employer should submit, in addition to the usual Employer's Report of Accident, sufficient additional information to enable the Branch to determine the answers to the following four points:

1. Is it a valid claim? (e.g. was the employee on duty at the time he was injured).
2. Was the injured employee the author of his own misfortune?
3. Was the third party negligent?
4. Was the injured employee free from contributory negligence?

In relation to an accident in which a vehicle belonging to a third party is involved, we would of course require a police report; a sketch of the scene of the accident, a signed statement from injured employee and from each witness; information as to insurance coverage of third party, and any additional information that would help us to deal with the claim.

In relation to an accident involving the property belonging to a third party, e.g. broken steps, the same information would be required with the exception of the police report.

In relation to an accident involving a dog belonging to a third party, we require to know: name of owner of dog; whether dog had bitten anyone before; was dog running loose or on a leash; did accident happen on private or on public property; also information required for vehicle accident above.

All employers under the Act are asked to cooperate by following the above procedure so that all third party claims can be adjudicated efficiently and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

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PRESIDENT'S  
PROGRESS REPORT

In a recent public statement the President of the United States noted that more than 50 departments and agencies of the U.S. Federal Public Service have inaugurated programs in the past year to meet the objective of reducing Federal employee injuries and costs 30 percent by 1970. Mr. Johnson said:

"I have never believed that the Government can afford the attitude that, 'Accidents will happen'. Our philosophy must be, 'Accidents should not happen.' We have now begun to put that philosophy into effect. There has been

- A 4.3 percent decline in the overall Federal injury frequency rate.
- A reduction from 2 to 26 percent in the injury rates among the 14 largest agencies, employing over three-fourths of the two and one-half million Federal workers.
- One thousand fewer disabling injuries to Federal employees during the first year of the program.

We are pleased with these results. But we must press on to meet our long-range goals. Agency heads must now translate their declarations of intent - and their written programs - into tangible results.

The major cause of death in the Federal service is motor vehicle accidents. Government vehicles cover nearly 2-3/4 billion miles annually. We must look more carefully at both the drivers and the vehicles they operate. Our drivers must be carefully selected, thoroughly tested, and properly trained. Our vehicles must comply with the highest safety standards and must be maintained in top condition.

But auto and other accidents away from work cause just as much suffering and just as much production loss as those accidents which occur on-the-job. Off-the-job safety programs are becoming increasingly important, and I expect administrators to encourage their employees to live safely as well as work safely."

The President's remarks concerning safety can in a general way be applied to the Public Service of Canada and we heartily endorse his philosophy that "Accidents should not happen." A case in point is - of all the fatal accidents reported in the Public Service last year, 42% were due to highway travel and could have been largely prevented by trained defensive drivers.

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ACCIDENT PRONE  
WORKERS 'SPOTTED'

Dr. Robert Weil of Halifax presented to delegates at the Canadian Medical Association Convention in Edmonton early in June 1966, the results of a psychiatric study of industrial accident victims. He said that potential accident-prone personnel can be spotted by supervisors and physicians by the following characteristics:

- A basically passive and dependent personality.
- A middle-aged worker who has apparently reached the end of his working career.
- Apparent lack of interest in environment and in such areas as work, family and community affairs.
- Individuals who cope well with routine responsibilities but become anxious or depressed by such external factors as illness in the family.

Dr. Weil went on to say that if supervisors and physicians are alerted to these factors, they can spot potential accident cases. He stated furthermore that safety devices and safety education in industry have only limited effectiveness.

Following a study of 35,000 accidents, it was estimated that 80 to 90 per cent of the causative factors can be found within the individual. This indicated that psychological factors in treatment of industrial accident cases is vital and treatment in this area should be considered from the application of first aid to the rehabilitation process.

Diagnosis and treatment of accident victims should be coordinated by one physician, and the patient should be allowed to express his feelings about the situation. Dr. Weil added that psychological support must be given the patient during the rehabilitation process and the physician should have concern for the patient as a human being with unique problems.

- Calgary Herald

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ROYAL COMMISSION TO STUDY  
ONTARIO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

The provincial Minister of Labour, Hon. Leslie Rowntree, has announced the appointment of a one-man royal commission to make a study of Ontario's Workmen's Compensation Act. The commissioner will be Mr. Justice George A. McGillivray of the Ontario Court of Appeal. Mr. Rowntree said the government feels it is necessary to obtain an independent assessment of the plan in the light of today's economy and society.

- St. Thomas Journal

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ACCIDENTS REPORTED  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

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| Departments and Agencies                              | July 1966 | April to<br>July 1966 | July 1965 | April to<br>July 1965 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Post Office                                           | 229       | 1,319                 | 287       | 1,484                 |
| National Defence                                      | 189       | 1,321                 | 391       | 1,606                 |
| Transport                                             | 52        | 340                   | 90        | 405                   |
| Public Works                                          | 48        | 315                   | 101       | 398                   |
| Agriculture                                           | 41        | 213                   | 60        | 247                   |
| Northern Affairs & National Resources                 | 35        | 200                   | 67        | 271                   |
| Justice - Penitentiaries 29<br>R.C.M.P. <u>3</u>      | 32        | 167                   | 47        | 174                   |
| Veterans Affairs                                      | 20        | 187                   | 50        | 256                   |
| National Harbours Board                               | 18        | 124                   | 38        | 131                   |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority                         | 18        | 68                    | 17        | 76                    |
| Polymer Corporation Limited                           | 15        | 66                    | 22        | 78                    |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics                         | 13        | 32                    | 1         | 16                    |
| Mines & Technical Surveys                             | 13        | 70                    | 18        | 66                    |
| National Revenue - Taxation                           | 11        | 48                    | 24(1)     | 110(1)                |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation                     | 8         | 86                    | 33        | 116                   |
| Comptroller of the Treasury                           | 7         | 23                    | 2         | 21                    |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation                | 6         | 32                    | 9         | 33                    |
| Citizenship & Immigration                             | 6         | 57                    | 6         | 50                    |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited                    | 6         | 56                    | 11        | 65                    |
| Royal Canadian Mint                                   | 6         | 25                    | 5         | 21                    |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited                       | 5         | 44                    | 16        | 62                    |
| Canadian Arsenal Limited                              | 5         | 30                    | 3         | 28                    |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau                   | 5         | 20                    | 5         | 28                    |
| Fisheries Research Board                              | 5         | 30                    | 6         | 17                    |
| Forestry                                              | 5         | 36                    | 18        | 50                    |
| Fisheries                                             | 4         | 36                    | 27        | 58                    |
| Northern Canada Power Commission                      | 4         | 16                    | 7         | 22                    |
| House of Commons                                      | 3         | 18                    | 2         | 9                     |
| National Capital Commission                           | 3         | 24                    | 8         | 28                    |
| National Research Council                             | 3         | 26                    | 15        | 59                    |
| Defence Production                                    | 2         | 22                    | 5         | 12                    |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise                   | 2         | 49                    | (1)       | (1)                   |
| Board of Grain Commissioners                          | 1         | 14                    | 2         | 21                    |
| Defence Research Board                                | 1         | 23                    | 14        | 57                    |
| External Affairs                                      | 1         | 2                     | 2         | 7                     |
| Finance                                               | 1         | 4                     | 1         | 3                     |
| Industry                                              | 1         | 2                     | Nil       | Nil                   |
| National Health & Welfare                             | 1         | 66                    | 18        | 90                    |
| Northern Transportation Company Limited               | 1         | 48                    | 20        | 44                    |
| Public Archives                                       | 1         | 2                     | Nil       | 3                     |
| Secretary of State                                    | 1         | 4                     | 4         | 6                     |
| Senate                                                | 1         | 1                     | Nil       | Nil                   |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission                     | Nil       | 20                    | 3         | 21                    |
| Trade & Commerce                                      | Nil       | 12                    | 2         | 21                    |
| Canadian Corp'n. for the 1967 World Exhibition        | Nil       | 13                    | 1         | 5                     |
| National Film Board                                   | Nil       | 10                    | 2         | 9                     |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corp'n.          | Nil       | 1                     | Nil       | Nil                   |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited                   | Nil       | 3                     | Nil       | 5                     |
| Intern'l. Pacific Salmon Fisheries Comm'n.            | Nil       | 2                     | Nil       | 1                     |
| Labour                                                | Nil       | 3                     | 3         | 22                    |
| National Museum of Canada                             | Nil       | 1                     | Nil       | 1                     |
| Queen's Printer                                       | Nil       | 1                     | Nil       | Nil                   |
| Board of Transport Commissioners                      | Nil       | 1                     | Nil       | Nil                   |
| National Energy Board                                 | Nil       | 1                     | Nil       | 1                     |
| Civil Service Commission                              | Nil       | 1                     | Nil       | 4                     |
| National Library of Canada                            | Nil       | 1                     | Nil       | Nil                   |
| Privy Council Office                                  | Nil       | 1                     | Nil       | 1                     |
| Emergency Measures Organization                       | Nil       | Nil                   | 1         | 2                     |
| Royal Commission on Bilingualism and<br>Biculturalism | Nil       | Nil                   | 1         | 1                     |
| Library of Parliament                                 | Nil       | Nil                   | Nil       | 1                     |
| Office of the Secretary to the Governor<br>General    | Nil       | Nil                   | Nil       | 1                     |
| Board of Broadcast Governors                          | Nil       | Nil                   | Nil       | 1                     |
| Crown Assets Disposal Corporation                     | Nil       | Nil                   | Nil       | 1                     |
| Farm Credit Corporation                               | Nil       | Nil                   | Nil       | 1                     |
| TOTALS                                                | -         | 829                   | 5,337     | 1,465                 |
|                                                       |           |                       |           | 6,327                 |

(1) Customs and Excise and Taxation are included in this total

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

COMPENSATION BRANCH

BULLETIN NO. 154

Department  
of  
Labour

SEPTEMBER 1966

IMPACT - AS FORMIDABLE  
AS IT SOUNDS

In the April 1966 issue of "Safety", a Quarterly Journal of Industrial Accident Prevention published by the Australian Department of Labour and Industry, the following article appeared. We think our readers will find it as interesting as we did:

"IMPACT. A strange word, if studied, rolled around the tongue, repeated a few times mentally.

A topical term too, borrowed by T.V. in a good cause, but what does it mean. Can you give the correct meaning of 'IMPACT'.

So you have given up, then let us consult Webster's dictionary.

IMPACT: 1. A forcible touch

2. A blow

3. The shock of a moving body that strikes against another.

Does that description ring a bell, or suggest anything concerning accidents, in the home, on the roads, in our industries?

Around 75 per cent of all accidents, fatal or otherwise, are caused by IMPACT.

Let us ponder for a few seconds on our description:-

No.1 suggests a little touch of humour, so pass on to No.2:- A blow, a hammer, a punch, a swinging object, a moving object, all hazards we meet every day, at work, at play, in the home.

No.3 - The shock of a moving body that strikes against another. The human sorrow, and tragedy arising from the last description will never be calculated:

Collisions on the roads, one every 7 minutes.

Struck by a moving car, killed.

Struck by a train at a level crossing, 'impact', and you are finished to an accompaniment of deafening noise, rending metal, and crumpling human bones.

It's worth a thought on how to avoid that final 'IMPACT'.

The formula for survival is eternal vigilance, care, and common sense!"

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# WHY DELAYS IN PAYMENT

From the Annual Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia we learn that a daily analysis is maintained of all time-loss claims showing the number of days from date of lay-off and the date of first payment of time-loss compensation to an injured workman. This is summarized monthly as to the reasons for any extended time. Approximately 25 per cent of claimants receive the first payment within 14 days of lay-off. The largest group of claims is delayed in payment because the forms filled out by the workmen are incomplete and the medical forms submitted by the attending physician fail to give sufficient information. As a result, a great deal of further correspondence is required before adequate adjudication of the claims can be made.

The average period of time during 1965 from day of lay-off to date of first payment of time-loss compensation was 23 days.

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# GOOD PLACEMENT OF INJURED WORKERS

The successful placement of injured workers caps the work of compensation Board authorities. The British Columbia Board reports that many workers injured on the job have been placed where, despite their handicaps due to the prior accidents, have been re-established and are doing well. A few examples of these selective placements may be of interest. A 57-year-old "Cat" operator with a right-above-knee amputation was placed as a general shop man. Another workman, 26 years of age, had the left arm amputated 3 inches distal to the shoulder joint during the course of his employment as a millwright helper. He is now employed with the Federal Government at Ottawa as a computer programmer. A workman employed as a television antenna installer fell from a roof with resulting paraplegia, and is now employed as a dispatcher-serviceman. Another paraplegic, formerly a faller, is now employed as a dispatcher-bookkeeper. A commercial pilot crashed, sustaining multiple injuries to both legs and extensive burns involving the face, hands, legs, and back. He is now employed as a mud engineer with a firm supplying chemical mud to drilling rigs in Alberta and northern British Columbia.

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SAFETY IS EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

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CONCEPTS OF SAFETY  
TOO CONFINED

Mr. Harry H. Hamper who is an Accident Prevention Consultant in Vancouver, had a number of thought provoking things to say on the subject of safety and the consequent losses when accidents occur. Mr. Hamper and his associates held a one-day seminar for about 15 executives in North Vancouver recently, and the same group made a study on "how to communicate to cause desired action". If a company were willing to take a critical look at its safety program, Mr. Hamper said, they may find a new way to improve profits. He went on to say -

"Industrial accident control programs are great but they are riddled with misleading concepts and terminology, Mr. Hamper says.

Constantly focussing solely on the humanitarian purposes of safety programs has blinded otherwise practical executives to the additional economic potential of a revised and more realistic approach.

Safety programs have too long been considered an extra objective for a company rather than an integrated part of the basic objective - increased return on investment.

Hamper said that while everyone endorses the first aim of the Workmen's Compensation Act - the compensation of injured workmen - many fail to see that compensation is the smallest of the costs.

The company, he continued, is insured through the Workmen's Compensation Board system against the cost of the injury. But it is not insured against related losses - production loss, equipment damage, unproductive down-time of personnel and equipment, and material loss. These are immediate, unsharable direct charges to current operations. Hamper calls them 'profit leaks'. These so-called indirect costs of accidents are a mythical concept.

Focussing on 'frequency' and 'severity' of injury figures is of little value because these refer only to accidents resulting in injury to persons. Many accidents without injuries are costly to the company.

There has been some attempt recently to attempt to describe costs of accidents as 'insured' and 'uninsured'. Properly pursued this could be a useful breakthrough for safety men in making an important contribution to their companies' operations. Unfortunately the necessary changes in concepts and uses of terms appear to be proving difficult," Mr. Hamper said.

- Vancouver Province.

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SAFETY IS EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

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FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

During the summer months when more automobiles run out of gasoline, when so many people keep gasoline for lawn mowers and outboard motors around the home or summer cottage, keep the following rules in mind (and you will probably be around to enjoy next summer) -

1. Do not store flammable liquids in plastic containers.
  - (a) They are not approved as containers for flammable liquids.
  - (b) Certain plastics will dissolve when in contact with petroleum products.
  - (c) Most plastics are adversely affected by extreme cold or heat.
2. Do not put flammable liquids in glass or crockery containers.
  - (a) They are not listed or approved as containers for flammable liquids.
  - (b) Easily cracked by heat.
  - (c) Easily broken by dropping or physical contact.
3. Do use approved safety cans.
  - (a) They are specifically designed for the handling of small quantities of flammable liquids. If you cannot find them in your local hardware or auto supply store, contact the nearest safety equipment house.

Note that some metal containers are designed to package dry products, and will generally leak liquids, and if used for flammable liquids present a potential fire hazard.

Container filling

- (a) When transferring gasoline or other flammable liquids from one metal container to another, do so outside buildings and away from any source of ignition.
- (b) To prevent static electricity, keep a continuous contact between the fill spout and the container being filled.

- Occupational Health Bulletin, Department of  
National Health & Welfare

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ATTITUDE OF DRIVERS  
KEY FACTOR

They're often caused by the driver's attitude at the wheel! Some drivers feel the other fellow is always wrong. Some drivers are aggressive and intolerant when they slip into the driver's seat. Some drivers act with reckless abandon when they sense the force of tremendous horsepower at their toes.

But accidents aren't always somebody else's fault. Check your attitude. Be mature! You'll be a better driver .....and a far safer one.

- American Society of Agricultural Engineers,  
July-August 1966.

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ACCIDENTS REPORTED  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| Departments and Agencies                              | August<br>1966 | April to<br>Aug. 1966 | August<br>1965 | April to<br>Aug. 1965 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| National Defence                                      | 709            | 2,030                 | 466            | 2,072                 |
| Post Office                                           | 555            | 1,874                 | 326            | 1,810                 |
| Transport                                             | 168            | 508                   | 122            | 527                   |
| Agriculture                                           | 155            | 368                   | 87             | 334                   |
| Public Works                                          | 148            | 463                   | 118            | 516                   |
| Northern Affairs & National Resources                 | 112            | 312                   | 97             | 368                   |
| Veterans Affairs                                      | 105            | 292                   | 69             | 325                   |
| National Harbours Board                               | 77             | 201                   | 32             | 163                   |
| Mines & Technical Surveys                             | 59             | 129                   | 32             | 98                    |
| Justice - Penitentiaries 50                           |                |                       |                |                       |
| R.C.M.P. 5                                            | 55             | 222                   | 58             | 232                   |
| Polymer Corporation Limited                           | 50             | 116                   | 19             | 97                    |
| National Health & Welfare                             | 38             | 104                   | 21             | 111                   |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation                     | 37             | 123                   | 19             | 135                   |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority                         | 35             | 103                   | 19             | 95                    |
| Forestry                                              | 31             | 67                    | 7              | 57                    |
| National Research Council                             | 25             | 51                    | 10             | 69                    |
| Northern Transportation Company Limited               | 25             | 73                    | 17             | 61                    |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise                   | 24             | 73                    | 22(1)          | 132(1)                |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited                       | 22             | 66                    | 12             | 74                    |
| National Capital Commission                           | 21             | 45                    | 8              | 36                    |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited                    | 20             | 76                    | 25             | 90                    |
| Fisheries                                             | 19             | 55                    | 14             | 72                    |
| Citizenship & Immigration                             | 18             | 75                    | 5              | 55                    |
| Fisheries Research Board                              | 15             | 45                    | 6              | 23                    |
| Defence Production                                    | 14             | 36                    | 5              | 17                    |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics                         | 14             | 46                    | 8              | 24                    |
| Defence Research Board                                | 13             | 36                    | 14             | 71                    |
| National Revenue - Taxation                           | 12             | 60                    | (1)            | (1)                   |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation                | 11             | 43                    | 10             | 43                    |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission                     | 11             | 31                    | 1              | 22                    |
| Northern Canada Power Commission                      | 10             | 26                    | 7              | 29                    |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau                   | 9              | 29                    | 7              | 35                    |
| Canadian Arsenal Limited                              | 8              | 38                    | 4              | 32                    |
| Royal Canadian Mint                                   | 7              | 32                    | 13             | 34                    |
| Trade & Commerce                                      | 6              | 18                    | 4              | 25                    |
| Finance                                               | 4              | 8                     | 3              | 6                     |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967<br>World Exhibition | 3              | 16                    | 1              | 6                     |
| Board of Grain Commissioners                          | 2              | 16                    | 2              | 23                    |
| Comptroller of the Treasury                           | 2              | 25                    | 4              | 25                    |
| Eldorado Aviation Limited                             | 2              | 2                     | 1              | 1                     |
| Public Archives                                       | 2              | 4                     | Nil            | 3                     |
| Emergency Measures Organization                       | 1              | 1                     | Nil            | 2                     |
| External Affairs                                      | 1              | 3                     | 3              | 10                    |
| Industry                                              | 1              | 3                     | Nil            | Nil                   |
| Labour                                                | 1              | 4                     | 6              | 28                    |
| National Film Board                                   | 1              | 11                    | 6              | 15                    |
| House of Commons                                      | Nil            | 18                    | 2              | 11                    |
| Secretary of State                                    | Nil            | 4                     | 2              | 8                     |
| Senate                                                | Nil            | 1                     | 1              | 1                     |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunications<br>Corporation   | Nil            | 1                     | Nil            | Nil                   |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited                   | Nil            | 3                     | Nil            | 5                     |
| International Pacific Salmon Fisheries<br>Commission  | Nil            | 2                     | Nil            | 1                     |
| National Museum of Canada                             | Nil            | 1                     | 1              | 2                     |
| Queen's Printer                                       | Nil            | 1                     | Nil            | Nil                   |
| Board of Transport Commissioners                      | Nil            | 1                     | Nil            | Nil                   |
| National Energy Board                                 | Nil            | 1                     | Nil            | 1                     |
| Civil Service Commission                              | Nil            | 1                     | 1              | 5                     |
| National Library of Canada                            | Nil            | 1                     | Nil            | Nil                   |
| Privy Council Office                                  | Nil            | 1                     | Nil            | 1                     |
| Royal Commission on Bilingualism and<br>Biculturalism | Nil            | Nil                   | Nil            | 1                     |



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| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>   | <u>August<br/>1966</u> | <u>April to<br/>Aug. 1966</u> | <u>August<br/>1965</u> | <u>April to<br/>Aug. 1965</u> |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Library of Parliament             | Nil                    | Nil                           | Nil                    | 1                             |
| Government House                  | Nil                    | Nil                           | Nil                    | 1                             |
| Board of Broadcast Governors      | Nil                    | Nil                           | Nil                    | 1                             |
| Crown Assets Disposal Corporation | Nil                    | Nil                           | Nil                    | 1                             |
| Farm Credit Corporation           | Nil                    | Nil                           | Nil                    | 1                             |
| TOTALS -                          | <u>2,658</u>           | <u>7,995</u>                  | <u>1,717</u>           | <u>8,044</u>                  |

(1) Customs and Excise and Taxation  
are included in this total.

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

Department  
of  
Labour

COMPENSATION BRANCH

BULLETIN NO. 155OCTOBER 1966RECENT BENEFIT  
CHANGES

A summary of changes made in the provincial Workmen's Compensation laws during 1966, has been prepared by the Legislation Branch of this Department and excerpts from it follow:

Disability Benefits

In NOVA SCOTIA, the ceiling on annual earnings for compensation and assessment purposes was raised from \$4,200 to \$5,000. The amendment was effective for claims purposes from May 1, 1966, and for assessment purposes from January 1, 1966.

Minimum payments of compensation for temporary total disability and permanent total disability were increased, the former from \$20 to \$30 a week, or average earnings, if less, and the latter from \$110 to \$125 a month. The increase in the minimum award for permanent total disability was made applicable from July 1, 1966, to both existing and new pensions.

The NOVA SCOTIA Legislature also set higher minimum average earnings for purposes of calculating permanent partial disability awards. The Act was amended to state that average earnings for purposes of computing the compensation payable for permanent partial disability, where disability has been determined by the Workmen's Compensation Board to be 15 per cent or more of the workman's earning capacity, are to be deemed to be not less than \$160 a month. Under the previous provision, in cases where disability was 25 per cent or more, average earnings for purposes of calculating permanent partial disability awards were to be deemed to be not less than \$18.75 a week. This amendment was also made applicable from July 1, 1966, to existing as well as future pensions.

As a result of an amendment in MANITOBA, benefits payable to a workman suffering from a recurrence of a disability due to an earlier compensable accident are to be based on his current earnings, if they are higher than his average earnings at the time of the original injury.



Death Benefits

The monthly pension to a widow or invalid widower was increased from \$65 to \$75 in PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND and from \$75 to \$100 in MANITOBA. In MANITOBA, the same increase - from \$75 to \$100 a month - was authorized in the allowance payable to a wholly dependent mother of a deceased workman.

In line with the increase in the widow's pension, appropriate changes were made in the clause providing that total compensation to dependants in fatal cases may not exceed 75 per cent of the workman's average monthly earnings, subject to the payment of certain minimum amounts to consort and children. The minimum amounts now payable are \$100 to a widow or invalid widower, \$135 to a widow or invalid widower and one child, and \$170 to a widow or invalid widower and two or more children.

The increased benefits to dependants in MANITOBA were made applicable to all such persons in receipt of compensation on April 27, 1966, irrespective of the date of the accident.

Other Provisions

The "helplessness allowance" provided for in NOVA SCOTIA in 1961 and payable at the discretion of the Board where a workman requires attendance due to permanent total disability was increased from not more than \$20 to not more than \$40 a month.

In MANITOBA, the provision enabling the Board to divert the compensation payable to a workman who is not supporting his wife and children to the wife or children was amended to give the Board further authority to divert the compensation in whole or in part to the municipality where it is actually partially or wholly supporting the wife or family of the workman.

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APPEAL FOR  
ROAD SAFETY

In Rome recently Pope Paul VI made an appeal to motorists everywhere for responsible and Christian behavior on the highway, when he appeared on a Sunday morning to greet pilgrims and tourists. The Pope began by saying "should we not associate our Sunday prayers with the question of road safety? All of you have some interest in this and almost all are travellers, pilgrims or tourists." He further went on to say that the problem of road safety had become very urgent and serious.

- Canadian Register

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BRIEFLY NOTED

"Safety is no luxury item, no optional extra", President Johnson said.

"It must be a normal cost of doing business".

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FREQUENCY - 0

The question of how a large construction company can go a whole year without a compensable accident is answered by the Vice-President and Safety Director of the Johnson-Kiewit Company, a prominent Toronto subway contractor, when he says by being safety-conscious and by investing in safety. He added "safety consciousness must flow from the owner and owner's representative, the consulting engineer and top management right down to the workers. And we've achieved that! With nearly a quarter of a million man hours, and an average labour force of 200 workers, we've had no loss-time injuries on this project. The result: our frequency is zero. Good safety programming always pays off!"

The Company have saved themselves money in downtime and manpower loss through a carefully developed safety program which includes:

- |                                               |                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SAFETY SUPERVISOR                             | - By employing a highly qualified full-time safety supervisor on the job site has been responsible for an incredible amount of life-saving and money-saving.             |
| THE FIVE MINUTE<br>"TOOL BOX"                 | - A meeting is held once a week and the sessions only last five minutes. They're held before men start to work in the morning or just at the end of their lunch periods. |
| WORKING HOURS SAFETY<br>LECTURES              | - Once a month all workmen and foremen attend a film lecture on safety methods.                                                                                          |
| SITE SAFETY CHECKS DAY<br>AFTER DAY AFTER DAY | - Each and every day the general foreman and the superintendent make safety checks on the site.                                                                          |
| SAFETY DINNER AWARDS                          | - There's a monthly dinner for supervisors, foremen and general foremen. Safety awards are given to the men with the best safety records. The top award is a gold watch. |
| SAFETY SUGGESTION BOX                         | - Workers are encouraged to submit safety ideas. There are cash rewards for workable suggestions.                                                                        |

- Construction Safety Association of Ontario.

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PRESCRIPTION  
FOR SAFETY

"We go through life complying with rules that, if we obey, make our existence more pleasant. And if we don't obey these rules, or laws, we pay penalties in accordance with the nature of the violation.

Safety rules, often referred to as 'guides' or 'practices' are actually directions to safe work procedures. Follow the directions and accidents and injuries will be kept to a minimum. A violation of the 'rules' and the penalty could be permanent injury or death.

Safety rules are written as the result of bitter accident experience. Supervisors should explain the intent of these 'rules' and set a good example by adherence to them. Good rules are as important to any successful accident prevention program as good laws are necessary to a good society."



IRONIC DEATH

A forceful reminder of the necessity of being "safety conscious" always and of the tragic consequences that can flow from lapses in this was contained in an article by Rabbi Rosenberg carried recently in the Toronto Daily Star, as follows:

"The newspaper story of the untimely accidental death of one of the world's great men sent a shiver down readers' spines. It was a parable, not an obituary; what really mattered was not that he died, but how he died!

The report described how Sir Raymund Hart, the man who developed Britain's radar defence system at the outbreak of World War II, and one of the great geniuses in the field of electronics, came to his end: he picked up the live end of a 240-volt electrical connection while barefoot.

"It was the sort of mistake a chap who could not change a fuse would be likely to make", said his son. 'And yet my father, a genius in electronics, made just such a mistake. Maybe he became over-confident about electricity.'"

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HOW TO USE POSTERS  
TO BETTER ADVANTAGE

Safety posters are an effective means of stimulating employee interest in, and cooperation with, safety committees.....they remind employees of common human traits that cause accidents.....they suggest behavior patterns that help one to avoid accidents.....inspire friendly interest in company's safety efforts and foster the attitude that accidents are mistakes and safety is a mark of skill.

No one poster does the job. Plan a complete poster program. Frequent changes increase readability. Keep your messages timely in accordance with your work schedule or seasonal activities. Discard any posters that show signs of wear.

All too frequently safety posters are confined to bulletin boards. They are read only when the reader goes to the board. Working areas, where safety reminders are important, could bear more frequent use of posters. And safety education would be enhanced if messages were displayed where workmen gather.

There are many strategic points for posters....on the top of a ramp leading from the floor level to the other.....in a restroom near the towel rack....in close proximity to the employee timeclock.....lounges.....cafeterias and entrances to work areas.

"Remember! A picture is worth ten thousand words - but only if placed where it can be seen."

- "News Bulletin" Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board,  
July-August 1966.

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AN ACCIDENT CAN BE AVOIDED IF YOU STOP TO THINK

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ACCIDENTS REPORTED  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>                       | <u>Sept.<br/>1966</u> | <u>April to<br/>Sept. 1966</u> | <u>Sept.<br/>1965</u> | <u>April to<br/>Sept. 1965</u> |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| National Defence                                      | 384                   | 2,414                          | 179                   | 2,251                          |
| Post Office                                           | 366                   | 2,240                          | 190                   | 2,000                          |
| Transport                                             | 118                   | 626                            | 56                    | 583                            |
| Public Works                                          | 112                   | 575                            | 60                    | 576                            |
| Northern Affairs & National Resources                 | 81                    | 393                            | 21                    | 389                            |
| Agriculture                                           | 80                    | 448                            | 36                    | 370                            |
| Veterans Affairs                                      | 59                    | 351                            | 39                    | 364                            |
| Justice-Penitentiaries 36                             |                       |                                |                       |                                |
| R.C.M.P. 10                                           |                       |                                |                       |                                |
| Administration 1                                      | 47                    | 269                            | 27                    | 259                            |
| National Harbours Board                               | 41                    | 242                            | 22                    | 185                            |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation                     | 32                    | 155                            | 28                    | 163                            |
| Fisheries                                             | 30                    | 85                             | 11                    | 83                             |
| Mines & Technical Surveys                             | 28                    | 157                            | 11                    | 109                            |
| Polymer Corporation Limited                           | 27                    | 143                            | 15                    | 112                            |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority                         | 27                    | 130                            | 13                    | 108                            |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited                    | 25                    | 101                            | 8                     | 98                             |
| Northern Transportation Company Limited               | 23                    | 96                             | 10                    | 71                             |
| National Health and Welfare                           | 21                    | 125                            | 16                    | 127                            |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited                       | 15                    | 81                             | 10                    | 84                             |
| Forestry                                              | 15                    | 82                             | 9                     | 66                             |
| Citizenship and Immigration                           | 12                    | 87                             | 6                     | 61                             |
| Defence Research Board                                | 10                    | 46                             | 8                     | 79                             |
| National Capital Commission                           | 9                     | 54                             | 10                    | 46                             |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission                     | 9                     | 40                             | 5                     | 27                             |
| National Research Council                             | 8                     | 59                             | 6                     | 75                             |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise                   | 8                     | 81                             | 22 <sup>(1)</sup>     | 154 <sup>(1)</sup>             |
| Defence Production                                    | 7                     | 43                             | 6                     | 23                             |
| Fisheries Research Board                              | 7                     | 52                             | 5                     | 28                             |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation                | 6                     | 49                             | 3                     | 46                             |
| Comptroller of the Treasury                           | 6                     | 31                             | 2                     | 27                             |
| Canadian Arsenal Limited                              | 5                     | 43                             | 5                     | 37                             |
| National Revenue - Taxation                           | 5                     | 65                             | (1)                   | (1)                            |
| Royal Canadian Mint                                   | 5                     | 37                             | 4                     | 38                             |
| Board of Grain Commissioners                          | 4                     | 20                             | 3                     | 26                             |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau                   | 4                     | 33                             | 3                     | 38                             |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967<br>World Exhibition | 3                     | 19                             | Nil                   | 6                              |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics                         | 3                     | 49                             | 2                     | 26                             |
| House of Commons                                      | 3                     | 21                             | Nil                   | 11                             |
| National Film Board                                   | 3                     | 14                             | Nil                   | 15                             |
| International Pacific Salmon Fisheries<br>Commission  | 2                     | 4                              | Nil                   | 1                              |
| Trade and Commerce                                    | 2                     | 20                             | 2                     | 27                             |
| Auditor General's Office                              | 1                     | 1                              | Nil                   | Nil                            |
| Canadian Overseas Telecommunications<br>Corporation   | 1                     | 2                              | Nil                   | Nil                            |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited                   | 1                     | 4                              | Nil                   | 5                              |
| Eldorado Aviation Limited                             | 1                     | 3                              | Nil                   | 1                              |
| External Affairs                                      | 1                     | 4                              | Nil                   | 10                             |
| Northern Canada Power Commission                      | 1                     | 27                             | 2                     | 31                             |
| Privy Council Office                                  | 1                     | 2                              | Nil                   | 1                              |
| Finance                                               | Nil                   | 8                              | Nil                   | 6                              |
| Public Archives                                       | Nil                   | 4                              | Nil                   | 3                              |
| Emergency Measures Organization                       | Nil                   | 1                              | Nil                   | 2                              |
| Industry                                              | Nil                   | 3                              | 1                     | 1                              |
| Labour                                                | Nil                   | 4                              | 1                     | 29                             |
| Secretary of State                                    | Nil                   | 4                              | Nil                   | 8                              |
| Senate                                                | Nil                   | 1                              | Nil                   | 1                              |
| National Museum of Canada                             | Nil                   | 1                              | 1                     | 3                              |

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| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>                       | <u>Sept.<br/>1966</u> | <u>April to<br/>Sept. 1966</u> | <u>Sept.<br/>1965</u> | <u>April to<br/>Sept. 1965</u> |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Queen's Printer                                       | Nil                   | 1                              | Nil                   | Nil                            |
| Board of Transport Commissioners                      | Nil                   | 1                              | Nil                   | Nil                            |
| National Energy Board                                 | Nil                   | 1                              | Nil                   | 1                              |
| Civil Service Commission                              | Nil                   | 1                              | 1                     | 6                              |
| National Library of Canada                            | Nil                   | 1                              | Nil                   | Nil                            |
| Royal Commission on Bilingualism<br>and Biculturalism | Nil                   | Nil                            | Nil                   | 1                              |
| Library of Parliament                                 | Nil                   | Nil                            | Nil                   | 1                              |
| Government House                                      | Nil                   | Nil                            | Nil                   | 1                              |
| Board of Broadcast Governors                          | Nil                   | Nil                            | Nil                   | 1                              |
| Crown Assets Disposal Corporation                     | Nil                   | Nil                            | Nil                   | 1                              |
| Farm Credit Corporation                               | Nil                   | Nil                            | Nil                   | 1                              |
| TOTALS -                                              | <u>1,659</u>          | <u>9,654</u>                   | <u>859</u>            | <u>8,903</u>                   |

(1) Customs and Excise and Taxation  
are included in this total.

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

COMPENSATION BRANCH

Department  
of  
LabourBULLETIN NO. 156NOVEMBER 1966MORE EFFECTIVE SAFETY  
PROGRAMS REQUIRED

The substantial increase in accidents reported during the previous year which rose to record heights levelled off in 1965-66, but the Public Service as a whole has shown no appreciable improvement. The incidence of injuries to our employees is continuing at too high a rate despite noticeable advances in some areas according to the figures contained in the Fourteenth Annual Report on Claims for Work Injuries of Federal Public Service Employees, soon to be released.

Disbursements for compensation, medical and hospital services, administration expenses and salary in lieu of compensation reflect an increase in excess of \$650,000 over that of last year. This is due to higher costs of medical and related services, improved benefit rates in several of the provinces as well as to the greater number of accident claims settled. Higher levels of earnings was also a factor. The aggregate of these direct costs will be in the neighbourhood of \$4,600,000 or an increase of 16%.

This is the direct cost only. Administrators and other officers must give thought to the substantial indirect costs such as those caused by work interruptions, delayed services, involvement of supervisory staff and loss or damage to material and equipment. Though not always evident these added costs are real enough and affect in varying degrees the efficiency of operations. It is considered by many that the ratio of indirect costs to direct costs is, on the average, about 4 to 1 making the total accident cost bill close to \$23,000,000.!

HIGHLIGHTS  
OF THE YEAR

The approximate number of employees increased by some 5,000 to 237,000.

The number of work injuries reported totalled 19,756, an increase of 289 over 1964-65. They were made up of -

- 11,739 Minor injuries
- 2,932 Compensation cases
- 4,656 Injury Leave cases
- 9 Permanent disabilities
- 23 Fatalities
- 396 Disallowed claims



With a total Public Service employment under the Act of about 237,000 and 20,973 claims settled, approximately -

one employee in every 11 had a claim of some kind

one employee in every 30 had an accident causing loss of time

one employee in every 2,236 had a claim for permanent disability

one employee in every 13,167 died as a result of an employment connected accident.

The total cost of all compensation benefits paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund was \$3,008,691 (up 10% over 1964-65). To this must be added the amounts paid to the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for their administration services under the Act which for the calendar year 1965 totalled \$383,358.

About one-third of the \$3,008,691 paid in benefits was for hospitals and medical costs. The remaining two-thirds were for compensating the income loss of injured or deceased employees.

Salary paid, in lieu of compensation, under the injury leave provisions amounted to \$1,203,312 an increase of \$290,630 or 31.8% over last year.

Including the expenses for administration charged by the provinces, the compensation benefits and the salaries paid in lieu of compensation, the direct gross cost of the accidents and injuries suffered by persons employed in the federal Public Service totalled \$4,595,361. On this basis the cost per employee is approximately \$19.00.

Compensation disbursed with respect to claims settled during the year discloses:

(a) the average cost of each minor injury was \$11.00

(b) the average cost of each disabling injury was \$366.00.

The total number of actual days lost (excluding waiting periods) was 190,002. This is equivalent to the year-round employment of about 730 employees.

The most common injuries by "Part of Body" and "Nature of Injury" were:

|                            |       |                                  |       |
|----------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|
| <u>Part of Body:</u> Hands | - 26% | <u>Nature of Injury:</u> Bruises | - 52% |
| Back and Spine             | - 16% | Cuts                             | - 15% |
| Legs                       | - 16% | Sprains                          | - 14% |

Four large departments employing 38% of those covered by the Act, accounted for 62% of disbursements and 60% of claims.

At the end of the year 1,810 monthly pensions were being paid: 1,307 to employees and former employees, 280 to widows, 216 to dependent children of deceased employees and 7 to orphans.

#### FATAL ACCIDENTS

Unfortunately there has been an increase of 4 in the number of fatalities reported this year making a total of 23 persons who lost their lives in the course of their employment.





Some employees in the Public Service are exposed, by the nature of their employment, to the hazards of highway travel to a greater degree than others, as is evidenced by the fact that 42% of the fatal accidents reported were occasioned during road travel. This emphasizes the need for greater care being exercised by those who must use this means of transportation in connection with their work.

Fatal accidents are to be deplored at all times and this is made even more evident when one considers that this year's death toll resulted in 20 women being widowed and 39 children becoming fatherless.

The following particulars of these occurrences underline the urgent need for greater and continuing efforts to promote safety consciousness at all times.

- Jan. 11, 1965 - A D4 tractor fell through the ice while it was being used to deliver fuel and oil supplies to a logging site. The foreman drowned in 39 feet of water.
- March 17, 1965 - The victim was rejoining his ship when the aircraft of a regularly scheduled flight, in which he was a passenger, crashed shortly after take-off.
- March 29, 1965 - The employee was fatally injured while he was attempting to pass another vehicle on a curve and travelling at a speed too fast for road and weather conditions. His vehicle collided with an oncoming transport.
- April 6, 1965 - A technician was fatally injured when the truck, in which he was a passenger, collided with an oncoming vehicle which had swerved into the path of the truck.
- April 19, 1965 - A mailmobile, while making a left turn into a driveway, was struck on the right side by another vehicle. The force of the impact was such that the operator was thrown into the ditch.
- April 19, 1965 - An inspector, while returning to his headquarters, attempted to pass a car when crossing railway tracks at too great a speed on a slippery road. He lost control of his car and it slammed into an approaching vehicle.
- May 20, 1965 - An inspector was drowned when the motor of his boat stalled at the head of a rapid. The boat entered the rapid stern first and capsized. The guide who clung to the boat was saved but he has no knowledge of what actually happened to the victim. No life jackets were taken on this trip although they were available.
- May 25, 1965 - A veterinarian was fatally injured when the government-owned car he was driving collided head on with a truck which had jack-knifed in front of his car. The driver of the truck had applied heavy pressure to his brakes to avoid a car which had suddenly slowed down in front of him.
- June 2, 1965 - While installing switches on a pole, a lineman was electrocuted when his left hand came in contact with a conductor carrying 2300 volts.
- June 25, 1965 - An electronic technician was electrocuted while working on a high power transmitter. (No other information available).
- August 24, 1965 - While serving abroad in South East Asia, the employee died from what appeared to be acute pancreatitis.
- Oct. 18, 1965 - The employee was aboard an aircraft which disappeared in Indo-China without trace and he is presumed dead.
- Nov. 11, 1965 - A patrolman, missing from a patrol boat at sea, was presumed dead.
- Nov. 19, 1965 - While returning to his place of work, the employee was killed instantly when his vehicle emerged into the wrong side of the road and collided with another.



PLEASE NOTE

Pages 4 and 5 of Bulletin No.156,  
November 1966, inadvertently omitted.





- Dec. 4, 1965 - The driver of a duty truck was killed when his vehicle, rounding a curve on the wrong side of the road, collided with a bus.
- Dec. 8, 1965 - Two surveyors were killed when their chartered aircraft crashed into a lake. Cause unknown.
- Jan. 8, 1966 - While clearing a snow slide with a Michigan 175 front end loader, the operator was killed by being pinned under the machine and buried under 10 feet of snow after the vehicle was engulfed by another slide. The machine overturned and the cab was torn off.
- Jan. 8, 1966 - A heavy equipment operator was clearing up a snow slide with a cab equipped D6 tractor which was caught by another snow slide. The machine was overturned and the cab torn off. The workman was pinned and buried under 5 feet of snow.
- Jan.15, 1966 - The workboat which was being operated by the employee was swamped by a large sea while landing supplies on an island and subsequently sank leaving the occupants in the water. By the time the rescue was effected, the seaman had drowned. All persons in the boat were wearing life vests.
- Jan.21, 1966 - The employee died as a result of injuries he received in an explosion caused by a concentration of natural gas.
- Feb. 8, 1966 - A workman was measuring and marking piles adjacent to a pile driving machine. A chain sling being used to hoist a pile up to the drop-hammer caught on the hammer housing releasing the hook and chain. The pile fell striking the workman.
- Feb.11, 1966 - The victim was killed instantly when the chartered aircraft, in which he was a passenger, crashed through the ice shortly after take-off.

The accident frequency rates for the 105 separate reporting units ranged from .00 to 115.74. The rate for the Public Service as a whole was 17.22 or an increase of close to 2%. Employees in certain departments have only limited exposure to hazards at work, others of course are confronted with almost every known hazard, consequently there is a wide variance in the accident frequency rates. There are a number of departments and agencies that require a much more aggressive well-designed safety program if the safety and well-being of their employees are to be maintained.

Any establishment with a frequency rate in excess of the general average (17.22), would be well advised to carefully examine its own accident situation to search out those areas where there is a heavy accident incidence. Then direct and intensify their accident prevention activities in those problem areas. In this way their safety programs will be more effective and the overall accident experience will show improvement.

Our Accident Prevention Division maintains a safety advisory service which is available to all. Our efforts are directed especially to assist those officials who are primarily concerned with the promotion of accident prevention in their own department or agency.

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SAFETY - is everybody's business



ACCIDENTS REPORTED  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| Departments and Agencies                              | Oct.<br>1966 | April to<br>Oct. 1966 | Oct.<br>1965 | April to<br>Oct. 1965 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Post Office                                           | 466          | 2,706                 | 443          | 2,443                 |
| National Defence                                      | 442          | 2,856                 | 516          | 2,767                 |
| Transport                                             | 138          | 764                   | 149          | 732                   |
| * Indian Affairs and Northern Development             | 95           | 543                   | -            | -                     |
| Public Works                                          | 89           | 664                   | 138          | 714                   |
| Agriculture                                           | 84           | 532                   | 97           | 467                   |
| Veterans Affairs                                      | 67           | 418                   | 68           | 432                   |
| National Harbours Board                               | 59           | 301                   | 63           | 248                   |
| * Solicitor General of Canada                         |              |                       |              |                       |
| Penitentiaries - 31                                   |              |                       |              |                       |
| R.C.M.P. - 7                                          | 38           | 306                   | -            | -                     |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation                     | 30           | 185                   | 32           | 195                   |
| National Health and Welfare                           | 29           | 154                   | 26           | 153                   |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited                       | 26           | 107                   | 16           | 100                   |
| Polymer Corporation Limited                           | 25           | 168                   | 34           | 146                   |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority                         | 22           | 152                   | 22           | 130                   |
| Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited                  | 20           | 121                   | 22           | 120                   |
| National Revenue - Customs and Excise                 | 19           | 100                   | 30(a)        | 184(a)                |
| Fisheries                                             | 18           | 103                   | 24           | 107                   |
| Northern Transportation Company Limited               | 17           | 113                   | 18           | 89                    |
| * Energy, Mines and Resources                         | 16           | 173                   | -            | -                     |
| Defence Research Board                                | 14           | 60                    | 26           | 105                   |
| National Research Council                             | 14           | 73                    | 8            | 83                    |
| National Revenue - Taxation                           | 14           | 79                    | (a)          | (a)                   |
| Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation              | 13           | 62                    | 10           | 56                    |
| Northern Canada Power Commission                      | 12           | 39                    | 2            | 33                    |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967<br>World Exhibition | 10           | 29                    | NIL          | 6                     |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics                         | 10           | 59                    | 1            | 27                    |
| Fisheries Research Board                              | 10           | 62                    | 7            | 35                    |
| Canadian Arsenals Limited                             | 8            | 51                    | 15           | 52                    |
| Board of Grain Commissioners                          | 7            | 27                    | 9            | 35                    |
| National Capital Commission                           | 7            | 61                    | 14           | 60                    |
| * Forestry and Rural Development                      | 6            | 88                    | 8            | 74                    |
| * Manpower and Immigration                            | 6            | 38                    | -            | -                     |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission                     | 6            | 46                    | 9            | 36                    |
| House of Commons                                      | 5            | 26                    | 1            | 12                    |
| Trade and Commerce                                    | 5            | 25                    | 7            | 34                    |
| Comptroller of the Treasury                           | 4            | 35                    | 9            | 36                    |
| National Film Board                                   | 4            | 18                    | 6            | 21                    |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau                   | 3            | 36                    | 5            | 43                    |
| Labour                                                | 3            | 7                     | 8            | 37                    |
| Royal Canadian Mint                                   | 3            | 40                    | 3            | 41                    |
| Defence Production                                    | 1            | 44                    | 11           | 34                    |
| * Justice                                             | NIL          | 1                     | 84           | 343                   |
| Northern Affairs and National Resources               | -            | -                     | 106          | 495                   |
| Mines and Technical Surveys                           | -            | -                     | 19           | 128                   |
| Citizenship and Immigration                           | -            | -                     | 15           | 76                    |
| All other Departments and Agencies (1)                | 17           | 64                    | 19           | 74                    |
| TOTALS                                                | 1,882        | 11,536                | 2,100        | 11,003                |

\* Figures in column 2 apportioned according to changes in departments authorized by the Government Organization Act 1966, declared to be in effect as of October 1, 1966. No comparable figures are available for columns 3 and 4.

(a) Customs and Excise and Taxation are included in this total.

(1) Reporting less than 5 accidents in the current month or an average of less than 5 per month to date.





SAFETY ACTIVITIES

MONTHLY

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

BULLETIN NO. 157



Department  
of  
Labour

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

BULLETIN

COMPENSATION BRANCH

DECEMBER 1966

TO ALL OUR READERS

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR

FROM THE DIRECTOR AND STAFF

OF THE

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND COMPENSATION BRANCH,  
CANADA DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

A N D

FOR A REALLY HAPPY NEW YEAR -

L E T ' S

HEED ALL CAUTION SIGNS

A  
P  
P  
Y

NEVER TAKE FOOLISH RISKS

E  
W

YIELD TO NO CARELESS IMPULSES

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THE MAYOR  
SPEAKS!

"Work Shop Safety", one of our accident prevention booklets was heartily endorsed by the City Council of Ottawa. The Mayor issued a statement in the form of a directive which has been pasted on the flyleaf of these booklets. This was his message:

"Your safety is our concern but it is your responsibility. Always follow the rules and safety principles, and you will save yourself suffering and loss of earning power.

This booklet "Workshop Safety", prepared by the Federal Labour Department, sets forth the rules accepted by the City of Ottawa which are to be observed by all employees.

Failure to follow the Safety Rules may lead to disciplinary action, but more important it may cost you your life or at least cause suffering and lost pay.

SAFETY IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY."

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MERCHANT SEAMEN COMPENSATION  
BOARD CHANGES

The Merchant Seamen Compensation Board was recently reconstituted and the members of the Board are now as listed below:

|               |   |                                                                                          |
|---------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Chairman      | - | Mr. Jean-Pierre Despres (Asst. Deputy Minister of Labour)                                |
| Vice-Chairman | - | Captain F.S. Slocombe (Chief, Nautical and Pilotage Division, Dept. of Transport)        |
| Member        | - | Mr. J.H. Currie (Director, Accident Prevention and Compensation Branch, Dept. of Labour) |
| Secretary     | - | Mr. S. Leeson (Chief, Accident Compensation, Dept. of Labour).                           |

The Board is responsible for the administration of the Merchant Seamen Compensation Act which provides employment injury benefits to seamen or their dependants, who are injured or killed in the course of their employment, and who are not eligible for such coverage under provincial Acts.

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NEAR-ACCIDENTS SHOULD  
ALSO BE HEEDED

More attention should be paid to near-accidents, so that when they are reported to the supervisor or foreman, it can then be pointed out to the individual how such things can be avoided, so says the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board in their "News Bulletin", of September - October, 1966.





Everyone, at one time or another, has experienced a near-accident, and in most cases the person concerned just thanks his lucky stars that it was just a close call and forgets the incident. In some cases it might be advisable for the supervisor or foreman to call the employees together and explain how it could have happened to any one of them, thus possibly providing a vivid object lesson in safety.

Near-accidents and minor accidents can lead to serious or lost-time accidents. So the more effective the program is in dealing with close calls, the better the safety record.

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POOR SUPERVISION  
RESULTS IN ACCIDENTS

The following study of some psychological factors in accidents was reprinted in the September, 1966 "News Bulletin" of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board.

"Management has always depended on its supervisors to do the major part of the work of preventing accidents among employees. But now it seems that some supervisors, far from preventing accidents, may unintentionally be causing them.

A psychologist, after a study of a company's accident frequency, reports that 99 times out of 100 there is a statistically significant relation between a high accident rate in a department and autocratic supervision that fails to recognize individual differences.

Two departments that had very autocratic supervisors were studied over a five-year period. The psychologist found that these departments had four times as many accidents as the plant average. When the two despotic foremen were transferred to other departments, the accident rate also started climbing in these locations.

The psychologist said that some autocratic supervisors get by without high accident frequencies if they are reasonably close to their employees and are able to make them feel like valuable human beings.

He added that it is more important to train a supervisor to do his whole job well, including getting along with his men, than it is to teach him how to make good safety talks. Safety talks, slogans, posters, and contests, he warns, will prove worthless "if the leader is unable to provide a climate in which the worker gets a substantial amount of job satisfaction."

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BOOKLET TO BE REVISED

In the new year the Accident Prevention and Compensation Branch intends to revise the present employee handbook entitled "If you have an Accident". About 290,000 copies of this booklet have been distributed to employees in the Public Service to familiarize them with their rights and responsibilities under our accident prevention and compensation program.

We would welcome any suggestions or comments that would improve the usefulness of this brochure.

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WITH JUSTICE AND HUMANITY

In observing that the 50th anniversary year (1965) was the most active yet for the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, the Labour Gazette, October 1966, drew attention to these basics:

"Fundamental to the Board is this concept: Every claim that has true merit must be granted. Every question or doubt in any adverse decision must be given the most thorough and critical examination possible, and reasonable doubts will be resolved in favour of the injured workman", said Mr. Bruce L. Legge, Q.C., Chairman, in describing the operating philosophy of the Board.

Changes were made in the appeal structure last year to ensure that the rights of the injured workman would be given every possible protection. Although the Board's system had always provided just decisions and reasonable opportunity for appeal, the increasing volume of claims, made expanded facilities necessary to deal with appeals quickly while maintaining the imperative 'Justice and Humanity', to quote Sir William Meredith, the father of the workmen's compensation in Canada.

.....

CANADIAN SYSTEM SAID SUPERIOR

While addressing delegates at the 25th annual conference of the Insurance Institute of New Zealand in Auckland, recently, Solicitor General, J.C. White, Q.C., said that the workers' compensation system in Canada was better than the New Zealand system in the case of injuries through industrial accidents.

Mr. White said a good deal had been stated recently about the present system of actions for damages in personal injury cases, and for some years the negligence or fault concept had been the subject of criticism.

"In Canada", he said, the action at common law has been abolished and replaced by a system which in the case of serious injuries provides for periodic payments which continue, if necessary, for the rest of an injured person's life.





He said Canadians also had a highly developed scheme of rehabilitation which brought many injured people back to health and useful life.

In short, the scheme provides an assured compensation for all injuries, with a right of review.

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ACCIDENTS REPORTED  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>               | <u>Nov.<br/>1966</u> | <u>April to<br/>Nov. 1966</u> | <u>Nov.<br/>1965</u> | <u>April to<br/>Nov. 1965</u> |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Post Office .....                             | 412                  | 3,118                         | 417                  | 2,860                         |
| National Defence .....                        | 365                  | 3,221                         | 458                  | 3,225                         |
| Transport .....                               | 116                  | 880                           | 109                  | 841                           |
| Public Works .....                            | 93                   | 757                           | 122                  | 836                           |
| Agriculture .....                             | 80                   | 612                           | 86                   | 553                           |
| * Indian Affairs and Northern Development ... | 63                   | 606                           | -                    | -                             |
| Veterans Affairs .....                        | 54                   | 472                           | 73                   | 505                           |
| * Solicitor General of Canada -               |                      |                               |                      |                               |
| Penitentiaries - 47.....                      |                      |                               |                      |                               |
| R.C.M.P. - 3.....                             | 50                   | 356                           | -                    | -                             |
| National Harbours Board.....                  | 35                   | 336                           | 42                   | 290                           |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation .....       | 31                   | 216                           | 27                   | 222                           |
| Polymer Corporation Limited .....             | 22                   | 190                           | 31                   | 177                           |
| Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited .....    | 20                   | 141                           | 24                   | 144                           |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority .....           | 19                   | 171                           | 32                   | 162                           |
| National Research Council .....               | 18                   | 91                            | 16                   | 99                            |
| * Energy Mines and Resources .....            | 17                   | 190                           | -                    | -                             |
| National Health and Welfare .....             | 16                   | 170                           | 24                   | 177                           |
| Defence Research Board .....                  | 14                   | 74                            | 10                   | 115                           |
| Fisheries .....                               | 12                   | 115                           | 8                    | 115                           |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited .....         | 11                   | 118                           | 17                   | 117                           |
| Comptroller of the Treasury .....             | 10                   | 45                            | 9                    | 45                            |
| * Manpower and Immigration .....              | 10                   | 48                            | -                    | -                             |
| National Capital Commission .....             | 10                   | 71                            | 11                   | 71                            |
| Board of Grain Commissioners .....            | 9                    | 36                            | 6                    | 41                            |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise .....     | 9                    | 109                           | 31                   | 215                           |
| National Revenue - Taxation .....             | 9                    | 88                            | (1)                  | (1)                           |
| Canadian Arsenals Limited .....               | 8                    | 59                            | 5                    | 57                            |
| Trade and Commerce .....                      | 8                    | 33                            | 3                    | 37                            |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics .....           | 6                    | 65                            | 4                    | 31                            |
| House of Commons .....                        | 6                    | 32                            | 3                    | 15                            |
| Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation ..   | 5                    | 67                            | 13                   | 69                            |
| Forestry and Rural Development .....          | 5                    | 93                            | 12                   | 86                            |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau .....     | 4                    | 40                            | 6                    | 49                            |
| Defence Production .....                      | 4                    | 48                            | 8                    | 42                            |
| Northern Canada Power Commission .....        | 4                    | 43                            | 7                    | 40                            |
| Fisheries Research Board .....                | 3                    | 65                            | 6                    | 41                            |
| Northern Transportation Co. Limited .....     | 3                    | 116                           | 8                    | 97                            |
| Royal Canadian Mint .....                     | 3                    | 43                            | 9                    | 50                            |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission .....       | 3                    | 49                            | 7                    | 43                            |
| Labour .....                                  | 2                    | 9                             | 6                    | 43                            |
| Justice .....                                 | Nil                  | 1                             | 60                   | 403                           |
| Citizenship and Immigration .....             | -                    | -                             | 13                   | 89                            |
| Mines and Technical Surveys .....             | -                    | -                             | 19                   | 147                           |
| Northern Affairs and National Resources ...   | -                    | -                             | 95                   | 590                           |
| All other Departments and Agencies (2) ...    | 15                   | 126                           | 18                   | 119                           |
| TOTALS .....                                  | 1,584                | 13,120                        | 1,855                | 12,858                        |

\* Figures in column 2 apportioned according to changes in departments authorized by the Government Organization Act 1966, declared to be in effect as of October 1, 1966. No comparable figures are available for columns 3 and 4.

(1) Taxation included in Customs and Excise total.

(2) Reporting less than 5 accidents in the current month or an average of less than 5 per month to date.




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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

MONTHLY

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

BULLETIN

COMPENSATION BRANCH

BULLETIN NO. 158

JANUARY 1967

A WISH FOR 1967

We would like to think at the outset of the New Year, and also the year of our Centennial, that your personal safety in all places, at work, at play, and at home, is No. 1 on your "Resolutions" list. Whatever you do about any other "Resolution", it will pay you to keep this one. Each of us and everyone can help to make 1967 a better and happier year by preventing accidents. It's up to you!

The Editor

EVEN THE BEST  
SHOULD TAKE CARE

The hazards of winter driving are with us once more and no matter how many times we are advised on how to avoid accidents, they still occur. We agree with the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board that the following tips on winter driving are worth repeating:

"Every time you use your vehicle, clear the windows of ice, snow, condensation, and mud. It is particularly important to keep rear windows clear. Keep a good windshield scraper in your glove compartment.

Check your lights frequently. Keep them clean. Always use your head lamps between dusk and dawn or when visibility is poor. Don't use only the parking lights when the vehicle is moving. It is illegal and very hazardous.

If someone is tailgating you, help him pass you. This all too common act is dangerous and thoughtless even under ideal driving conditions. In winter it's all the more hazardous because it takes a great deal more space to stop.

On ice and snow or on wet pavements, you need to start your stop earlier. Get into the habit of pumping brakes gently. Never use the parking brake for a stop.

Avoid skids by driving more slowly. Remember, posted speed limits are for ideal driving conditions. If you do skid, don't panic. Don't brake - or accelerate! Turn your steering wheel gently in the same direction you are skidding. Watch for ice patches in underpasses, on bridges, rails, in hollow and shady areas."

.....  
DON'T MAKESHIFT - MAKE SURE  
.....





SAFETY REFLECTED BY  
ATTITUDE OF 'BOSS'

In London, Ontario, Hugh (Red) Douglas, Co-ordinator of Accident Prevention, Imperial Oil Enterprises Ltd., said employees "reflect the attitude of the boss", when it comes to safety.

When Mr. Douglas recently addressed an estimated 130 local and area representatives attending the annual fall banquet of the Western Ontario Division of the Industrial Accident Prevention Association, he said the FIRST STEP in any accident prevention program is to identify the problem of safety to each individual, which in itself is a difficult and challenging objective.

The SECOND STEP is to determine a safety philosophy and develop interest in safety and accident prevention as a primary responsibility of operating management, complemented by a like employee interest and responsibility to the safety of oneself and his associates.

The THIRD STEP was termed the determining of acceptable standards for safety. "We are safety illiterates", Mr. Douglas said, "and safety illiteracy in management is even more serious when we realize that hundreds or even thousands of people are involved".

In quoting the accidental death figures and rapidly rising losses of manpower and money through industrial accidents, Mr. Douglas described an accident prevention program's prime purpose as that of the prevention of accidental death or injury. "It is imperative that we recognize the fact that accidents are a problem." "This", he added, "is the first step in accident elimination".

"Management leadership in safety", he concluded, will help prevent death and injury, poor morale, bad public relations, economic loss, and other aspects of industrial accidents".

- St. Thomas Times-Journal

At the 52nd Annual Convention of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions held in Victoria, B.C., last September, Dr. R.B. Trewin who is the Assistant Director of Medical Services for the Ontario Hydro, told the delegates that the radiation accident record in Canada is excellent. He said there had been no deaths within recent years and virtually no serious exposures in ionizing radiation. He concluded his address with the following remarks:

"We have, by a wide margin, the safest record of use in any industry in the world due largely to the care, patience, knowledge and forethought of those concerned with the development and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes here and abroad".

The care, patience, knowledge and forethought to which Dr. Trewin refers is an unbeatable combination.

DON'T MAKESHIFT - MAKE SURE



STILL TRUE

The Ontario I.A.P.A. has reproduced in their bulletin some key points relating to accident control which are attributed to a safety consultant connected with the firm of Marsh and Maclellan of Boston, Mass. They read as follows:

"Industry as a whole has not accepted accident control as a necessity for efficient operation. Industry has recognized it as a necessary humanitarian function, but it definitely has not realized its true economic value as a means of gaining greater efficiency. The basic principles of sound accident control are:

1. An active interest and participation in the work of accident control by all persons in management and supervisory position.
2. Knowledge of the causes of past accidents and existing faulty performances and conditions.
3. A plan of corrective action based on this knowledge.

Employees fail because of lack of knowledge or skill, mental or physical limitations, fatigue or faulty conduct. Management fails because of faulty instructions, faulty placement of employees, allowing poor discipline, and failure to recognize or correct faulty conditions".

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TURKEYS TOO ARE  
HAZARDOUS

Statistics show that accidents in-the-home are more frequent than on-the-job. Recently, one of our employees had both kinds. At the office while operating a photocopy machine, the lid fell on her hand and bruised two fingers. A few days later while getting a 20-pound frozen turkey out of the freezer, it slipped out of her hands, fell on a big toe and broke it. This latter accident was not, of course, compensable although it did entail time off from work.

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ANOTHER WORKER SAVED  
BY SAFETY HAT

An employee of a government department while working on a construction site at a new canal lock taking levels, was struck by a rock weighing approximately 75 pounds. It had fallen from a height of 30 feet landing on the top of his safety helmet. Although the blow dented the hat driving it down on his head and breaking the suspension gear of the hat, the only injury the man received was a cut on the top of his head and the helmet destroyed the frame of his glasses. The wearing of safety equipment pays off.

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DON'T MAKESHIFT - MAKE SURE

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# ACCIDENT PREVENTION IN NIGERIA

The Nigerian National Industrial Safety Council had been desirous of obtaining training in industrial safety and prevention of occupational diseases for nominees of its members. An approach was made to the Canadian and the U.S.A. Governments. Both Governments agreed to this request and undertook to provide training in industrial safety to parties of Nigerians.

The first group arrived in May 1966 to undergo a four-month training program. The course syllabus included safety supervisor and training courses. The practical application of safety theory to work was studied with the Ontario Departments of Labour and Health. In addition they participated in industrial plant inspection with departmental inspectors. Compensation aspects were dealt with by the Workmen's Compensation Board in Toronto.

The federal portion of the course consisted of assignments to appropriate branches and divisions of the Department of National Health & Welfare and discussions with all branches of the Canada Department of Labour. Included also were visits to the Canadian Labour Congress, the National Safety League, the Canadian Highway Safety Council and the St. John's Ambulance organization.

The course was under the supervision of our Safety Adviser Mr. L.A. Aitken.

On their return to Nigeria, several of the course members wrote expressing their thanks for the assistance they had received. They felt that they now had a better understanding of the general subject and they were better qualified to engage actively in accident prevention work and so assist in creating a better attitude towards safety in Nigerian industries.

.....

## IT CAN HAPPEN

The irony of it all! An inspector while taking First Aid instructions, was demonstrating the hand seat for carrying injured persons strained the muscles at the back of his neck. Then there was another inspector, who, while attempting to draw a blood sample from an animal, inadvertently plunged the needle into his own arm.

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If injuries are to be reduced, employees must develop a better interest in self-preservation. Good health is a treasure; prevention of injury and illness is the key to it.

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DON'T MAKESHIFT - MAKE SURE

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ACCIDENTS REPORTED  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| Departments and Agencies                                   | Dec.<br>1966 | April to<br>Dec. 1966 | Dec.<br>1965 | April to<br>Dec. 1965 |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Post Office.....                                           | 435          | 3,553                 | 375          | 3,235                 |
| National Defence.....                                      | 297          | 3,518                 | 347          | 3,572                 |
| Public Works.....                                          | 84           | 841                   | 76           | 912                   |
| Transport.....                                             | 80           | 960                   | 87           | 928                   |
| Veterans Affairs.....                                      | 61           | 533                   | 48           | 553                   |
| * Indian Affairs and Northern Development...               | 56           | 662                   | -            | -                     |
| * Solicitor General of Canada -                            |              |                       |              |                       |
| Penitentiaries - 46.....                                   |              |                       |              |                       |
| R.C.M.P. - 5.....                                          | 51           | 407                   | -            | -                     |
| Agriculture.....                                           | 39           | 651                   | 70           | 623                   |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.....                     | 30           | 246                   | 20           | 242                   |
| National Harbours Board.....                               | 30           | 366                   | 44           | 334                   |
| National Health and Welfare.....                           | 25           | 195                   | 19           | 196                   |
| Polymer Corporation Limited.....                           | 24           | 214                   | 21           | 198                   |
| Defence Research Board.....                                | 18           | 92                    | 6            | 121                   |
| National Research Council.....                             | 17           | 108                   | 8            | 107                   |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority.....                         | 15           | 186                   | 15           | 177                   |
| Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited.....                  | 13           | 154                   | 15           | 159                   |
| * Energy, Mines and Resources.....                         | 13           | 203                   | -            | -                     |
| Fisheries.....                                             | 12           | 127                   | 15           | 130                   |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise.....                   | 12           | 121                   | 18           | 233                   |
| Forestry and Rural Development.....                        | 10           | 103                   | 10           | 96                    |
| National Capital Commission.....                           | 10           | 81                    | 5            | 76                    |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World<br>Exhibition..... | 9            | 41                    | 1            | 9                     |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited.....                       | 8            | 126                   | 12           | 129                   |
| Defence Production.....                                    | 8            | 56                    | 9            | 51                    |
| National Revenue - Taxation.....                           | 8            | 96                    | (1)          | (1)                   |
| Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation..                 | 7            | 74                    | 4            | 73                    |
| Comptroller of the Treasury.....                           | 7            | 52                    | 4            | 49                    |
| House of Commons.....                                      | 7            | 39                    | 1            | 16                    |
| Canadian Arsenal Limited.....                              | 6            | 65                    | 4            | 61                    |
| Royal Canadian Mint.....                                   | 6            | 49                    | 3            | 53                    |
| Northern Canada Power Commission.....                      | 5            | 48                    | 5            | 45                    |
| * Manpower and Immigration.....                            | 4            | 52                    | -            | -                     |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission.....                     | 4            | 53                    | 10           | 53                    |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics.....                         | 3            | 68                    | 4            | 35                    |
| Fisheries Research Board.....                              | 3            | 68                    | 7            | 48                    |
| Northern Transportation Company Limited...                 | 2            | 118                   | Nil          | 97                    |
| Justice.....                                               | Nil          | 1                     | 48           | 451                   |
| Citizenship and Immigration.....                           | -            | -                     | 6            | 95                    |
| Mines and Technical Surveys.....                           | -            | -                     | 10           | 157                   |
| Northern Affairs and National Resources...                 | -            | -                     | 49           | 639                   |
| All other Departments and Agencies (2)...                  | 22           | 234                   | 37           | 318                   |
| TOTALS.....                                                | 1,441        | 14,561                | 1,413        | 14,271                |

\* Figures shown in column 2 apportioned according to changes in departments authorized by the Government Organization Act 1966, declared to be in effect as of October 1, 1966. No comparable figures are available for columns 3 and 4.

(1) Taxation included in Customs and Excise total.

(2) Reporting less than 5 accidents in the current month or an average of less than 5 per month to date.

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BULLETIN NO. 159FEBRUARY 1967PARLIAMENT APPROVES  
SAFETY BILL

Enactment of the new federal occupational safety legislation - the last Bill to receive Royal Assent before the Christmas recess - is an important achievement. It is a positive step towards safeguarding the health and well-being of a large segment of the Canadian working force. Our readers will be much interested in this development and to enable them to have a better understanding of it and its significance for them this brief description has been prepared.

The primary purpose of the Canada Labour (Safety) Code, to use the legislation's short title, is to ensure the safety and well-being of persons during their employment in federal works, undertakings and businesses.

The coverage or field of application of the Act will be similar to that of the Canada Labour (Standards) Code passed in 1965. Subject to any other federal Act or regulations, it will apply directly to employment in connection with the operation of private industries under federal jurisdiction and certain Crown corporations. It will not generally apply to employment upon or in connection with the operation of ships, trains or aircraft, unless the Governor in Council orders otherwise, since such operations are dealt with under other federal legislation.

In line with developments in this field in recent years, specific safety and health requirements are not set out in the Act but are to be prescribed by regulation. Subject to other federal legislation, the Governor in Council is empowered to make a great variety of regulations aimed at the safety and health of persons employed in federal undertakings.

The regulations will deal with such matters as the structural design and maintenance of buildings and other structures; the use, operation and maintenance of boilers and pressure vessels, elevators and other lifting devices, electrical equipment and gas or oil burning equipment or other heat generating equipment; the guarding and fencing of machinery, equipment and places;



the handling, transportation, storage and use of substances or devices dangerous to the safety or health of employees; requirements with respect to protective clothing; the adoption or implementation of appropriate safety codes and many other subjects.

General health matters that may be dealt with by regulation include: first aid facilities and first aid training; the age, health and physical requirements and the qualifications of persons who may be employed in particular occupations; the ventilation, lighting and temperature of places of employment, including the minimum amount of space for employees; the provision and maintenance of potable water supplies and of sanitary and other facilities for the well-being of employees.

Any regulations issued can be made applicable to all federal works, undertakings or businesses, or particularly to one or more, or to a specified class.

Recognizing the need for consultation with labour and management on safety matters, the Act authorizes the Minister to establish consultative and advisory committees composed of representatives of employers and employees and of other groups. These committees will advise the Minister on matters relating to the administration of the Act, assist in the establishment of reasonable safety standards, and make recommendations respecting safe employment practices, procedures and techniques.

The Minister is also authorized to have inquiries made into occupational safety problems or situations in any federal undertaking.

The importance of research into basic causes of industrial accidents and the need to promote occupational safety have also been taken into account in the Act. It authorizes the Minister to undertake research into accident prevention, where appropriate, in cooperation with other departments or agencies of the federal Government, a province or provinces or with any organization undertaking similar research. He is also empowered to undertake educational and other programs to reduce or prevent employment injury.

The Minister is authorized to appoint safety officers whose duties would be similar to those of provincial safety inspectors and he can designate regional safety officers.

With the approval of the Governor in Council, the Minister may enter into an agreement with any province or any provincial body, specifying the terms and conditions under which a provincial employee could act as a safety officer for the purposes of the Act.





In the exercise of his duties, a safety officer would have powers similar to inspectors and safety officers in other jurisdictions. He can enter premises, question employees apart from the employer, inspect books and records, take extracts, and require employers to furnish statements respecting the conditions of work affecting the safety or health of his employees.

In addition, a safety officer is authorized to take, for purposes of analysis, samples of materials or substances used or handled by employees, provided he notifies the employer or his representative.

In exceptional circumstances where there is some imminent danger to employees, the safety officer can issue a written directive requiring the employer to take remedial action within a specified time. If he is of the opinion that the danger could not be guarded or protected against immediately, the safety officer may prohibit the use of the place, matter or thing until his directions had been complied with. In such cases, the employer or person in charge of the operation will have the right to require the safety officer to refer this order to a magistrate for review. The magistrate's decision will be final. The "stop-work" order would, however, remain in effect until the magistrate's decision was given.

In less serious situations, a safety officer will give oral or written directions requiring corrective action to be taken within a specified time. Upon request, any oral direction will be put in writing, and the employer or person in charge could appeal to the regional safety officer, whose decision would prevail.

Penalties are provided in the Act for violations of its provisions. An employer upon conviction will be liable to a fine of up to \$5,000 or to imprisonment for up to one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.

A person in charge of an operation who contravenes the Act will also be guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

If an employer is convicted of an offence, every employee responsible for the breach will be liable on summary conviction to a fine of up to \$100, or to imprisonment for up to one month, or both.

An employee who fails to take the prescribed precautions for his own safety or that of his fellow workers will also be guilty of an offence



punishable on summary conviction. Proceedings against individual employees cannot, however, be instituted without the consent of the Minister.

The responsibility for the administration of the new safety Code will reside in the Minister of Labour with the Accident Prevention and Compensation Branch undertaking its implementation.

#### Re the Public Service

Although the Act itself does not embrace the Public Service of Canada, the Government will as a matter of policy apply to the Public Service the standards and other employee safety requirements that will be established under the safety Code, wherever appropriate. A similar position was adopted last year in connection with the application of the Canada Labour (Standards) Code to federal public employment.

With respect to working conditions generally, the Government as an employer will take such measures as employers subject to the Code are required to take in order to safeguard the health and safety of their employees. Furthermore, the Government will carry out a continuing program designed to examine and deal with safety hazards in the Public Service.

The Treasury Board, by virtue of the authority it will have under the amendments to the Financial Administration Act now before Parliament (Bill C-182), will be in a position to carry forward this policy relying in the main on the technical, inspection and other services that will be established by the Canada Department of Labour to implement the new safety Code.

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Copies of the statute are available on request to the Director, Accident Prevention and Compensation Branch, Canada Department of Labour, Ottawa 4.

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ACCIDENTS REPORTED  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>                 | <u>Jan.<br/>1967</u> | <u>April to<br/>Jan. 1967</u> | <u>Jan.<br/>1966</u> | <u>April to<br/>Jan. 1966</u> |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Post Office .....                               | 719                  | 4,272                         | 548                  | 3,783                         |
| National Defence .....                          | 422                  | 3,940                         | 365                  | 3,937                         |
| Transport .....                                 | 117                  | 1,077                         | 96                   | 1,064                         |
| Public Works .....                              | 102                  | 943                           | 85                   | 997                           |
| Agriculture .....                               | 79                   | 730                           | 52                   | 675                           |
| Veterans Affairs .....                          | 66                   | 599                           | 74                   | 627                           |
| * Indian Affairs and Northern Development ..... | 65                   | 727                           | -                    | -                             |
| * Solicitor General of Canada -                 |                      |                               |                      |                               |
| Penitentiaries 50                               |                      |                               |                      |                               |
| R.C.M.P. <u>7</u> .....                         | 57                   | 464                           | -                    | -                             |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation .....         | 29                   | 275                           | 21                   | 263                           |
| Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited .....      | 27                   | 181                           | 15                   | 174                           |
| National Harbours Board .....                   | 27                   | 393                           | 23                   | 357                           |
| National Health and Welfare .....               | 26                   | 221                           | 30                   | 226                           |
| Polymer Corporation Limited .....               | 26                   | 240                           | 21                   | 219                           |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise .....       | 17                   | 138                           | 25                   | 258                           |
| National Research Council .....                 | 16                   | 124                           | 15                   | 122                           |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority .....             | 16                   | 202                           | 13                   | 150                           |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited .....           | 14                   | 140                           | 8                    | 137                           |
| Defence Research Board .....                    | 13                   | 105                           | 13                   | 134                           |
| National Revenue - Taxation .....               | 13                   | 109                           | (1)                  | (1)                           |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation .....    | 12                   | 86                            | 6                    | 79                            |
| Forestry and Rural Development .....            | 12                   | 115                           | 6                    | 102                           |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics .....             | 11                   | 79                            | 4                    | 39                            |
| Fisheries .....                                 | 11                   | 138                           | 9                    | 139                           |
| National Capital Commission .....               | 11                   | 92                            | 8                    | 84                            |
| * Energy, Mines and Resources .....             | 10                   | 213                           | -                    | -                             |
| * Manpower and Immigration .....                | 10                   | 62                            | -                    | -                             |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World         |                      |                               |                      |                               |
| Exhibition .....                                | 9                    | 50                            | 2                    | 11                            |
| Northern Canada Power Commission .....          | 9                    | 57                            | 5                    | 50                            |
| Trade and Commerce .....                        | 9                    | 45                            | 1                    | 45                            |
| Comptroller of the Treasury .....               | 8                    | 60                            | 7                    | 56                            |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau .....       | 7                    | 50                            | 4                    | 58                            |
| Defence Production .....                        | 6                    | 62                            | 11                   | 62                            |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission .....         | 6                    | 59                            | 8                    | 61                            |
| Royal Canadian Mint .....                       | 4                    | 53                            | 6                    | 59                            |
| Canadian Arsenal Limited .....                  | 3                    | 68                            | 10                   | 71                            |
| Fisheries Research Board .....                  | 3                    | 71                            | 5                    | 53                            |
| Northern Transportation Company Limited .....   | Nil                  | 118                           | 1                    | 98                            |
| Citizenship and Immigration .....               | -                    | -                             | 8                    | 103                           |
| Mines and Technical Surveys .....               | -                    | -                             | 21                   | 178                           |
| Northern Affairs and National Resources .....   | -                    | -                             | 75                   | 714                           |
| All other Departments and Agencies (2) .....    | 16                   | 211                           | 65                   | 752                           |
| TOTALS .....                                    | 2,008                | 16,569                        | 1,666                | 15,937                        |

\* Figures shown in column 2 apportioned according to changes in departments authorized by the Government Organization Act 1966, declared to be in effect as of October 1, 1966. No comparable figures are available for columns 3 and 4.

(1) Taxation included in Customs and Excise total.

(2) Reporting less than 5 accidents in the current month or an average of less than 5 per month to date.



SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

Department  
of  
Labour

COMPENSATION BRANCH

BULLETIN NO. 160MARCH 1967SAFETY AT THE  
INDIVIDUAL LEVEL

Mr. G. R. "Gord" Stephens of the Industrial Accident Prevention Association of London, Ontario, when visiting the Lakehead early last fall to address a dinner meeting of management and supervisory staff representing local manufacturing industries, stressed the importance that people can be trained to develop safe habits. To assist employers in this regard, in his view, "was the prime objective of the IAPA".

He said, "everyone complains about not enough being done to assure safety", but listed some of the elaborate methods and devices from hard hats to guards on machinery used today and pointed out that safety equipment has been developed for all kinds of jobs and is constantly being improved.

Mr. Stephens emphasized that people must be made to realize that they are the main cog in the 'machine' and that the cause of accident safety is up to everyone, and safe conditions can only be created where there is "a real concern for safety". He also said that it was necessary for employers to realize this since they provide the facilities of work as well as the supervisors who direct, and that the labour movement should have a special interest in safety because its members were the ones who suffered from accidents.

He went on to say that:

"The use of safety devices should be an almost unconscious habit. Safety devices only guard against the unexpected and they should not be used in unsafe surroundings to create a false sense of security. Instead all accidents should be regarded in two ways - as a physical incident or error and the injury which results. There are two ways to prevent accidents. By preventing human error through added vigilance and by preventing injury in case of the unexpected with the use of safety equipment. Now accidents are counted only when an injury occurs but with more concern for safety, 'unsafe conditions' could be recognized before they resulted in injury.

We can never remove the risk completely from a job but can reduce the chance of injury by making people more aware of the safe way of doing things."





He concluded by saying -

"Safety is a personal thing. If you ignore it, you'll regret it. If you observe it, it is its own reward". 'IT'S UP TO YOU'.

- Port Arthur News Chronicle

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ALCOHOLISM PAVES  
WAY FOR ACCIDENTS

Dr. H. J. Scammell, a member of the Nova Scotia Alcoholism Research Foundation, and a one-time member of the provincial Workmen's Compensation Board, spoke at a safety conference several months ago, for supervisors and foremen on the dangers of alcohol in relation to work. Dr. Scammell said that statistics proving alcohol to be a factor in many industrial accidents were limited because the employee himself would not admit to his weakness; fellow-workers protect him, and management often refuse to face such an unpleasant situation. A few further remarks made by Dr. Scammell are worth mentioning:

"The alcoholic often drinks on the job. If regulations at his plant are strict he will usually bring in his supply and conceal it somewhere. Also the so-called 'social drinker' who drops in 'for a few' after work or goes out for a 'beer lunch' is often unfit for work a good part of the time, and his judgment is chronically impaired. His mind is not on his work, but on the next drink, he is at odds with himself and others and his safety conscience slumbers. In this state he paves the way for accidents both on and off the job."

Dr. Scammell urged management and supervising personnel to take special care in handling the alcoholic worker. "The first step is to detect him", he said, and "then be given a chance at rehabilitation. Meet him more than halfway, don't expect too much right away, don't threaten him unless you mean to carry it out and get the cooperation of his family."

- Chronicle Herald, Halifax, N.S.

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THE USE OF SEAT BELTS  
MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE

In November 1966, conferences were held in New Mexico in connection with the field of traffic safety in North America. The Medical Director of the Traffic Injury Research Foundation of Canada here in Ottawa, attended these meetings and has made available some papers for publication. One paper establishes that the leading cause of death in automobile accidents is due to ejection from the vehicle, and



3.  
this is based on direct on-the-scene investigation of 139 fatal automobile accidents in which 177 persons were killed. Of these, 48 died by ejection. It was postulated that 80% of the ejection fatalities could have been prevented had seat belts been used.

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#### SAFETY CAPS PREVENTED SERIOUS OR FATAL INJURIES

It should be of interest to our readers and particularly to the Departments of Indian Affairs & Northern Development, National Defence (Navy) and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, to learn that 4 employees of these Departments received Citations and awards following accidents at Louisburg, Cornwallis and Halifax. These accidents could easily have proven fatal as the men were struck on the head by heavy objects in each case, but fortunately they were all wearing safety caps.

For one of the victims, it was the second such accident in seven years, the previous one also being cushioned by wearing safety head protection. One of the involved was a C.B.C. cameraman who later appeared "live" on a television program to receive the accolades.

This story appeared in the January 1967 issue of "News Letter" a publication of the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association, Halifax.

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#### SAFETY SPELLS SENSE

In the December 1966 issue of "Safety Review" a monthly publication of the Office of Civilian Manpower Management, Navy Department in Washington, D.C., a number of thought-provoking questions were suggested in the interest of general safety. The selection of the following one in particular makes a great deal of sense, and brings home the safety message very forcefully:

"Have you tried to.....

Button a shirt with a broken thumb?

Watch T.V. with bandaged eyes?

Sleep with a burned hand?

Run on crutches?

Climb with a broken leg?

Eat with a fractured jaw?

Tie your shoes with cut fingers?

If you haven't you're fortunate. If you have, you know why it is far better to be safe today than sorry tomorrow.

If you have, you have personal reasons to know why so much time, effort and money is spent in promoting safety in an attempt to make it a real part of your way of life."

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50 YEARS OF WORKMEN'S  
COMPENSATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

We are pleased that the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia has announced its 50th anniversary in its News Bulletin of January, 1967, giving us an opportunity to extend our heartiest congratulations and best wishes for continued success. It also provides a special occasion to express our sincerest appreciation for the excellent cooperation we have received from all personnel associated with the Board.

Perhaps the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia appears to have some form of unique magic which it might wish to pass on to others in this field. The Bulletin points out that their first claimant worked for 40 accident-free years thereafter.

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APPOINTMENTS  
 MADE

Our Safety Adviser Mr. L.A. Aitken has again been appointed a member of the Government and Labour Agencies Committee Labour Conference, of the National Safety Council.

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We have been advised by the Department of National Defence that Mr. David I. Darling, Head of Industrial Safety, Canadian Forces Headquarters, Ottawa, was elected Vice-Chairman of the Public Employee Section of the National Safety Council at a recent meeting in Chicago. The National Safety Council, as many may know, is a non-profit organization and is dedicated to the promotion of safety in all fields of accident prevention. The Public Employee Section represents an estimated eleven million federal, state, provincial and municipal employees and is one of the important sections of the Council.

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A CORONER'S  
 OPINION

Dr. H.B. Cotnam, Ontario's Chief Coroner, following a meeting with the safety director for the Labourer's Union, and business agent for the Locals of the Labourer's Union, said that -

"The working man is entitled to a 100 per cent fair shake on safety, and I don't think he's been getting it."

- Sault Ste. Marie Star.

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ACCIDENTS DON'T PAY, ASK THE MAN WHO HAD ONE

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ACCIDENTS REPORTED  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| Departments and Agencies                      | Feb.<br>1967 | April to<br>Feb. 1967 | Feb.<br>1966 | April to<br>Feb. 1966 |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Post Office .....                             | 679          | 4,951                 | 552          | 4,335                 |
| National Defence .....                        | 310          | 4,250                 | 347          | 4,284                 |
| Public Works .....                            | 83           | 1,026                 | 79           | 1,076                 |
| Transport .....                               | 75           | 1,152                 | 78           | 1,102                 |
| ★ Solicitor General of Canada -               |              |                       |              |                       |
| Administration 1                              |              |                       |              |                       |
| Penitentiaries 57                             |              |                       |              |                       |
| R.C.M.P. <u>5</u> .....                       | 63           | 527                   |              |                       |
| Veterans Affairs .....                        | 50           | 649                   | 48           | 675                   |
| Agriculture .....                             | 42           | 772                   | 46           | 721                   |
| ★ Indian Affairs & Northern Development.....  | 40           | 767                   |              |                       |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation .....       | 38           | 313                   | 40           | 303                   |
| National Harbours Board .....                 | 27           | 420                   | 21           | 378                   |
| Polymer Corporation Limited .....             | 26           | 266                   | 23           | 242                   |
| National Health & Welfare .....               | 25           | 246                   | 22           | 248                   |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited .....         | 20           | 160                   | 3            | 140                   |
| National Research Council .....               | 16           | 140                   | 10           | 132                   |
| ★ Energy, Mines and Resources .....           | 13           | 226                   |              |                       |
| Fisheries .....                               | 12           | 150                   | 15           | 154                   |
| ★ Manpower & Immigration .....                | 11           | 73                    |              |                       |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise .....     | 11           | 149                   | 33           | 291                   |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority .....           | 11           | 213                   | 13           | 203                   |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation .....  | 10           | 96                    | 9            | 88                    |
| Defence Research Board .....                  | 10           | 115                   | 9            | 143                   |
| National Revenue - Taxation .....             | 10           | 119                   | (1)          | (1)                   |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics .....           | 9            | 88                    | 3            | 42                    |
| Northern Canada Power Commission .....        | 9            | 66                    | 2            | 52                    |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World       |              |                       |              |                       |
| Exhibition .....                              | 8            | 58                    | 2            | 13                    |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited .....      | 8            | 189                   | 13           | 187                   |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission .....       | 7            | 66                    | 7            | 68                    |
| Comptroller of the Treasury .....             | 6            | 66                    | 9            | 65                    |
| National Capital Commission .....             | 5            | 97                    | 7            | 91                    |
| Canadian Arsenal Limited .....                | 3            | 71                    | 6            | 77                    |
| Defence Production .....                      | 3            | 65                    | 6            | 68                    |
| Fisheries Research Board .....                | 2            | 73                    | 4            | 57                    |
| Forestry and Rural Development .....          | 2            | 117                   | 6            | 108                   |
| Royal Canadian Mint .....                     | 2            | 55                    | 3            | 62                    |
| Northern Transportation Company Limited ..... | 1            | 119                   | Nil          | 98                    |
| Citizenship & Immigration .....               | -            | -                     | 18           | 121                   |
| Mines & Technical Surveys .....               | -            | -                     | 12           | 190                   |
| Northern Affairs & National Resources .....   | -            | -                     | 47           | 761                   |
| All other Departments and Agencies (2) .....  | 29           | 335                   | 101          | 956                   |
| TOTALS .....                                  | 1,676        | 18,245                | 1,594        | 17,531                |

★ Figures shown in column 2 apportioned according to changes in departments authorized by the Government Organization Act 1966, declared to be in effect as of October 1, 1966. No comparable figures are available for columns 3 and 4.

(1) Taxation included in Customs & Excise total.

(2) Reporting less than 5 accidents in the current month or an average of less than 5 per month to date.

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BULLETIN NO. 161APRIL 1967THE INTRICACIES OF A  
SAFETY DIRECTOR'S SCHEDULE

In the April 1966 issue of "Occupational Hazards", a publication of the Industrial Publishing Company of Cleveland, Ohio, there are a number of extremely interesting articles dealing with safety, hygiene, security and so on, but the one that we feel is most timely is the one that points out the difficulties encountered by safety directors in their daily schedule. Because many departments are moving ahead in the direction of full-time safety officers, the article should be of interest not only to safety officers but also to administrators involved in safety generally.

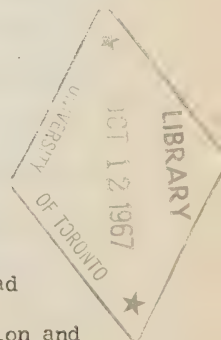
As industry has expanded and production technology has become more complex, the part-time safety director has evolved into a full-time safety director. Now, he is fast becoming a not-enough-time safety director.

A survey conducted by this agency revealed that most safety directors spent the majority of their time managing programs such as safety, security, fire protection and medical in their plants and couldn't meet the demands of their job in a regular work 40-hour work week; some were spending more than 50 hours. The article pointed out that if present trends continue, safety directors would have trouble finding time to perform their regular duties, let alone solve special problems or plan new programs.

To find causes and solutions to this predicament, the survey asked:

1. How was time divided among various duties?
2. On what duties was more time now being spent than in the past?
3. What time was being most profitably spent?
4. What tasks are too time-consuming?
5. What short-cuts were being devised to save time.

Many replies indicated that new and broader responsibilities had increased workloads. For example, some companies shifted the investigation and processing of workmen's compensation claims to the safety department. A number reported that instead of just coordinating various programs, they found themselves completely overseeing all the operations. Also cutting into safety directors' schedules were projects unrelated to safety.





The survey also indicated a general across-the-board increase in time spent on regular safety activities; inspections, worker and supervisory training and management meetings come within this category. Planning itself is becoming a major time-consumer; safety directors are required to coordinate closely with management as new plants are built and present facilities are expanded; more time is being spent conferring with technical people and studying technical data because of new processes and automation.

Most safety directors consider inspection and trouble shooting in the plant as time well spent. Beside uncovering and correcting unsafe actions and conditions, in-plant tours improve the safety attitude of workers, who are impressed anew with management's concern for their safety. This also gives them an opportunity to communicate objectively with the safety director. Safety training and education also pay high dividends; some said formal training was the best while others favoured on-the-job instruction. Planning in advance for new plants and processes saves time and money in the future.

Too many meetings both within firms and outside came in for criticism. Many within dealt with irrelevancies and some which dealt only with fringes of safety. Professional association meetings were too frequent and often too poorly prepared.

But of all time-consumers, paper work was the foremost, in many cases taking up over one-quarter of the work-week. One significant comment was: "We are spending too much time recording and reporting accidents and not enough time reducing them."

Some respondents felt that time spent on the job shouldn't be evaluated against immediate tangible results. It was their belief that everything the safety director does is important, although dividends might not be apparent. As one put it "who knows what one task might save a worker from being maimed or killed?"

Most safety directors believed that weeding out wasted motion in their jobs would give them more time to devote to the basics of accident prevention.

Suggestions to eliminate paper work were: eliminate unnecessary reports and streamline, shorten and simplify the necessary; don't write anybody you can phone; use form letters; take advantage of electronic data processing equipment to speed up statistical record-keeping and analysis and automatic calculators.

Useful suggestions on reducing inspection time were: make a single safety fire and housekeeping inspection using a checklist; a portable dictating machine might be worthwhile.

The advice of many was that the safety director should act primarily as a consultant, freeing time for more planning and coordinating. Supervisors should





handle routine inspections and take corrective action thus partaking in the safety effort and becoming more skilled in accident prevention. In other words, the safety director should not try to do everything himself.

To prevent wasted time an observation was made: "Before starting a task, ask the question, will this improve plant safety?"

While there is no one ready solution to this problem confronting each safety director because of many circumstances, we hope that the foregoing article will be of assistance in the areas of functions and concepts, and perhaps of some immediate application. Whatever practices are adopted we would do well to assure that the place and role of the safety director comes through loud and clear!

#### ANOTHER "SAFETY DIRECTOR'S PROBLEMS"

Safety officers in industrial plants do not have a monopoly on problems as may be seen from the following press extract:

"Bernard who pleaded guilty to two breaches of safety regulations at the cinema, told Whitby magistrates: 'I'm manager, bookkeeper, operator two-thirds of the week, boiler attendant and maintenance engineer. I often have to catch mice by hand because of the lazy cat'".

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#### BRITISH COLUMBIA OFFERS COURSE IN INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

The Occupational Section of the B.C. Safety Council has offered a Supervisors' Safety Training Course by Correspondence, consisting of 12 lessons which cover every aspect of industrial safety. This Course is thorough and will demand substantial attention, reading and thought by students to complete assignments properly. Each student receives a framed certificate upon satisfactory completion of the Course.

The whole purpose is to reduce industrial accidents by increasing safety-awareness of supervisory personnel and thus increasing efficiency and production. In addition to being of value to supervisory personnel in large operations, the Course affords the foreman, or supervisor, in a small operation the opportunity of learning the latest skills in accident prevention without interrupting his regular work schedule.

Inquiries should be directed to Course Director, B.C. Safety Council, 1186 Nicola St., Vancouver 5, B.C., and the all-inclusive fee for the Course is \$45.00 per student.

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TO MAKE LIFE LAST - PUT SAFETY FIRST

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SILVER CADMIUM  
SOLDER HAZARD

State and Federal agencies have issued a warning of the hazard in the use of any silver solder that contains cadmium.

At least three deaths from cadmium fume inhalation and poisoning have been known to occur in this country in the past several months. On investigating the death of a welder in California it was found that he had been using a silver solder containing cadmium, and that there had been no local exhaust ventilation on the job.

After several hours of brazing with the silver-cadmium alloy, the worker felt ill, but decided to finish his shift. Even after developing acute respiratory symptoms, including coughing, chest pains, and a fever, he did not at once visit a doctor, having mistaken the symptoms for "welder's fever", an illness common among welders. He did not know that he had been exposed to cadmium fumes, and that cadmium poisoning should be promptly treated.

Even one exposure to cadmium fumes may cause severe lung irritation, which may be fatal. However, most cadmium fume poisoning is caused by concentrations that do not produce warning symptoms of irritation. Continued exposure to lower levels of cadmium in air may cause serious lung trouble, among other things.

A person definitely exposed to dense cadmium oxide fumes, or who, after possible exposure, shows symptoms such as coughing, tightness of the chest, or difficulty in breathing, should be placed under medical care and the physician notified of the suspected cause of illness.

- "Safety Newsletter" - Public Employee Section,  
National Safety Council, Chicago.

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DEFENSIVE DRIVING  
COURSE

Sixty-five men of the Department of Energy, Mines & Resources, including the Deputy Minister Dr. Claude M. Isbister, have completed the Defensive Driving course sponsored in the Ottawa area by the Ottawa Safety Council in cooperation with the Ottawa Board of Trade. This is the first Department here to take advantage of this training course.

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AS OTHERS SEE IT

Mr. Justice George A. McGillivray, the one-man royal commission inquiring into the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario, has decided there isn't much malingering involved in costs of the Workmen's Compensation Board. The reason: "Workers want to get back on the job. They don't want to stay home and listen to their wives". He said it, we didn't.

- Hamilton Spectator

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ACCIDENTS REPORTED  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| Departments and Agencies                                    | March<br>1967 | April to<br>March 1967 | March<br>1966 | April to<br>March 1966 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Post Office .....                                           | 814           | 5,765                  | 665           | 5,000                  |
| National Defence .....                                      | 381           | 4,631                  | 505           | 4,789                  |
| Transport .....                                             | 122           | 1,274                  | 117           | 1,219                  |
| Public Works .....                                          | 90            | 1,116                  | 113           | 1,189                  |
| Agriculture .....                                           | 87            | 859                    | 86            | 807                    |
| * Indian Affairs & Northern Development....                 | 76            | 843                    |               |                        |
| * Solicitor General - Penitentiaries 53<br>R.C.M.P. 6....   | 59            | 586                    |               |                        |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation .....                     | 54            | 367                    | 51            | 354                    |
| National Harbours Board .....                               | 43            | 463                    | 33            | 411                    |
| Veterans Affairs .....                                      | 40            | 689                    | 79            | 754                    |
| Polymer Corporation Limited .....                           | 29            | 295                    | 27            | 269                    |
| National Health & Welfare .....                             | 24            | 270                    | 37            | 285                    |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority .....                         | 23            | 236                    | 34            | 237                    |
| * Energy, Mines & Resources .....                           | 21            | 247                    |               |                        |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited .....                    | 20            | 209                    | 15            | 202                    |
| National Revenue - Taxation .....                           | 18            | 137                    | (1)           | (1)                    |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise.....                    | 17            | 166                    | 27            | 318                    |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967<br>World Exhibition ..... | 15            | 73                     | 1             | 14                     |
| Defence Research Board .....                                | 14            | 129                    | 28            | 171                    |
| National Research Council .....                             | 13            | 153                    | 13            | 145                    |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited .....                       | 10            | 170                    | 23            | 163                    |
| Defence Production .....                                    | 10            | 75                     | 10            | 78                     |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau.....                    | 9             | 62                     | 5             | 74                     |
| Fisheries .....                                             | 9             | 159                    | 13            | 167                    |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission .....                     | 9             | 75                     | 13            | 81                     |
| Comptroller of the Treasury .....                           | 8             | 74                     | 10            | 75                     |
| * Manpower & Immigration .....                              | 6             | 79                     |               |                        |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation...                   | 5             | 101                    | 10            | 98                     |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics .....                         | 5             | 93                     | 14            | 56                     |
| National Film Board .....                                   | 5             | 33                     | 8             | 40                     |
| Royal Canadian Mint .....                                   | 5             | 60                     | 2             | 64                     |
| Canadian Arsenals Limited .....                             | 3             | 74                     | 12            | 89                     |
| Fisheries Research Board .....                              | 3             | 76                     | 1             | 58                     |
| Northern Canada Power Commission .....                      | 3             | 69                     | 17            | 69                     |
| National Capital Commission .....                           | Nil           | 97                     | 5             | 96                     |
| Northern Transportation Co. Limited.....                    | Nil           | 119                    | Nil           | 98                     |
| Citizenship & Immigration .....                             | -             | -                      | 17            | 138                    |
| Mines & Technical Surveys .....                             | -             | -                      | 25            | 215                    |
| Northern Affairs & National Resources....                   | -             | -                      | 88            | 849                    |
| All other Departments and Agencies (2)...                   | 32            | 281                    | 112           | 967                    |
| TOTALS .....                                                | 2,086         | 20,331                 | 2,225         | 19,756                 |

\* Figures shown in column 2 apportioned according to changes in departments authorized by the Government Organization Act 1966, declared to be in effect as of October 1, 1966. No comparable figures are available for columns 3 and 4.

(1) Taxation included in Customs & Excise total.

(2) Reporting less than 5 accidents in the current month or an average of less than 5 per month to date.

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BULLETIN NO. 162MAY 1967SAFETY PROGRAMMING  
HMC DOCKYARD, HALIFAX

The 1966 Annual Report of Industrial Accident Prevention and Safety Programming at HMC Dockyard, Halifax, has recently been received in this office. It gives a complete and comprehensive picture of their year's activities, including conferences, seminars, statistics, causes of injuries, analyses, etc. What we thought our readers would be most interested in are the messages from Commodore R. St. C. Stephens, Commander of the Dockyard, R. T. Giovannetti, Plant & Safety Engineer, and J. D. Tomney, Safety Officer.

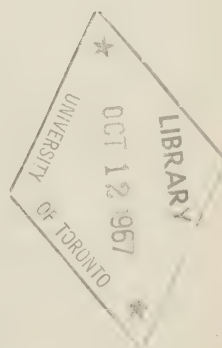
Commodore Stephens' message clearly sets forth, and carries with it such sound reasoning, that we thought we should quote it in full:

"The HMC Dockyard industrial work injury frequency and severity rates of 6.7 and 49 respectively for the year 1966 were substantially below the corresponding rates of 8.1 and 90 recorded in 1965. This is representative of achievements in safety performance in all the activities within the authority of Commander, HMC Dockyard.

During my tenure as Manager Ship Repair and now as Commander, HMC Dockyard, I have always sought to give every support to those charged with carrying out the industrial safety programme. My reason for this is that accident prevention has a direct bearing upon employee morale.

If we can continue to improve our individual safety performance and our workplace environment, we will reduce the frequency of accidents and the consequent personal suffering, property damage and production inefficiency.

To achieve minimum work injury frequency and severity rates we must seek to eliminate two of the principle causes of accidents. First is the lack of knowledge and second is the lack of attention. The lack of knowledge is readily measurable and can be corrected by training and existing administrative means.







Inattentiveness, on the other hand, is a matter of attitude. Therefore, we must direct our efforts towards obtaining a constant, conscious desire on the part of each employee to perform his job right the first time; right from the point of view of operating procedures and right from the point of view of industrial safety. This will result in increased efficiency through the elimination of scrapping and re-work and, at the same time, reduce the possibility of personal injury."

The Plant & Safety Engineer, Mr. Giovannetti, reported that "the implementation of the Canadian Forces Base Organization structure brought to an end the East Coast Naval Establishment industrial accident prevention responsibility previously held under the Commodore Supt. Atlantic Coast organization concept. This change was of benefit to the HMC Dockyard as it permitted a broadening of the scope of industrial accident prevention activities to include a variety of areas that affected all occupations and all employees."

Mr. Tomney, Safety Officer, recommended a course of action which was needed to sustain the industrial safety record of the past and to improve on it. In this respect he says in part as follows:

"An important factor in establishing and conducting the HMC Dockyard safety program is the issuing and updating of safety orders and regulations applicable to the industrial and industrial support activities.

"The most modern management and technical techniques must be mobilized to combat today's work place accident problems."

"New products are continually being developed and introduced into the complexity of industrial operations performed in HMC Dockyard. In the case of equipment more accidents could be prevented if more safety was built in at the time of the design.

"Safety Committees are an essential and effective tool for securing the benefits of accident prevention. They are also an effective means of interesting and educating a large number of people in safety.

"Increased emphasis must be placed on specific high accident areas. The goal is the improving of employee support and participation in accident prevention. Team inspections as well as individual inspections should be utilized as an integral part of the program for seeking accident causal factors. Supervisory



personnel should be encouraged to carry out hazard analysis of jobs and operations that have proven hazardous in the past."

Mr. Tomney goes on to say that "programming activities in the way of promotion, training and education must be injected into the total safety program in order to make safety real and personal to employees."

He also states that "efforts should be made to keep employees as safe off the job as on it, as injuries occurring off the job result in needless suffering, hardship and economic loss, as well as affecting the quality of performance in the Dockyard organization. Therefore, a practical program of preventing off-the-job accidents should be directed towards safety performance as it applies to traffic, the home and recreation activities."

A Halifax and Dartmouth Naval Day parade is held and HMC Dockyard entered a float indicating that "Safety is another important product at HMC Dockyard" with the theme "Safety is Thought and Care in Action". The float won first prize in the non-commercial class. Of course pulchritude is an integral part of such activity and Miss Safety 1966 of HMC Dockyard, a lovely Miss Sharon Street graced the float.

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#### DISEASE IDENTIFICATION

The Department of National Health & Welfare, in their Occupational Health Bulletin, stressed the importance that anyone who suffers from allergy to penicillin, from diabetes or other particular diseases, should wear either a bracelet or medallion with serial number indicating the medical problem listed on the reverse. In addition, information such as family doctor, next-of-kin, etc. is provided for on a purse or wallet certificate.

These can be obtained from the Canadian Medic-Alert Foundation at 176 St. George Street, Toronto, at a cost of \$5.50 for life-time membership.

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#### 50 YEARS OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NOVA SCOTIA

1967 appears to be a year of anniversaries.

The nation is celebrating its centennial, the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board announced its 50th anniversary, which we reported in our March 1967 Bulletin, and yet another Board is enjoying a similar event.

In its Annual Report for 1966, the W.C. Board of Nova Scotia brings to attention that it too has completed 50 years of operation. Our heartiest congratulations and best wishes for continued success as well as our appreciation for the excellent cooperation received from all personnel, are extended to this progressive agency.





WIZARDS OF HOPE

In 1965 the province of Quebec completed one of the most modern rehabilitation centres in the world which was established by the Workmen's Compensation Commission, with the cooperation of employers, about which many of our readers may not be aware. There follows a resume of the concepts of this institution and its goards.

Its staff and equipment have a twofold purpose: first to give back to industrial accident victims the will to live, then to encourage them to surmount their handicaps.

The facilities in this centre have a full range of therapeutic techniques which modern physical medicine offers including physiotherapy, ergotherapy, etc. Not only does this centre provide physical facilities but its fundamental purpose is the whole rehabilitation of men, and nothing has been spared to ensure their full development in the way of recreation, sports and theatrical halls, reading and meditation rooms, etc.

Added to the highly specialized and devoted care by the competent and complete staff, the physical plant of the institution invariably ends up by making the handicapped worker regain a certain measure of achievement, or at least find some means of developing new, hidden, skills to replace lost or impaired ones. The attentive care which is given to patients and the attendant physical relief and understanding combine to give the disabled worker a new lease on life.

We extend our congratulations on this wonderful achievement to "la belle province".

- Industrial Accident Prevention Association,  
Montreal, P.Q., April 1967.

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LAMBS AND LIONS

Hear about the worker who comes in like a lamb and goes out like a lion?

He comes to work pretty complacent about the job he's going to do. He may be half-asleep or in a kind of a daze with his mind on something else, and maybe wishing he were somewhere else. But when it gets near quitting time he's a real lion. He goes all out to finish up what he's doing so he can leave without the slightest delay. The end justifies the means. It's rush, rush, rush.

This kind of flip-flop performance leads to trouble. It's a forecast of an accident ahead. Good safe habits and attitudes aren't affected by the clock. They're the same at 9.00 a.m. as they are at 5 p.m. They provide built-in protection for the smart worker both on and off the job.

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IF YOU CARE FOR LIFE, TAKE CARE

.....



STATISTICS FOR START  
OF FISCAL YEAR

| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>                             | <u>April 1967</u> | <u>April 1966</u> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Post Office .....                                           | 567               | 322               |
| National Defence .....                                      | 460               | 311               |
| Transport .....                                             | 111               | 67                |
| Public Works .....                                          | 83                | 85                |
| Agriculture .....                                           | 79                | 40                |
| ★ Indian Affairs & Northern Development .....               | 65                |                   |
| Department of Veterans Affairs .....                        | 55                | 48                |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation .....                     | 42                | 21                |
| ★ Solicitor-General - Penitentiaries 34                     |                   |                   |
| R.C.M.P. 4                                                  |                   |                   |
| Administration 1 .....                                      | 39                | 39                |
| Polymer Corporation Limited .....                           | 34                | 17                |
| Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited .....                  | 28                | 10                |
| National Harbours Board .....                               | 23                | 25                |
| National Health and Welfare .....                           | 23                | 13                |
| Atomic Energy of Canada .....                               | 19                | 12                |
| Forestry and Rural Development .....                        | 19                | 13                |
| Canadian Arsenal Limited .....                              | 14                | 8                 |
| National Research Council .....                             | 14                | 7                 |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority .....                         | 14                | 11                |
| ★ Energy, Mines and Resources .....                         | 13                |                   |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise .....                   | 13                | 17                |
| Fisheries .....                                             | 12                | 7                 |
| Defence Research Board .....                                | 10                | 4                 |
| Trade and Commerce .....                                    | 9                 | 1                 |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau .....                   | 8                 | 5                 |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation .....                | 8                 | 7                 |
| ★ Manpower and Immigration .....                            | 7                 |                   |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics .....                         | 6                 | 7                 |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World<br>Exhibition ..... | 5                 | 3                 |
| Finance .....                                               | 5                 | Nil               |
| National Revenue - Taxation .....                           | 5                 | 10                |
| Northern Canada Power Commission .....                      | 5                 | 5                 |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission .....                     | 5                 | 4                 |
| Citizenship and Immigration .....                           | -                 | 21                |
| Mines and Technical Surveys .....                           | -                 | 18                |
| Northern Affairs and National Resources .....               | -                 | 70                |
| All other Departments and Agencies (1).....                 | 35                | 42                |
| TOTAL .....                                                 | 1,835             | 1,270             |

★ No comparable figures are available in column 2 as these departments were authorized only from October 1, 1966 by the Government Organization Act, 1966.

(1) Reporting less than 5 accidents in the current month.

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BULLETIN NO. 163JUNE 1967PEOPLE CAUSE ACCIDENTS

The Transport Safety Association of Ontario carried an article in their Bulletin a while ago captioned "People Cause Accidents". It states that just a few years ago the major part of a safety man's efforts was spent in designing and having guards installed on machinery in an attempt to reduce the number of injuries occurring, and although this helped to some degree, it did not completely eliminate personal injury accidents from industrial operations. It goes on to say that "people don't intentionally get themselves hurt, but because of several unfounded beliefs, many are still running afoul."

Some people take the attitude that you can't "beat the law of averages" and therefore accidents are bound to happen after a certain length of time regardless of precautions.

The "other guy theory" is also an unfounded theory. When reading about an accident it's always the "other guy" involved, but to the "other guy" you are the "other guy".

Short cuts can lead to disastrous results. Rather than shut off the power and adjust a machine, a worker attempted to make the adjustment directly. Now he is without one hand - it all could have been avoided by taking a few steps and seconds needed to turn off the switch.

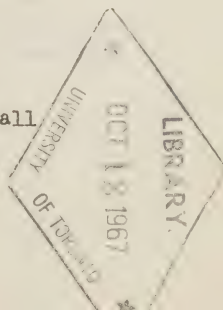
Inattentiveness is another accident causation. Following an accident, a common answer is "I didn't think". Could that be the real answer or is it possible that the person involved was thinking about a number of other things?

There will always be those people who contend that excessive speed in itself is not hazardous, but rather it is the driver's poor judgment and inability combined with the poor condition of the vehicle that causes the staggering number of high speed fatalities.

The article concludes with this sound philosophy:

"People Cause Accidents and it is only those same people who are going to be able to reduce the number of injuries. Let's all put those old beliefs and unfounded theories aside and vow to work safely. If we all try hard enough, we won't hurt anybody."

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THE THREE  
COMPENSATION PAINS

The Transportation Safety Association's Bulletin also had this to say on who suffers as a result of work injuries:

"Regardless of how one may look at it, a compensation claim is a painful experience, and this pain is suffered not only by the injured workman, but by all concerned with the claim itself.

Whether the injury is minor, or whether it is serious, there is always the pain factor as far as the employee is concerned. He may suffer a wound, a strain, a sprain, a fracture, an amputation, a hernia, an infection, a bruise or a contusion, and no one is in a position to tell a workman that there is nothing to his injury because it hurts, and he alone is the only judge of his suffering.

When a man is laid up, a pain also develops in a company's production, because a slowdown occurs either while a search is made for a suitable replacement, or during the time it takes to train a new man. If accidents occur too often, a situation develops between management and men which can, and usually does, strain employer-employee relations, and this same situation adversely affects a company's standing with the public - in other words, poor public relations.

The third pain is a joint pain that is felt by both the employee and the employer in the region of his pocketbook. One does not have to be a mathematician to realize that a workman cannot live nearly as well on 75% of his regular wages, nor can an employer lose an experienced man, even for a few days, without a bite being taken out of his wallet."

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THE AUTHORITY  
RINGS THE BELL

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority worked the entire month of April 1967 without recording a disabling injury. This is the first time such a record has been established in the Authority's history.

This is a very commendable record and it is the result of much hard work on the part of the safety organization and of the interest displayed by both management and the workers in accident prevention.

Our congratulations - keep up the good work.

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LIFE IS TOO SHORT TO TAKE LONG CHANCES





WHITE COLLAR WORKER  
HAS SPILLS AND FALLS

The results of a five-year study made by the Equitable Life Assurance Company as part of an intensive safety program presented at the 52nd Annual American Industrial Health Conference, held in New York recently, brought out some interesting findings about the "white collar" worker.

It seems that the "white collar" worker is prone to many disabling accidents, but number one on the list is due to a variety of falls, which usually occur in hallways and work areas and the causes are due to slipping or tripping over wires, desk drawers, file cabinet drawers or other objects, as well as on stairs and escalators. The second most common in falling injuries are those involving chairs. The second most important cause of disabling accidents were strains, herniae and similar injuries and most of these occurred when employees struck some part of their bodies against doors, drawers, desks and so on. The third largest group involved being struck accidentally by office doors, fellow employees, elevator doors, motor carts and other objects. The next largest number happened when persons became caught on, in or between file cabinets, desk drawers, doors, machines and other equipment.

Dr. Kiefer of the Life Assurance Company said "employees themselves, rather than faulty equipment, are primarily responsible for office accidents." He also said that "unfamiliar surroundings, new equipment or altered work tasks increase the likelihood of accidents, even among veteran employees."

The incidence of accidents to male and to female workers was about the same with males having slightly more disabling ones. Consistently, the accident rate was much higher among employees with less than a year's service. "Unsafe acts" caused 80% of the accidents and 75% were solely the fault of the injured employee.

The age factor also plays an important role in accidents. It seems that employees under 20 had the highest disabling accident rate. It dropped through ages 30 to 59, and then rose slightly at 60 to 64.

The study brought out that a successful safety program requires full backing by top management, vigilance on the part of supervisors and prompt instructions to all new employees, regardless of age.

- Journal of Commerce, New York, April 1967.

GET THE SEAT  
BELT HABIT

Although seat belts will not stop accidents, they will enable you to climb out of a wreck and stand up while you explain to everyone how it happened.

LIFE IS TOO SHORT TO TAKE LONG CHANCES



MICHIGAN DOCTORS SAY  
TWO TOO MANY

The Traffic Injury Research Foundation of Canada reports that a Symposium on the Prevention of Highway Injury was held at Ann Arbor, Michigan, during the month of April 1967, under the auspices of the University of Michigan Medical School and Highway Safety Research Institute. Representation was from government, university, industrial and private organizations, and their deep concern was for the problems of traffic safety.

The guest speaker, a Dr. William Haddon, who is the Director of the U.S. National Highway Safety Bureau, emphasized the need for all out cooperative effort to solve the many existing problems. He also said, "the firm resolve of the U.S. federal government was to press for higher standards, but did recognize the need for adequate lead time in certain areas and the urgent requirement for active research in many areas."

Motor vehicle accidents due to alcohol were reviewed and particular reference was made to the fact that alcoholics have a much higher accident rate than others. A plea was made for earlier recognition of alcoholism among drivers both by private physicians and by the courts when confronted by repeat violators or accident involved individuals. While alcoholics are dangerous upon highways, Dr. Waller of California said "we must explode the myth that the occasional drinker is not seriously involved in accidents. Anyone who has more than two drinks must be considered dangerous and acceptance of that fact would greatly facilitate progress in assessing the role of alcohol in the driving milieu."

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ACCIDENT REPORTING

In February 1967 all Government departments and agencies were advised that effective April 1, 1967, all reports of accidents should be sent directly to the Accident Prevention & Compensation Branch, Department of Labour, Ottawa, in duplicate, rather than to Workmen's Compensation Boards in those provinces where this had been the practice.

We are pleased that the majority are following this new procedure but a number are not and this results in delay of payments of compensation and medical accounts; this is also causing administrative difficulties and confusion within our own Branch and on the part of the Workmen's Compensation Boards. We therefore ask that officials responsible for reporting accidents be reminded of this change. We endeavour to process claims expeditiously but the cooperation of departments and agencies is necessary in reporting accidents promptly and directing them properly.

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LIFE IS TOO SHORT TO TAKE LONG CHANCES

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ACCIDENTS REPORTED  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| Departments and Agencies                      | April to |          | April to |          |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                                               | May 1967 | May 1967 | May 1966 | May 1966 |
| Post Office.....                              | 531      | 1,098    | 377      | 699      |
| National Defence .....                        | 321      | 781      | 355      | 666      |
| Public Works .....                            | 132      | 215      | 80       | 165      |
| Transport .....                               | 132      | 243      | 98       | 165      |
| ★ Solicitor-General - Administration 1        |          |          |          |          |
| Penitentiaries 85                             |          |          |          |          |
| R.C.M.P. 6.....                               | 92       | 131      |          |          |
| ★ Indian Affairs & Northern Development ..... | 77       | 142      |          |          |
| Agriculture .....                             | 62       | 141      | 53       | 93       |
| Veterans Affairs .....                        | 52       | 107      | 60       | 108      |
| National Harbours Board .....                 | 40       | 63       | 39       | 64       |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation .....       | 25       | 67       | 33       | 54       |
| National Health & Welfare .....               | 22       | 45       | 24       | 37       |
| Polymer Corporation Limited .....             | 18       | 52       | 17       | 34       |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967             |          |          |          |          |
| World Exhibition .....                        | 17       | 22       | 5        | 8        |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited .....      | 17       | 45       | 17       | 27       |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited .....         | 16       | 35       | 9        | 21       |
| Defence Research Board .....                  | 16       | 26       | 11       | 15       |
| ★ Energy, Mines & Resources .....             | 16       | 29       |          |          |
| Forestry & Rural Development .....            | 15       | 34       | 7        | 20       |
| National Capital Commission .....             | 15       | 17       | 7        | 11       |
| National Research Council .....               | 14       | 28       | 9        | 16       |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise .....     | 14       | 27       | 27       | 54       |
| Fisheries .....                               | 11       | 23       | 6        | 13       |
| Fisheries Research Board .....                | 10       | 14       | 9        | 13       |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority .....           | 10       | 24       | 22       | 33       |
| National Revenue - Taxation .....             | 9        | 14       | (1)      | (1)      |
| Trade & Commerce .....                        | 9        | 18       | 5        | 6        |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation .....  | 8        | 16       | 9        | 16       |
| Defence Production .....                      | 8        | 12       | 8        | 16       |
| ★ Manpower & Immigration .....                | 7        | 14       |          |          |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau .....     | 6        | 14       | 5        | 10       |
| Finance .....                                 | 6        | 11       | 3        | 3        |
| House of Commons .....                        | 6        | 10       | 6        | 9        |
| Northern Transportation Company Limited ..... | 6        | 8        | 10       | 14       |
| Canadian Arsenal Limited .....                | 5        | 19       | 3        | 11       |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics .....           | 4        | 10       | 4        | 11       |
| Citizenship & Immigration .....               | -        | -        | 16       | 37       |
| Mines & Technical Surveys .....               | -        | -        | 17       | 35       |
| Northern Affairs & National Resources .....   | -        | -        | 49       | 119      |
| All other Departments and Agencies (2) .....  | 33       | 62       | 153      | 329      |
| TOTALS .....                                  | 1,782    | 3,617    | 1,471    | 2,741    |

★ Figures shown in column 2 apportioned according to changes in departments authorized by the Government Organization Act 1966, declared to be in effect as of October 1, 1966. No comparable figures are available for columns 3 and 4.

(1) Taxation included in Customs & Excise total.

(2) Reporting less than 5 accidents in the current month or an average of less than 5 per month to date.

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

BULLETIN NO. 164Department  
of  
Labour

COMPENSATION BRANCH

JULY 1967A WORD OF ADVICE TO  
VACATIONERS

The vacation season is already here and while we have been urging, suggesting, admonishing, cajoling, advising and cautioning, to bring home the serious consequences possible in work-carelessness, there also is - for a briefer period, of course, the risks in holiday carelessness.

A person can be injured just as badly while at play as at work. Falls, sprains and strains, over-doing it in games, recklessness while paddling a canoe, rowing a boat or racing an outboard motor. Chopping wood for the stove in the cottage, carrying heavier loads than is wise, fooling with firearms (you know the sad admission, "I didn't know it was loaded") all can lead to trouble.

One of the greatest of all the risks, if the holiday is a travelling one, is reckless speed on the highways, passing on hills, rounding corners without slowing down, driving too close up to the car ahead; assuming, dangerously so - that the truck coming out of the side road will be stopped to let one by; cutting in; may spell a spoiled holiday or much more.

The important thing is to keep physically whole and active. There is always someone saddened when another is injured and someone left with an aching heart and a lonely course ahead when someone is killed.

On holiday, as at work, safety is tops as a watchword.

To sum up -

Vigilance may prevent

Accidents happening

Carelessness however

Almost certainly

Tends to personal

Injuries and maybe loss

Of life and property, so

Never take chances

REMEMBER - ACCIDENTS DO NOT TAKE A VACATION





BEWARE OF CERTAIN  
POISONOUS PLANTS

The magazine "Health" published by the American Osteopathic Association, warns of the dangers of common plants found in gardens or vacant lots. It is a frightening thought when one considers what appears to be just ordinary and harmless plants, turn out to be poisonous which could result in severe illness or death. The following is quoted for everyone's guidance and to be on the alert when, particularly children, are roving around in gardens, and so on:

"Rhubarb leaves contain oxalic acid which can cause kidney damage. Even tomato and potato plant foliage and vines contain poisonous alkaloids that can cause severe cramping, nausea and even death if eaten in large amounts.

It cites the case of a group of children who brewed tea from the leaves of their backyard peach tree. Moments after drinking the tea they were rushed to hospital in critical condition. Peach leaves contain hydrocyanic acid - the colorless, deadly poison with the smell of bitter almonds beloved of detective story writers under the name of prussic acid or cyanide.

Other plants containing deadly poisons are the orlander bush, Jimson weed, pokeweed, horse chestnut, boxwood and even poinsetta.

Orlander contains a lethal heart stimulant similar to digitalis. This chemical is so powerful that even one leaf can kill a child. Even the smoke of burning orlander is irritating and some people have died merely from eating hot dogs roasted on orlander sticks.

Symptoms of plant poisoning may resemble acute appendicitis, epilepsy, tetanus, or indigestion. Parents should be particularly concerned about dizziness, headache, nausea, convulsions, dilated pupils and swelling of the abdomen. The doctor should be called at once if plant poisoning is suspected. Parents can also call a poison control centre and tell them the name of the plant if they can identify it. 'Most important, learn about the plants growing around you and know whether they are poisonous'."

- Safety Bulletin, Brewers Association  
of Canada, June 1967.

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REMEMBER - ACCIDENTS DO NOT TAKE A VACATION

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BE A DEFENSIVE DRIVER -  
STOP ACCIDENTS

- Don't dash in and out of traffic.
- Expect the unexpected and be prepared for it.
- Form the habit of giving proper hand signals.
- Expert drivers maintain a margin of safety.
- Never back at intersections in order to turn around.
- Stay on the proper side of the road, never straddle centre line.
- Inspect your car before leaving for your tour of duty.
- Vision mirrors are helpful, make use of them.
- Enter and leave your car from the curb side.
- Don't drive at a speed that may endanger yourself and others.
- Remember - haste makes waste - slow down.
- Inform the mechanic if car is not operating properly.
- Violation of the - NO RIDERS - rule may mean an accident.
- In parking on grades, properly curb the wheels.
- Never drive when physically exhausted.
- Good drivers are always - Defensive Drivers.

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DON'T TRIFLE WITH  
POWER MOWER!

Gotta power mower? If you have, better read these admonitions by  
an expert of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario:

- "Don't use a power mower on ground littered with stones,  
sticks or wire;
- Don't make adjustments with the motor running;
- Don't allow children to operate mower while the power is connected;
- Don't leave motor running and unattended;
- Don't refuel motor while it is running or hot;
- Don't operate mower while barefoot or wearing thin shoes;
- Don't allow domestic pets near mower while it is in use.

The motor should be stopped when lifting the mower from one level  
to another; blades should be set at the highest cutting point  
in weedy ground and movement on terraces should be sideways to  
prevent the machine sliding back on the operator. The spark  
plug should always be disconnected before working on a hot motor.  
Movement of the blade may restart the motor."

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REMEMBER - ACCIDENTS DO NOT TAKE A VACATION

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EMPLOYER'S GUIDE

Recently, the English version of this revised handbook on procedures for reporting occupational accidents and diseases under the Government Employees Compensation Act was distributed to Departments and Agencies. It is now available in an English-French composite form. The latter is not intended to replace the English version but is available to those desiring bilingual copies. Requests for it should be made to this Branch.

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FIND THE TIME  
TO TAKE TIME

A few years ago the following lines came to us with a calendar, and although we have used them in an earlier issue of the Bulletin, we felt it worthwhile to repeat them:

"I AM A CALENDAR .....the symbol of time -

Take time to think, it is the source of power;

Take time to play, it is the secret of perpetual youth;

Take time to read, it is the fountain of wisdom;

Take time to love and be loved, it is a God-given privilege;

Take time to be friendly, it is the road to happiness;

Take time to laugh, it is the music of the soul;

Take time to give, it is too short a day to be selfish;

Take time to work, it is the price of success."

We don't profess to be philosophers, but we hope in bringing these lines to your attention, we have achieved something by giving you some food for thought.

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SAFETY ADVISORY  
SERVICE

As part of the government safety program, our Safety Adviser Mr. L. A. Aitken, recently spoke to a group of Supply Officers of the Canadian Penitentiaries Services at the Staff Vocational College, Kingston. He spoke on the hazards and problems involved in the receiving, storing and issuing of equipment and material and this talk was supported by the use of visual aids including movie films.

It is hoped that other departments will avail themselves of this service.

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REMEMBER - ACCIDENTS DO NOT TAKE A VACATION

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ACCIDENTS REPORTED  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| Departments and Agencies                                   | June 1967 | April to<br>June 1967 | June 1966 | April to<br>June 1966 |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Post Office .....                                          | 423       | 1,521                 | 391       | 1,090                 |
| National Defence .....                                     | 342       | 1,123                 | 466       | 1,132                 |
| Transport .....                                            | 122       | 365                   | 123       | 288                   |
| Public Works .....                                         | 86        | 301                   | 102       | 267                   |
| Agriculture .....                                          | 78        | 219                   | 79        | 172                   |
| Indian Affairs and Northern Development ....               | 78        | 220                   | 56        | 195                   |
| Solicitor-General - Penitentiaries 43<br>R.C.M.P. 9 .....  | 52        | 183                   | 63        | 135                   |
| Veterans Affairs .....                                     | 50        | 157                   | 59        | 167                   |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation .....                    | 44        | 111                   | 24        | 78                    |
| National Harbours Board .....                              | 31        | 94                    | 42        | 106                   |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited .....                   | 25        | 70                    | 23        | 50                    |
| National Health & Welfare .....                            | 23        | 68                    | 28        | 65                    |
| National Research Council .....                            | 23        | 51                    | 7         | 23                    |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World<br>Exhibition..... | 22        | 44                    | 5         | 13                    |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited .....                      | 20        | 55                    | 18        | 39                    |
| Energy, Mines and Resources .....                          | 20        | 49                    | 22        | 57                    |
| Fisheries .....                                            | 20        | 43                    | 19        | 32                    |
| Polymer Corporation Limited .....                          | 20        | 72                    | 17        | 51                    |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority .....                        | 15        | 39                    | 17        | 50                    |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise .....                  | 12        | 39                    | 30        | 84                    |
| Northern Transportation Company Limited ....               | 12        | 20                    | 33        | 47                    |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation .....               | 10        | 26                    | 10        | 26                    |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics .....                        | 10        | 20                    | 8         | 19                    |
| Manpower and Immigration .....                             | 10        | 24                    | 4         | 21                    |
| National Revenue - Taxation .....                          | 10        | 24                    | (1)       | (1)                   |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau .....                  | 9         | 23                    | 5         | 15                    |
| Defence Research Board .....                               | 8         | 34                    | 7         | 22                    |
| Finance .....                                              | 8         | 19                    | Nil       | 3                     |
| National Capital Commission .....                          | 8         | 25                    | 10        | 21                    |
| Forestry and Rural Development .....                       | 7         | 41                    | 11        | 31                    |
| Northern Canada Power Commission .....                     | 7         | 16                    | 5         | 12                    |
| Canadian Arsenals Limited .....                            | 6         | 25                    | 14        | 25                    |
| Defence Production .....                                   | 6         | 18                    | 4         | 20                    |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission .....                    | 6         | 15                    | 7         | 20                    |
| Trade and Commerce .....                                   | 4         | 22                    | 6         | 12                    |
| Fisheries Research Board .....                             | 2         | 16                    | 12        | 25                    |
| All other Departments and Agencies (2) .....               | 28        | 82                    | 40        | 95                    |
| TOTALS .....                                               | 1,657     | 5,274                 | 1,767     | 4,508                 |

(1) Taxation included in Customs & Excise total.

(2) Reporting less than 5 accidents in the current month or an average of less than 5 per month to date.

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY

BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

COMPENSATION BRANCH



BULLETIN NO. 165

AUGUST 1967

LITTLE THINGS  
CAN CAUSE HURTS

Strangely enough, there are many dangerous instruments of pain and injury in an office which are not readily distinguishable. These artifacts of anguish are all the more feared because they are cleverly disguised. For instance, you can be slashed on the finger by the sharp edge of a piece of paper; this, of course, will only cause slight discomfort, but this same little blade of paper could also accidentally come in contact with one's eye resulting in a very serious injury. The "Industrial Supervisor", published by the National Safety Council of Chicago, reports that this has happened to file clerks, secretaries sealing envelopes, and many other categories of workers.

Then, of course, there are the small objects on the floor such as paper clips and pencils, which may seem harmless enough, but if you should trip on these articles, it could cause a fall to the floor, cracking an arm, hitting your head or injuring your knee.

Other "artifacts" are: file drawers slammed shut - that sticky drawer - the drawer shoved hastily when leaving for lunch - all with fingers inside.

The article offers this sound philosophy:

"Remember then, each day when you step into the elevator to take you to this disguised torture chamber, that you are surrounded by simple but sinister objects capable of hurting you and those around you.

There is only one way to escape their dangers - recognize them for what they are, be alert, don't underestimate them, keep your eyes open!"

.....  
KNOWLEDGE PLUS CAUTION EQUALS SAFETY  
.....



ARE YOU  
TUNED IN?

It is very important for people to listen and to understand what is being said to them in everything, but particularly when someone is giving instructions on the prevention of accidents. The Ontario IAPA has reproduced in their July 1967 bulletin, through the courtesy of the Electrical Utilities Safety Association of Ontario, the following common-sense ideas on communication:

"A good supervisor realizes that it takes two people to communicate an idea. One to express it and one to receive it. If either falls down on the job, the idea will not get across. It makes no difference how strong or how clear you think you have expressed the idea. The critical question is, is your listener 'tuned in'? When you know he is 'tuned in', make sure that he understands. Words which mean one thing to you may mean something else to your listener.

It isn't enough to ask someone, 'Do you understand?' Maybe he does, but what - the idea you intended to communicate, or something else?

People are funny. Some of them are afraid to admit when they don't understand. Others are too proud. As a result, you never realize that they didn't get your idea until things are fouled up.

But there is one way to be sure that your idea has been properly received. Have your listener relate the idea back to you in his own words. If he gives it back in the same manner that you tried to express it to him, you can be fairly certain that both of you have been 'tuned in' on the same wave length.

Remember, failure to communicate properly causes confusion, mistakes and often accidents that result in injury and waste. Be sure that your listener understands."

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LOOK OUT FOR  
DANGEROUS VAPORS

When looking for a cleaning agent note the label. If carbon tetrachloride is listed as an ingredient, put the product right back on the shelf, say safety and medical experts. Carbon tet vapors can be extremely poisonous.

- "Safety Newsletter", National Safety Council,  
Chicago.

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KNOWLEDGE PLUS CAUTION EQUALS SAFETY

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CISA CONFERENCE  
SCHEDULED FOR SEPTEMBER

The Canadian Industrial Safety Association of Toronto announces that its 1967 Annual Conference will be held at the Westbury Hotel in Toronto on Monday and Tuesday, September 18 and 19.

The program lists a number of outstanding speakers and because of the calibre of the speakers, the CISA strongly urges that the attendance at this Conference be considered a "must".

REMEMBER THE DATES - SEPTEMBER 18 and 19, 1967,  
 WESTBURY HOTEL, TORONTO.

.....  
CONFINED SPACES  
MAY PRESENT A HAZARD

The Occupational Health Bulletin, Vol.22, No.2, 1967, produced by the Occupational Health Division of the Department of National Health & Welfare, carries an article on the subject of entry into tanks and other confined spaces by workers necessary for many industrial operations. The hazards commonly encountered are:

- "1. Dangerous vapors, mists, dusts, or fumes.
2. Oxygen lack (which may cause asphyxiation).
3. Ionizing radiation.
4. Fire and explosion.
5. Electric shock.
6. Mechanical hazards, e.g. operation of process equipment while a person is in the enclosure.
7. Extremes of temperature and humidity, or contact with hot objects.

For those interested in this topic which cites suggested precautions, responsibility and so on, a copy of the above publication can be obtained by writing to the Editor, Occupational Health Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa.

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'HOT' TYPEWRITER

It's hard to believe that a typewriter could be responsible for a \$250,000 fire. Well it was, as reported in the following account:

"A 'hot' typewriter, an electric one, was reported to have set off a \$250,000 fire in a Manila office building. Firemen reported that the blaze, which burned out the top floor of a five-story office building on a Saturday night, started from an electric typewriter.

It's good practice to pull all office machines, coffee pots, solder irons, and hot plates and other appliance cords before leaving the laboratory, office, or shop."

- "Safety Newsletter", National Safety Council.

.....  
 KNOWLEDGE PLUS CAUTION EQUALS SAFETY  
 .....



LBJ ATTACKS  
JOB HAZARDS

United States President Johnson has put the wheels in motion to meet the problems of injuries on the job. In his message to the Congress on education and health, he announced two attacks on the problem. They are:

1. He is recommending in the 1968 budget an appropriation of \$8.1 million -- a 25 percent increase over this year -- to expand research and training programs in occupational health and to strengthen state and local public health programs in this field.
2. He is directing "the Secretary of Labor to improve and strengthen health protection and safety standards for workers through cooperative Federal-state programs."

The President said, "we must learn more about the nature of job-connected injuries so we can set effective safety standards and develop better protective measures."

- "Health and Safety Bulletin" published by the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers , Washington, D.C.

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FOR LADIES ONLY

The following quote from a safety handbook provides a word of caution in the use of accessories:

"Dangling, jangling costume jewelry may add just the right touch to a basic dress, but if the dangle tangles with moving machinery bandages may be in style. It's best to have women remove those swinging strands - and rings, too - before they operate business machines. Floppy sleeves and flaring skirts may mean trouble, too. Close-fitting garments are recommended for safety around moving machines.

And lest the ladies feel persecuted, here's a word for the men who operate machines. A dangling necktie, swinging key chain or a ring can cause just as much grief as any item milady might don. Keep ties clipped low to shirt fronts, and pocket the key chain 'til closing time."

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KNOWLEDGE PLUS CAUTION EQUALS SAFETY

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ACCIDENTS REPORTED  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| Departments and Agencies                                                | July 1967 | April to<br>July 1967 | July 1966 | April to<br>July 1966 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Post Office .....                                                       | 372       | 1,893                 | 229       | 1,319                 |
| National Defence .....                                                  | 320       | 1,443                 | 189       | 1,321                 |
| Transport .....                                                         | 113       | 478                   | 52        | 340                   |
| Indian Affairs & Northern Development ....                              | 97        | 317                   | 35        | 200                   |
| Agriculture .....                                                       | 76        | 295                   | 41        | 213                   |
| Public Works .....                                                      | 70        | 371                   | 48        | 315                   |
| Solicitor General of Canada -<br>Penitentiaries 50<br>R.C.M.P. 10 ..... | 60        | 243                   | 32        | 167                   |
| Energy, Mines & Resources .....                                         | 38        | 87                    | 13        | 70                    |
| Veterans Affairs .....                                                  | 34        | 191                   | 20        | 187                   |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation .....                                 | 33        | 144                   | 8         | 86                    |
| National Harbours Board .....                                           | 31        | 125                   | 18        | 124                   |
| Polymer Corporation Limited .....                                       | 30        | 102                   | 15        | 66                    |
| Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited ....                               | 24        | 94                    | 6         | 56                    |
| National Health & Welfare .....                                         | 24        | 92                    | 1         | 66                    |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited .....                                   | 18        | 73                    | 5         | 44                    |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission.....                                  | 18        | 33                    | Nil       | 20                    |
| Fisheries .....                                                         | 17        | 60                    | 4         | 36                    |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967<br>World Exhibition .....             | 16        | 60                    | Nil       | 13                    |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise.....                                | 15        | 54                    | 2         | 49                    |
| " " - Taxation .....                                                    | 15        | 39                    | 11        | 48                    |
| Northern Transportation Company Limited ..                              | 14        | 34                    | 1         | 48                    |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority .....                                     | 14        | 53                    | 18        | 68                    |
| Forestry & Rural Development .....                                      | 13        | 54                    | 5         | 36                    |
| Finance .....                                                           | 11        | 30                    | 1         | 4                     |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation....                              | 8         | 34                    | 6         | 32                    |
| Defence Production .....                                                | 8         | 26                    | 2         | 22                    |
| National Capital Commission .....                                       | 8         | 33                    | 3         | 24                    |
| Defence Research Board .....                                            | 7         | 41                    | 1         | 23                    |
| Northern Canada Power Commission .....                                  | 7         | 23                    | 4         | 16                    |
| House of Commons .....                                                  | 6         | 18                    | 3         | 18                    |
| Trade & Commerce .....                                                  | 6         | 28                    | Nil       | 12                    |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau .....                               | 4         | 27                    | 5         | 20                    |
| Fisheries Research Board .....                                          | 4         | 20                    | 5         | 30                    |
| Manpower & Immigration .....                                            | 4         | 28                    | 6         | 57                    |
| National Research Council .....                                         | 3         | 54                    | 3         | 26                    |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics .....                                     | Nil       | 20                    | 13        | 32                    |
| Canadian Arsenals Limited .....                                         | Nil       | 25                    | 5         | 30                    |
| All other Departments and Agencies (1)....                              | 21        | 91                    | 19        | 99                    |
| TOTALS .....                                                            | 1,559     | 6,833                 | 829       | 5,337                 |

(1) Reporting less than 5 accidents in the current month or an average of less than 5 per month to date.

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OCT 18 1967

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

SAFETY ACTIVITIES

Department  
of  
Labour

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY

BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND  
BULLETIN NO. 166COMPENSATION BRANCH  
SEPTEMBER 1967SAFETY OF ELECTRICAL  
APPLIANCES

An International Symposium is to be held at the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training in Turin, Italy, in October on the safety of Portable and Mobile Electric Tools and Appliances.

This subject is one of great complexity. Portable and mobile electric tools and appliances are widely used in numerous branches of industry and are the object of extensive international trade. It is difficult to visualize an industrial situation or process which at some time does not use such appliances. This is also true of the home environment. For five days this International Symposium will deliberate on:

1. General considerations on the frequency and severity of electrical accidents caused by the use of portable and mobile electric tools and appliances.
2. Protective systems - grounding; double insulation, differential protection; use of low voltage; isolating transformers; overload protection and other systems.
3. Construction of portable and mobile electric tools and appliances - equipment cases; control device arrangements; creepage and clearance distances; quality of insulating materials and supply cables forming part of the tools.
4. Installations for supplying portable and mobile electric tools and appliances - fixed wiring; temporary installations on sites: cables, connections, plugs and sockets; control gear; distributions; measures taken by supply authorities to ensure safety.
5. Accident prevention measures taken by testing stations - organization of testing stations; exchange of information between testing stations, manufacturers and users; organization and activities of official services or approved private bodies.
6. Promotion of preventive measures - training of workers in non-electrical trades in electrical safety, such as the use of electric tools in wet conditions, near earthed metallic structures, etc.; resuscitation from apparent death from electric shock; problems posed by the migration of workers; and role of international organizations.

The Symposium will give specialists an opportunity to consider the various protective systems and features applicable to such equipment and to discuss various means of promoting its safe use. It is also hoped that this will give a stimulus to greater national effort and international cooperation in the field of electrical safety.





## THE LINK AND ATTITUDES

According to the National Safety Council in their handbook for office supervisors, accidents are caused by a chain of events, and are prevented by a chain of activities. A safety program must be established by management, the supervisors must administer and the workers must abide by it. In this way we all benefit from it.

The key link in this chain is clearly the supervisor. He is responsible for personal contact with a group of workers, and these workers must be trained in safe work practices by having hazards pointed out to them. The basic supervisory tasks are maintaining orderly conditions, instructing workers, keeping a work schedule, controlling quality, and maintaining morale.

As safety is part of all these functions, disorderly conditions are unsafe conditions. Poorly instructed workers are unsafe workers. Accidents interfere with work schedules, delays and disruption lower work quality and, of course, accidents are bad for everyone's morale.

Unsafe attitudes lead to unsafe acts and these must be replaced by safe attitudes which could be interpreted as "thinking safety".

The article provides this partial list of basics:

"Accidents can happen to anyone who takes chances.

All accidents can be prevented.

Safety rules are based on previous accidents.

The safe way is the right way.

Safety is a basic work skill.

Safety benefits everyone".

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## A PILGRIM'S PROGRESS

Back in the 17th century, safety meant mostly protection against marauding Indians, animals and fires.

We've come a long way through the industrial age, far beyond the dreams of our forefathers. And with our progress we must face the very many additional hazards to life and limb.

Be thankful for, and use, the safety knowledge and equipment available today.

- Safety News

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THE TIME TO BE CAREFUL IS NOW

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IDEAS ARE FINE BUT  
WATCH YOUR HANDS

The combination of tools and hands is the key to all we do. Ideas are fine, but where would we be without the equipment to turn ideas into useful devices? Injuries involving the hand account for about one-quarter of all industrial accidents. Protect your hands:

- Do not let your hands get caught between objects such as when stacking heavy containers.
- Never set things down on flat surfaces so the fingers are crushed.
- Set objects down on strips of wood allowing a space between the floor and the object.
- Use gloves when handling objects that have a rough surface.

Minor injuries seem inevitable. Do not neglect the simple first-aid of washing with soap and water and applying a small dressing. This protection will stop infection.

- Saskatchewan Safety News

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STILL MORE ON  
POWER MOWERS

The following is an I.A.P.A. report of an accident sustained by an employee in Nova Scotia:

"Cause: Kicked at machine to shut it off, miscalculated and foot went under mower with the result the lawnmower blade cut two toes on right foot.

Nature of Injury: Partial amputation 4th toe, right foot.

This accident should be a warning to all our readers and others that the correct way to do a job is the safe way. A power lawnmower is not supposed to have the switch kicked off. This also illustrates that had the man been wearing safety boots this injury would have been prevented.

We wonder why men, women and even children will use a power mower while in bare feet or with sandals, etc. instead of steel toed boots, or boots of heavy leather."

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HIGHER BENEFITS  
IN NEWFOUNDLAND

The following amendments have been made in the Newfoundland Act effective July 1, 1967:

Extension of the age of a dependent child, for compensation purposes, from 18 to 21, if attending school.

Widows' pensions formerly \$75 per month, now increased to \$100, and an additional monthly payment for each child under the age of 16, increased to \$35.

Where the dependants are solely children, the monthly payment increased to \$45 from \$35.

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EFFECTIVENESS  
IS THE TARGET

There's an old joke that goes like this - "Note in pay cheque envelope: 'Your increase in salary will become effective as soon as you do.'"

This, of course, is just another way of saying "Shape up and get on the ball and you'll get a raise". In other words, your safety will become effective as soon as you become a safe driver. And that's another way of saying that despite all the mechanical aids - better roads, safer vehicles, seat belts, etc. - avoiding an accident is dependent on a safe driving performance.

Every time you get behind the wheel remember that your (and other drivers') safety depends on your thinking and actions.

- Safe Driver

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THERE'S A RIGHT WAY  
AND A WRONG WAY

Filing cabinets are found in practically all offices and yet people are known to be careless enough to have injured themselves through misuse of this safe and innocent looking piece of equipment.

The National Safety Council says:

"A file cabinet seems tame enough. Treated right, it's a faithful servant. But load it improperly by putting heavy weights in top drawers or too far forward in a drawer, and the entire cabinet may come crashing down.

Open more than one drawer at a time, and it can deal the same crushing blow. Open the top drawer, stoop down to a lower drawer, straighten up and clunk! The docile drawer strikes again.

Such unsafe acts are uncommon. Your job is to see that they become uncommon around your office."

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NO MATTER WHERE  
WATCH IT!

A Canadian Broadcasting Corporation employee was sent on an assignment to Tucson, Arizona, to film a scene in the desert at Desert Museum. During the shooting of the film, the man moved backward rather suddenly and landed into a cactus.

This part of the "act" may seem amusing, but for the cameraman the consequences were anything but!

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THE TIME TO BE CAREFUL IS NOW

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ACCIDENTS REPORTED  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| Departments and Agencies                | August 1967 | April to<br>August 1967 | August 1966 | April to<br>August 1966 |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Post Office .....                       | 542         | 2,435                   | 555         | 1,874                   |
| National Defence .....                  | 500         | 1,943                   | 709         | 2,030                   |
| Transport .....                         | 152         | 630                     | 168         | 508                     |
| Indian Affairs & Northern Development.. | 124         | 441                     | 112         | 312                     |
| Public Works .....                      | 121         | 492                     | 148         | 463                     |
| Agriculture .....                       | 115         | 410                     | 155         | 368                     |
| Veterans Affairs .....                  | 72          | 263                     | 105         | 292                     |
| Energy, Mines & Resources .....         | 43          | 130                     | 59          | 129                     |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation ..... | 37          | 181                     | 37          | 123                     |
| Solicitor General of Canada -           |             |                         |             |                         |
| Administration 1                        |             |                         |             |                         |
| Penitentiaries 29                       |             |                         |             |                         |
| R.C.M.P. 7 .....                        | 37          | 280                     | 55          | 222                     |
| National Harbours Board .....           | 33          | 158                     | 77          | 201                     |
| National Health & Welfare .....         | 33          | 125                     | 38          | 104                     |
| Fisheries .....                         | 30          | 90                      | 19          | 55                      |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967       |             |                         |             |                         |
| World Exhibition .....                  | 29          | 89                      | 3           | 16                      |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited .... | 29          | 123                     | 20          | 76                      |
| Northern Transportation Company         |             |                         |             |                         |
| Limited .....                           | 22          | 56                      | 25          | 73                      |
| National Research Council .....         | 21          | 75                      | 25          | 51                      |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority .....     | 20          | 73                      | 35          | 103                     |
| Forestry and Rural Development .....    | 19          | 73                      | 31          | 67                      |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited .....   | 16          | 89                      | 22          | 66                      |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise.... | 15          | 69                      | 24          | 73                      |
| Defence Research Board .....            | 15          | 56                      | 13          | 36                      |
| National Capital Commission .....       | 14          | 47                      | 21          | 45                      |
| Polymer Corporation Limited .....       | 14          | 116                     | 50          | 116                     |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau ... | 12          | 39                      | 9           | 29                      |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission ..... | 12          | 45                      | 11          | 31                      |
| Defence Production .....                | 11          | 37                      | 14          | 36                      |
| Trade and Commerce .....                | 11          | 39                      | 6           | 18                      |
| Fisheries Research Board .....          | 9           | 29                      | 15          | 45                      |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation. | 7           | 41                      | 11          | 43                      |
| Northern Canada Power Commission .....  | 7           | 30                      | 10          | 26                      |
| Royal Canadian Mint .....               | 7           | 18                      | 7           | 32                      |
| Finance .....                           | 5           | 35                      | 4           | 8                       |
| National Revenue - Taxation .....       | 5           | 44                      | 12          | 60                      |
| Manpower and Immigration .....          | 3           | 31                      | 18          | 75                      |
| Canadian Arsenal Limited .....          | 1           | 26                      | 8           | 38                      |
| All other Departments and Agencies (1). | 33          | 151                     | 27          | 151                     |
| TOTALS .....                            | 2,176       | 9,009                   | 2,658       | 7,995                   |

(1) Reporting less than 5 accidents in the current month  
or an average of less than 5 per month to date.

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BULLETIN NO. 167

OCTOBER 1967

A RESUME OF THE 15th ANNUAL  
STATISTICAL REPORT

This Branch's Fifteenth Annual Report on Claims for Work Injuries of Federal Public Service Employees is soon to be released and there follows significant extracts from it.

The total employment in the Public Service covered by the Government Employees Compensation Act increased during the year by some 5,000 or 2.1% while the number of accidents reported rose by 2.9%.

Work-connected injuries continue on an upward trend in the Public Service, due in part to the increase in employment and to the reporting of accidents that in the past have not been considered reportable in some instances. However, there can be no doubt that the bulk of these incidents are in the 'preventable class' - being caused by inattention or unsafe practices on the part of those injured. It is this classification that requires the prompt and sustained attention of safety officers if the annual toll of work injuries of federal employees is to be reduced. Safety training and closer supervision are indispensable to an effective safety program. Some departments or agencies are well advanced in this field while others have yet to make any real effort towards accident control.

Disbursements for compensation, medical and hospital services, administration expenses and salary in lieu of compensation, reflect an increase of upwards of \$400,000 over last year. The aggregate of these direct costs will be in the neighbourhood of \$5,000,000 or an increase of 8.7%.

This is the so-called direct cost only and administrators and other officers must give thought to the substantial indirect costs such as those caused by work interruptions, delayed services, involvement of supervisory staff and loss or damage to material and equipment. It is considered by many that the ratio of indirect costs to direct cost is, on the average, about 4 to 1 making the total accident cost bill close to \$25,000,000 for the year.

The information contained in this report will enable departmental and agency officials to consider how they may improve their own situation where the report discloses more vigorous specific action is required. The technical and



advisory services of this Branch are available to assist anyone concerned with the promotion of accident prevention.

HIGHLIGHTS OF  
THE YEAR

The approximate number of employees increased by some 5,000 to 242,000.

The number of work injuries reported totalled 20,331, an increase of 575 over 1965-66. They were made up of -

12,041 Minor injuries  
2,948 Compensation cases  
4,928 Injury Leave cases  
14 Permanent disabilities  
7 Fatalities  
393 Disallowed claims

With a total Public Service employment under the Act of about 242,000 and 20,754 claims settled, approximately -

one employee in every 12 had a claim of some kind  
one employee in every 30 had an accident causing loss of time  
one employee in every 2,396 had a claim for permanent disability  
one employee in every 34,571 died as a result of an employment-connected accident.

The total cost of all compensation benefits paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund was \$3,288,207 (up 9.25% over 1965-66). To this must be added the amounts paid to the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for their administration services under the Act which for the calendar year 1966 totalled \$434,347.

About one-third of the \$3,288,207 paid in benefits was for hospital and medical costs. The remaining two-thirds were for compensating the income loss of injured or deceased employees.

Salary paid in lieu of compensation, under the Injury Leave provisions amounted to \$1,259,722 an increase of \$56,410 or 4.7% over last year.

Including the expenses for administration charged by the provinces, the compensation benefits and the salaries paid in lieu of compensation, the direct gross costs resulting from the injuries suffered by persons employed in the federal Public Service totalled \$4,982,276. On this basis the cost per employee is approximately \$21.00.

Compensation disbursed with respect to claims settled during the year discloses:

- (a) the average cost of each minor injury was \$12.00
- (b) the average cost of each disabling injury was \$384.00

The total number of actual days lost (excluding waiting periods) was 180,400. This is equivalent to the year-round employment of about 694 employees.





The most common injuries by PART OF BODY and NATURE OF INJURY were:

| <u>PART OF BODY</u> |       | <u>NATURE OF INJURY</u> |       |
|---------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|
| Hands               | - 25% | Bruises                 | - 50% |
| Back and Spine      | - 16% | Cuts                    | - 14% |
| Legs                | - 15% | Sprains                 | - 13% |

Four large departments employing 42% of those covered by the Act, accounted for 60% of disbursements and 60% of claims.

At the end of the year 1,873 monthly pensions were being paid: 1,383 to employees and former employees, 269 to widows, 213 to dependent children of deceased employees and 8 to orphans.

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#### LABELLING FOR HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS

The Occupational Health Bulletin which is published by the Department of National Health & Welfare, has reproduced an article which appeared in the Highway Safety News, which should be of interest to everyone. It reads as follows:

"A labelling code of ethics has been prepared by the Canadian Manufacturers of Chemical Specialties Association as a guide to its members and protection to consumers when products contain potentially hazardous chemicals.

The code has been adopted by more than 135 members of C.M.C.S. It applies to chemical specialty products not covered by existing legislation. These include products for household, lawn, garden and institutional use, and embrace aerosols, automotive chemicals, detergents, disinfectants, waxes and floor finishes."

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#### GOOD RELATIONS A "MUST"

The Brewers Association of Canada quotes from a recent issue of Teamwork of Industry, the following lines:

"Almost any place where people work, someone is going to come across with something that makes him unhappy. He has a 'beef'".

The Association admits that the situation in their Montreal Production Centre is no exception, but most of their problems can be settled through labour-management consultation. They are also strong on safety committees, and their success can be measured in a number of awards granted. They have safety committees in their 3 divisions which keeps people conscious of safety at all times.

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IN ANY LANGUAGE, SAFETY PAYS

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# HIGHER BENEFITS IN QUEBEC

The following amendments have been made in the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act effective September 1, 1967:

Pensions to widows increased to \$100 per month from \$75.

Pensions to children under 18 years of age increased to \$35 per month from \$25.

Pensions to orphans under 18 years of age increased to \$55 per month from \$35.

Lump sum paid to widow at time of husband's death has been increased to \$500 from \$300.

The minimum compensation increased to \$35 per week from \$25.

The maximum annual earnings upon which compensation is based, has been increased to \$6,000 from \$5,000. Therefore the maximum compensation has been increased to \$86.54 from \$72.11 weekly.

All pensions for permanent disability awarded prior to 1966 have been increased on a graduated percentage basis, effective October 1, 1967.

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## ANGER AND ALCOHOL CAN CAUSE HIGHWAY FATALITIES

At a recent conference of the Canadian Industrial Safety Association, Dr. Tillman, psychiatrist, attached to the St. Joseph's Hospital in London, Ont., told the conference that following research into the emotional causes of accidents, revealed that anger, like alcohol, formed a self-destructive highball when mixed with gasoline. He further said, "in group therapy, those hostile persons would often plead themselves as the innocent victims of hostile, unfair authority and tended to project this anger around them."

Other studies noted that most drivers involved in fatal accidents had had serious arguments at home before getting behind the wheel of the car. In this way Dr. Tillman says, the driver uses his car as a medium to assert his independence which greatly reduces the self-preservative functions of his mind. Over-drinking of alcohol also acts as a weakening agent on the self-preservative frontier, and being under the influence of liquor, the self-destructive urges would have more liberty for expression.

Dr. Tillman recommended that more research into the line of danger and risk-taking of car drivers should be undertaken.

- Toronto Telegram, September 1967.

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IN ANY LANGUAGE, SAFETY PAYS

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ACCIDENTS REPORTED  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>           | <u>Sept.1967</u> | <u>April to<br/>Sept.1967</u> | <u>Sept.1966</u> | <u>April to<br/>Sept.1966</u> |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Post Office .....                         | 449              | 2,884                         | 366              | 2,240                         |
| National Defence .....                    | 318              | 2,261                         | 384              | 2,414                         |
| Transport .....                           | 124              | 754                           | 118              | 626                           |
| Agriculture .....                         | 84               | 494                           | 80               | 448                           |
| Public Works .....                        | 84               | 576                           | 112              | 575                           |
| Indian Affairs & Northern Development ... | 77               | 518                           | 81               | 393                           |
| Solicitor General of Canada -             |                  |                               |                  |                               |
| Penitentiaries 52                         |                  |                               |                  |                               |
| R.C.M.P.   <u>6</u> .....                 | 58               | 338                           | 47               | 269                           |
| Veterans Affairs .....                    | 50               | 313                           | 59               | 351                           |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation .....   | 41               | 222                           | 32               | 155                           |
| National Harbours Board .....             | 30               | 188                           | 41               | 242                           |
| Energy, Mines and Resources .....         | 30               | 160                           | 28               | 157                           |
| National Health and Welfare .....         | 28               | 153                           | 21               | 125                           |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967         |                  |                               |                  |                               |
| World Exhibition .....                    | 26               | 115                           | 3                | 19                            |
| Polymer Corporation Limited .....         | 22               | 138                           | 27               | 143                           |
| Forestry and Rural Development .....      | 21               | 94                            | 15               | 82                            |
| Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited .... | 20               | 143                           | 25               | 101                           |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited .....     | 20               | 109                           | 15               | 81                            |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise ..... | 19               | 88                            | 8                | 81                            |
| Fisheries .....                           | 17               | 107                           | 30               | 85                            |
| St.Lawrence Seaway Authority .....        | 14               | 87                            | 27               | 130                           |
| National Research Council .....           | 14               | 89                            | 8                | 59                            |
| Northern Transportation Company Ltd. .... | 13               | 69                            | 23               | 96                            |
| National Capital Commission .....         | 13               | 60                            | 9                | 54                            |
| Defence Production .....                  | 10               | 47                            | 7                | 43                            |
| Canadian Arsenals Limited .....           | 9                | 35                            | 5                | 43                            |
| National Revenue - Taxation .....         | 9                | 53                            | 5                | 65                            |
| Fisheries Research Board .....            | 8                | 37                            | 7                | 52                            |
| Defence Research Board .....              | 7                | 63                            | 10               | 46                            |
| Manpower and Immigration .....            | 7                | 38                            | 12               | 87                            |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation .. | 6                | 47                            | 6                | 49                            |
| Trade and Commerce .....                  | 6                | 45                            | 2                | 20                            |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission .....   | 5                | 50                            | 9                | 40                            |
| Finance .....                             | 5                | 40                            | Nil              | 8                             |
| Northern Canada Power Commission .....    | 5                | 35                            | 1                | 27                            |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau ..... | 3                | 42                            | 4                | 33                            |
| All other Departments and Agencies (1) .. | 17               | 186                           | 32               | 215                           |
| TOTALS .....                              | <u>1,669</u>     | <u>10,678</u>                 | <u>1,659</u>     | <u>9,654</u>                  |

(1) Reporting less than 5 accidents in the current month or an average of less than 5 per month to date.

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

COMPENSATION BRANCH

BULLETIN NO. 168

Department  
of  
Labour

NOVEMBER 1967

COMPENSATION LAW  
CHANGES IN 1967

The Workmen's Compensation Acts of British Columbia, Manitoba, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Quebec, were amended in 1967.

The amendments to the Newfoundland Workmen's Compensation Act were shown in our September 1967 issue of the Monthly Bulletin and the Quebec Workmen's Compensation amendments appeared in our October Monthly Bulletin.

In British Columbia, the amendments made were interim amendments, pending passage of a completely revised Act next year. A Bill making extensive changes to embody recommendations of the Tysoe Commission of Inquiry was introduced but not proceeded with, in order to permit full study of its provisions.

As a means of upgrading pensions in respect of past accidents, the British Columbia Legislature increased the minimum pension for permanent total disability to \$150 a month. This minimum pension was made applicable to all workmen in receipt of a permanent total disability pension on April 1, 1967.

The British Columbia Act was amended to authorize payment of compensation to a workman for compressed air illness occurring on or after January 1, 1965, if the Board is satisfied that disablement or death was caused by employment in the province, notwithstanding the fact that the workman was not employed in employment in compressed air within the 12 months previous to the date of his disablement.

In Prince Edward Island, the widow's pension of \$75 granted in 1966 was made applicable from April 1, 1967, to all widows receiving pensions of lesser amounts as of that date. Further, the allowance to a dependent child was raised from \$20 to \$25 a month, and payment of the increased amount was authorized from April 1, 1967, to all children under 16 receiving compensation.

In Manitoba, the former age limit of 18 for the payment of an allowance, in the Board's discretion, for educational purposes was removed, permitting payments to be continued until a child receives his first university degree or completes a course in technical training. A significant change is that





a higher allowance is payable after the age of 16, \$50 a month in place of \$35, thus taking into account increased costs of maintenance and schooling.

The ceiling placed on annual earnings as a basis for compensation and for the purpose of assessment was raised from \$6,000 to \$6,600.

NOTE: This summary prepared by the Legislation Branch of this Department is reproduced in greater detail in the November 1967 issue of the Labour Gazette.

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#### SAFETY FOR LIFE

The "Industrial Supervisor" published by the National Safety Council, carries a very interesting article entitled "Safety for Life". It states that even before birth and right down through the years from infancy, pre-school, school age and so forth, safety precautions have been taken. Up to the time one goes to work rules are abided by, but, it is when a job is taken, excessive liberties with safety are taken. The article goes on with -

"You take a job in a shop and are instructed in safety on the job, then sometimes, to make up for lost production or earnings, you take chances by disregarding the safety rules.

You get by with this once, twice, or many times - but one time you miss! This could be a minor accident or a fatal one.

Many times you take chances while driving a car, but there is always the possibility of the one time you miss. This is usually when some innocent person becomes the victim of your negligence.

As you get into the retirement years of life, you realize that all the safety precautions which you had through the previous years were not just words and deeds, but fact. You now practice them more sincerely than you ever did because you begin to realize that your mind is not as alert as it once was and your reflexes are not as sharp. Therefore, you must observe safety rules more religiously in order to stay alive.

What we, as supervisors, must pass on and put across to the people in the prime years of life is that safety is the most important habit they can develop at that period, because it is this time when the earning power is the greatest and also the time when the family needs the greatest protection.

The moral of this is to practice safety all your life - not just part of it."

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THINK SAFELY, ACT SAFELY, AT ALL TIMES



FIRE BONERS

Although every year a week is set aside as "Fire Prevention Week" to emphasize relevant safe practices, safety-consciousness in this area should be a continuing matter. The Alfred M. Best Company of New York publishes a "Safety News" pamphlet and in one of their issues they list ten "fire boners" to be aware of for both off and on the job, they are:

- "1. Taking a 'quick smoke' in a No Smoking area.
2. Thoughtless disposal of oily or waxy waste, paper, trash.
3. Cleaning with gasoline or other flammables.
4. Improperly stored flammable liquids.
5. Defective wires that can cause fires.
6. Poor housekeeping conditions.
7. Not knowing what to do when the fire alarm sounds.
8. Sprinklers or extinguishers in poor condition or obstructed.
9. Using the wrong extinguisher.
10. Fire doors blocked or wedged."

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THAT FOUR-LETTER  
WORD!

There's a four-letter word  
That we use every day -  
It starts out with an "L"  
And it ends with a "K"

And there, stacked in between,  
Is a "U" and a "C",  
When we put them together,  
Good Fortune we see.

But, tho strange it may seem,  
We too often allow  
This small word to be used  
For our safety - somehow.

Yes, it's sad but it's true -  
Here's a fact we can't duck;  
When we run out of SAFETY  
We've run out of LUCK!

- National Safety Council,  
Chicago, Ill.

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THINK SAFELY, ACT SAFELY, AT ALL TIMES

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# SAFETY AROUND THE CLOCK

The definition of safety is given in Webster's dictionary as being "Safety is freedom from danger or risk of loss". As everyone is interested in being free from danger, then one wonders why the accident rate among new employees is so high. It could be that they haven't been taught. Even experienced workmen who enter new employment should be considered new employees where a safety program is concerned.

Management cannot afford to let any new employee begin work without first being shown the hazards and taught the safety rules, which are as follows:

- "(a) Management and employees are determined to prevent accidents because accidents are bad for the employees and for the company.
- (b) Mechanical safeguarding has been installed for his protection and management is willing to add every safety facility as new needs and new methods are discovered.
- (c) Safety rules which are a condition of employment (such as wearing personal protective equipment) must be rigidly adhered to.
- (d) No workman is expected to undertake a job until he has learned how to do it and is authorized to do it by his foreman.
- (e) A workman is expected to report to his foreman unsafe conditions which he encounters in his work.
- (f) Whenever a workman suffers an injury, no matter how slight, he is required to report it immediately.

The new employee should also be taught to observe safety around the clock. Off-the-job accidents mean that employers are faced with the problem of substitute workmen and added work loads on supervision. Production suffers and costs can run high. The injured workman, apart from his physical suffering, also loses financially. Therefore train the new man - don't let him learn by accident!"

- News Letter, Nova Scotia Accident  
Prevention Association, Halifax.

## HOW TRUE!

"If you observe regulations, you're safe. If you don't you're dead."

- Toronto Telegram, August 1967.

THINK SAFELY, ACT SAFELY, AT ALL TIMES



ACCIDENTS REPORTED  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| Departments and Agencies                                                | Oct. 1967 | April to<br>Oct. 1967 | Oct. 1966 | April to<br>Oct. 1966 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Post Office .....                                                       | 483       | 3,367                 | 466       | 2,706                 |
| National Defence .....                                                  | 385       | 2,646                 | 442       | 2,856                 |
| Transport .....                                                         | 136       | 890                   | 138       | 764                   |
| Solicitor General of Canada -<br>Penitentiaries 78<br>R.C.M.P. 15 ..... | 93        | 431                   | 38        | 306                   |
| Indian Affairs & Northern Development ...                               | 93        | 611                   | 95        | 543                   |
| Public Works .....                                                      | 90        | 666                   | 89        | 664                   |
| Agriculture .....                                                       | 82        | 576                   | 84        | 532                   |
| Veterans Affairs .....                                                  | 54        | 367                   | 67        | 418                   |
| Energy, Mines & Resources .....                                         | 53        | 213                   | 16        | 173                   |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Ltd. ....                                    | 38        | 181                   | 20        | 121                   |
| Fisheries .....                                                         | 29        | 136                   | 18        | 103                   |
| National Harbours Board .....                                           | 29        | 217                   | 59        | 301                   |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation .....                                 | 23        | 245                   | 30        | 185                   |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority .....                                     | 21        | 108                   | 22        | 152                   |
| National Health & Welfare .....                                         | 21        | 174                   | 29        | 154                   |
| Polymer Corporation Limited .....                                       | 21        | 159                   | 25        | 168                   |
| Northern Transportation Co. Ltd. ....                                   | 19        | 88                    | 17        | 113                   |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967<br>World Exhibition .....             | 18        | 133                   | 10        | 29                    |
| Forestry & Rural Development .....                                      | 14        | 108                   | 6         | 88                    |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited .....                                   | 14        | 123                   | 26        | 107                   |
| National Research Council .....                                         | 13        | 102                   | 14        | 73                    |
| Trade and Commerce .....                                                | 11        | 56                    | 5         | 25                    |
| National Capital Commission .....                                       | 11        | 71                    | 7         | 61                    |
| Comptroller of the Treasury .....                                       | 11        | 22                    | 4         | 35                    |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise ....                                | 10        | 98                    | 19        | 100                   |
| Northern Canada Power Commission .....                                  | 8         | 43                    | 12        | 39                    |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau .....                               | 8         | 50                    | 3         | 36                    |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission .....                                 | 8         | 58                    | 6         | 46                    |
| Defence Production .....                                                | 7         | 54                    | 1         | 44                    |
| Fisheries Research Board .....                                          | 7         | 44                    | 10        | 62                    |
| Manpower and Immigration .....                                          | 6         | 44                    | 6         | 38                    |
| Defence Research Board .....                                            | 6         | 69                    | 14        | 60                    |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation ..                               | 6         | 53                    | 13        | 62                    |
| Royal Canadian Mint .....                                               | 5         | 26                    | 3         | 40                    |
| National Revenue - Taxation .....                                       | 5         | 58                    | 14        | 79                    |
| Canadian Arsenals Limited .....                                         | 4         | 39                    | 8         | 51                    |
| Finance .....                                                           | Nil       | 40                    | 1         | 9                     |
| All other Departments and Agencies (1) ..                               | 23        | 177                   | 45        | 193                   |
| TOTALS .....                                                            | 1,865     | 12,543                | 1,882     | 11,536                |

(1) Reporting less than 5 accidents in the current month or an average of less than 5 per month to date.

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES



CANADA

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

Department  
of  
Labour

COMPENSATION BRANCH

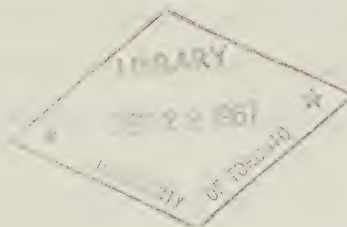
BULLETIN NO. 169DECEMBER 1967

TO ALL OUR READERS AND OTHERS  
WHO ARE DOING THEIR BEST TO  
REDUCE ACCIDENTS IN THE PUBLIC  
SERVICE OF CANADA, WE SAY

MERRY CHRISTMAS

AND A

HAPPY NEW YEAR



As Tiny Tim said in Dickens'  
A Christmas Carol "God Bless  
us, Everyone"



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO GRANTS  
INCREASED AID FOR DISABLED  
WORKMEN

It was announced recently by the Ontario Minister of Labour that the Workmen's Compensation Board had been authorized to spend an annual amount of up to \$1,100,000 for vocational rehabilitation of injured workmen. With the increased allotment the Board will have greater scope in its program to assist disabled workmen back into productive work. In 1966, rehabilitation services of the Compensation Board were expanded to include several new groups of disabled workmen. Assistance is now provided to workmen who are unable to return to work because of minor but permanent disabilities, and to those with temporary partial disabilities to whom suitable work is not immediately available. The reasons given for the increase is due to the expansion of the Board's vocational rehabilitation services coupled with the growing number of injured workmen requiring retraining and job placement.

Training for disabled workmen is sponsored by the Workmen's Compensation Board in schools or trade institutes operated by the province, local boards of education, or approved private trade schools. During 1966, the predominant courses for retraining were welding, stationary engineering, and general business. Other popular fields were technical teaching, electronics, motor repair and barbering. One man was even trained as a helicopter pilot.

The Compensation Board's rehabilitation department also performs the following functions: vocational and social counselling; selective job placement with the former or a new employer; physical appraisal and psychological testing to determine appropriate areas of retraining; and industrial workshops for practical testing and "work conditioning" for those who require it after a long period of recuperation.

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EMPLOYEE NEEDS

Recently in Toronto a speaker for Texas Instruments Inc., Dallas, Texas, indicated that research among employees from scientists to female assemblers, indicated that their greatest satisfactions came, not from working conditions or wages, but from achievement and recognition.

The findings of Texas Instruments have been backed up by many other studies. A good safety program involving the employees at all levels, helps to satisfy both these needs.

- I.A.P.A., Toronto, Ont.

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SAFETY IS ALWAYS IN SEASON

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DON'T NEGLECT  
MINOR INJURIES

The Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta publishes a pamphlet entitled "News Bulletin" and has considered the reporting of minor injuries and receiving first aid sufficiently important to devote the front page to this subject. The article reads as follows:

"Never neglect a minor injury because you consider it too insignificant to need first aid. Get first aid fast! A slight burn, a cut, or a scraped shin may bring serious consequences if infection develops.

What causes infection? It is caused by a rapid multiplication of germs in the warm nourishing flesh underneath the skin. How do the germs get there? By penetrating broken skin, either from the air (through an undressed wound) or from the material which causes the wound. Imagine the germs that would be deposited in the body from a puncture of the skin by a dirty rusty nail or a dirty sliver. This is a particularly dangerous type of wound yet many workmen attach little significance to such an injury until it becomes infected. Once infection develops, unless properly treated, it can spread rapidly through the blood stream causing severe pain, sometimes resulting in permanent disability or even death.

Remember that there are germs all around us all the time. A powerful microscope would show them on tools, on the skin, on work clothes and particularly wherever there is dirt. Some germs, such as the ones causing tetanus (lockjaw) are particularly vicious, but if first aid is employed in time it can reduce the danger of infection.

First aid has often been the means by which a life was saved.

Now do you see why first aid is so important for every injury - on or off the job?"

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SAFETY IS ALWAYS IN SEASON  
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ALKALI PRODUCTS -  
DANGEROUS TO EYES

The Alfred M. Best Company of New York in their "Safety News" offers a number of good tips to prevent and treat off-the-job accidents. One of these which we feel should be quoted in our bulletin, reads:

"An alarming increase in alkali burns, especially to the eyes, has been noted in household accidents. The results have ranged from painful eye burns to total blindness.

A variety of alkali products are found in the average home, including ammonia water, cleaning agents and drain openers. It is important to read carefully and follow every precaution shown on the label.

If an alkali is splashed into the eyes, the speed with which immediate first aid is given may mean the difference between just a burn or blindness. Flush the eyes instantly with a continuous stream of water from the shower or faucet. Continue flushing without interruption for about thirty minutes while waiting for attention from a doctor."

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DOG WILL NO LONGER  
BITE POSTMEN?

Following a careful study by the United States Postal Administration of the successful use of dog repellent, extensive testing was conducted by the Vancouver Post Office over a period of 6 months. It was found that the repellent was a safe effective means of warding off attacks by dogs and although irritating, has no harmful effect on dog or human. The repellent is sprayed directly at the head of the attacking dog, and without a whimper, the dog puts his tail between his legs and retreats. Within 10 or 15 minutes the effects wear off. This is also an advantage to dog owners, as the owner of a dog that bites a postal employee is held responsible for all medical expenses and damage to clothing.

Employees have been instructed to use the spray only against attacking dogs.

If it should be inadvertently sprayed in the eyes of a human, mineral oil can be applied, but the discomfort lasts only about 10 minutes and no damage or harmful effects are experienced.

- Canada Post Office, September 1967.

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SAFETY IS ALWAYS IN SEASON

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ACCIDENTS REPORTED  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| Departments and Agencies                                    | Nov. 1967 | April to<br>Nov. 1967 | Nov. 1966 | April to<br>Nov. 1966 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Post Office .....                                           | 633       | 4,000                 | 412       | 3,118                 |
| National Defence .....                                      | 439       | 3,085                 | 365       | 3,221                 |
| Indian Affairs & Northern Development ..                    | 119       | 730                   | 63        | 606                   |
| Public Works .....                                          | 111       | 777                   | 93        | 757                   |
| Transport .....                                             | 108       | 998                   | 116       | 880                   |
| Agriculture .....                                           | 88        | 664                   | 80        | 612                   |
| Veterans Affairs .....                                      | 73        | 440                   | 54        | 472                   |
| Solicitor General of Canada -<br>Penitentiaries 62          |           |                       |           |                       |
| R.C.M.P. 3 .....                                            | 65        | 496                   | 50        | 356                   |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation .....                     | 50        | 295                   | 31        | 216                   |
| National Health & Welfare .....                             | 33        | 207                   | 16        | 170                   |
| National Harbours Board .....                               | 31        | 248                   | 35        | 336                   |
| National Research Council .....                             | 31        | 133                   | 18        | 91                    |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited .....                    | 29        | 210                   | 20        | 141                   |
| Fisheries .....                                             | 27        | 163                   | 12        | 115                   |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967<br>World Exhibition ..... | 25        | 158                   | 3         | 32                    |
| Polymer Corporation Limited .....                           | 25        | 184                   | 22        | 190                   |
| Forestry and Rural Development .....                        | 24        | 132                   | 5         | 93                    |
| Defence Research Board .....                                | 22        | 91                    | 14        | 74                    |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise ....                    | 18        | 116                   | 9         | 109                   |
| Energy, Mines and Resources .....                           | 17        | 230                   | 17        | 190                   |
| Defence Production .....                                    | 15        | 69                    | 4         | 48                    |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited .....                       | 15        | 138                   | 11        | 118                   |
| National Revenue - Taxation .....                           | 14        | 72                    | 9         | 88                    |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission .....                     | 14        | 72                    | 3         | 49                    |
| Canadian Arsenals Limited .....                             | 13        | 52                    | 8         | 59                    |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority .....                         | 11        | 119                   | 19        | 171                   |
| National Capital Commission .....                           | 11        | 82                    | 10        | 71                    |
| Northern Canada Power Commission .....                      | 10        | 53                    | 4         | 43                    |
| Royal Canadian Mint .....                                   | 10        | 36                    | 3         | 43                    |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation..                    | 9         | 62                    | 5         | 67                    |
| Trade and Commerce .....                                    | 8         | 64                    | 8         | 33                    |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau ....                    | 8         | 58                    | 4         | 40                    |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics .....                         | 7         | 32                    | 6         | 65                    |
| Manpower and Immigration .....                              | 7         | 51                    | 10        | 48                    |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited ....                    | 6         | 15                    | 1         | 8                     |
| Fisheries Research Board .....                              | 5         | 49                    | 3         | 65                    |
| House of Commons .....                                      | 5         | 28                    | 6         | 32                    |
| Secretary of State .....                                    | 5         | 9                     | 1         | 5                     |
| Northern Transportation Co. Limited ....                    | 4         | 92                    | 3         | 116                   |
| Finance .....                                               | 4         | 44                    | Nil       | 9                     |
| All other Departments and Agencies (1).                     | 26        | 163                   | 31        | 163                   |
| TOTALS .....                                                | 2,175     | 14,718                | 1,584     | 13,120                |

(1) Reporting less than 5 accidents in the current month or an average of less than 5 per month to date.

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

BULLETIN NO. 170

COMPENSATION BRANCH

JANUARY 1968

CANADA LABOUR  
(SAFETY) CODE

The Canada Labour (Safety) Code was proclaimed effective January 1, 1968, for all those engaged in industries and other enterprises coming within federal jurisdiction. In general, the new Safety Code applies to employers and employees in works, undertakings or businesses of an interprovincial, national or international nature and to some others that have been declared by Parliament to be for the general advantage of Canada. These are essentially the same groups as covered by the Canada Labour (Standards) Code and other Federal Labour laws.

The Act is complementary, intended to apply principally to those safety matters and employees not already covered by other federal legislation.

The purpose of the Canada Labour (Safety) Code is to promote the safety and health of persons during their employment in undertakings and businesses which are subject to federal jurisdiction. It is essentially enabling legislation under which work places and work processes can be regulated as required and various technical and other safety services can be provided.

In announcing the proclamation of the Code, the Minister of Labour, the Honourable John R. Nicholson, made the following statements:

"There will be, for the first time, a requirement on employers and employees in these endeavours to adhere to certain statutory obligations with respect to safety on the job. These obligations are real and reasonable and mark a significant advance in industrial safety through a sound investment in the protection of Canada's most vital resource - the men and women who produce the goods and services for modern living. This Safety Code is designed to close some important gaps and to supplement safety provisions in existing legislation."

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ARE YOU CARRYING YOUR SHARE WITH SAFETY?

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RECENT AMENDMENTS TO THE  
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES  
COMPENSATION ACT

On December 21, 1967, Royal Assent was given to Bill C-184, an Act to amend the Government Employees Compensation Act. These amendments provide for:

- (1) An enlargement of the definition of "employee" to include persons undergoing authorized training courses under the auspices of government departments or agencies, which are approved by the Minister of Labour.
- (2) Coverage for employees, other than those engaged locally outside Canada, who are disabled or whose death is caused by reason of any disease that results from environmental conditions attributable to employment outside Canada.

There follows an explanation of the reasons which prompted these amendments:

Training Courses

Under the former provisions of the Government Employees Compensation Act the definition of employee did not cover persons taking pre-employment training courses organized by or for the Government to fit them for employment in a department or agency. Consequently, a trainee who was injured in the course of such pre-employment training would not qualify for benefits available under the Act.

Employees on leave of absence without pay under the educational leave provisions are not included in this new provision. However, employees on leave of absence with pay attending courses, training, etc., at the direction of the employing department, continue to have the usual protection of the Act.

Departments and agencies with existing training programs or who are contemplating initiating new ones are invited to submit the details of these programs to the Accident Prevention and Compensation Branch, Canada Department of Labour, Sir Wilfrid Laurier Building, Room 1288, 340 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, so that persons undergoing such training may be covered, wherever appropriate, by these new provisions.

Environmental Conditions

Under the former provisions of the Government Employees Compensation Act, employees were protected with respect to industrial and occupational diseases contracted in the course of their work. However, the expansion of the diplomatic



service, a substantial part of which has resulted from the emergence of new countries in Africa and Asia, and Canada's increasing involvement in these areas caused questions to be raised about the adequacy of the protection available to employees serving in such places with respect to disability or death that may result from diseases contracted during the course of their service abroad.

The amendment authorizes the making of regulations which would make it possible to extend the application of the Act to employees (and their dependants), other than those engaged locally outside Canada, who suffer disability or death by reason of a disease clearly attributable to employment outside Canada. The substance of the regulations is now being considered in collaboration with the Department of National Health and Welfare.

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#### BAD ELEVATOR HABITS

In this day of automatic elevator systems there seems to have built up a competitive spirit - passengers vs automatic controls - rally around and beat the elevator boys.

What a gamble! Life and limb against the possible saving of a few minutes.

The worst example is that of prospective passengers attempting to hold back closing doors when it is quite obvious that the doors will close on fingers, hands or arms before the doors will reopen. Some day the doors will not reopen due to controls being out of adjustment. Then the cry will go up - unsafe elevators - when in fact it is really unsafe passengers.

What did you do with the few minutes you saved when last you forced the doors open?

Play it safe - the odds are against you!

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#### TIME MARCHES ON

The beginning of 1968 marks the 170th consecutive issue of our Monthly Bulletin. We hope you have found past issues of interest and value and will continue to find them so in the future.

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ARE YOU CARRYING YOUR SHARE WITH SAFETY?

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AN ATTITUDE OF  
GRATITUDE

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Mr. Carlton L. Zink who is the Chairman of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers has written a very interesting article which appeared in the November-December 1967 issue of the "Safety Review". We felt that it was worthwhile to reproduce it in this bulletin. It reads as follows:

"This is the season when traditionally we pause to give thanks for what has come with the passing months. There are those 'philosophers' who maintain that an 'attitude of gratitude' will bring additional blessings your way. I, for one, happen to believe this. If you and your loved ones have lived the past year without harm, you have reason to be grateful.

Are you knowingly harboring any hazards? May I suggest that you analyze your situation - your environment - your habits - for potential hazards. Your home, your automobile, your work area - be it farm, factory or office - all deserve a critical look.

Are you equipped to fight any Class A, B or C fire likely to break out on your premises? Buy an approved extinguisher and keep it properly charged!

Can you administer first aid to someone injured in home and farm accidents? Buy the 'kit' and learn how to use it!

Are you reasonably proficient in 'mouth-to-mouth' resuscitation? And I don't mean 'smooching'! If you don't know the technique, learn it!

Do your children have a place to store their playthings or have you not yet ridden, in your bare feet, on a toy truck in the dark living room at midnight? You'll find a place!

Have you perchance waged war on farm and household pests (the crawling, running, flying things) by placing poisons in the fields, the storage buildings, the home? Take care that the victims are the intended ones!

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF SAFETY. Be grateful that you have a choice."

- National Safety Council, Chicago.

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ARE YOU CARRYING YOUR SHARE WITH SAFETY?

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ACCIDENTS REPORTED  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| Departments and Agencies                  | Dec.1967 | April to<br>Dec. 1967 | Dec. 1966 | April to<br>Dec. 1966 |
|-------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Post Office .....                         | 463      | 4,463                 | 435       | 3,553                 |
| National Defence.....                     | 291      | 3,376                 | 297       | 3,518                 |
| Transport .....                           | 92       | 1,090                 | 80        | 960                   |
| Public Works .....                        | 66       | 843                   | 84        | 841                   |
| Indian Affairs & Northern Development ... | 62       | 792                   | 56        | 662                   |
| Solicitor General of Canada -             |          |                       |           |                       |
| Penitentiaries 50                         |          |                       |           |                       |
| R.C.M.P.       8 .....                    | 58       | 554                   | 51        | 407                   |
| Agriculture .....                         | 50       | 714                   | 39        | 651                   |
| Veterans Affairs .....                    | 34       | 474                   | 61        | 533                   |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited.....   | 25       | 235                   | 13        | 154                   |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967         |          |                       |           |                       |
| World Exhibition .....                    | 22       | 180                   | 9         | 41                    |
| National Health & Welfare .....           | 22       | 229                   | 25        | 195                   |
| Polymer Corporation Limited .....         | 20       | 204                   | 24        | 214                   |
| National Harbours Board .....             | 19       | 267                   | 30        | 366                   |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation .....   | 17       | 312                   | 30        | 246                   |
| Energy, Mines and Resources .....         | 17       | 247                   | 13        | 203                   |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited .....     | 16       | 154                   | 8         | 126                   |
| Fisheries .....                           | 14       | 177                   | 12        | 127                   |
| National Research Council .....           | 14       | 147                   | 17        | 108                   |
| National Capital Commission .....         | 13       | 95                    | 10        | 81                    |
| Northern Canada Power Commission .....    | 13       | 66                    | 5         | 48                    |
| Defence Production .....                  | 11       | 80                    | 8         | 56                    |
| National Revenue - Taxation .....         | 10       | 82                    | 8         | 96                    |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise ..... | 9        | 125                   | 12        | 121                   |
| St.Lawrence Seaway Authority .....        | 8        | 127                   | 15        | 186                   |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission .....   | 8        | 80                    | 4         | 53                    |
| Manpower and Immigration .....            | 8        | 59                    | 4         | 52                    |
| Forestry and Rural Development .....      | 8        | 140                   | 10        | 103                   |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics .....       | 8        | 40                    | 3         | 68                    |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation .. | 7        | 69                    | 7         | 74                    |
| Defence Research Board .....              | 6        | 97                    | 18        | 92                    |
| Trade and Commerce .....                  | 6        | 70                    | 3         | 36                    |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau ..... | 5        | 63                    | 3         | 43                    |
| Comptroller of the Treasury .....         | 5        | 31                    | 7         | 52                    |
| Fisheries Research Board .....            | 5        | 54                    | 3         | 68                    |
| Royal Canadian Mint .....                 | 4        | 40                    | 6         | 49                    |
| Canadian Arsenals Limited .....           | 2        | 54                    | 6         | 65                    |
| Finance .....                             | 1        | 45                    | Nil       | 9                     |
| Northern Transportation Co. Ltd. ....     | 1        | 93                    | 2         | 118                   |
| All other Departments and Agencies (1) .. | 13       | 202                   | 23        | 186                   |
| TOTALS .....                              | 1,452    | 16,170                | 1,441     | 14,561                |

(1) Reporting less than 5 accidents in the current month  
or an average of less than 5 per month to date.

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

BULLETIN NO. 171

COMPENSATION BRANCH

FEBRUARY 1968

Department  
of  
Labour

INFORMATION AT YOUR  
FINGER TIPS

Is your "IN" tray getting you down? During the transmission from "IN" to "OUT" are the subtleties of the technical articles in SICHER IST SICHER or PRZYJACIEL PRZY PRACY, escaping you? The brief answer is usually "YES" to each of these questions, but these are the titles of safety periodicals too, from Germany and Poland, just a couple of the many hundreds of journals about occupational safety and health published in the world and one never knows, the answer to your present problem just might be found in their pages. Let's face it, it is all most of us can do even though we may be "dynamic" readers, to get through the mountain of material in our own language that finds it's way on to our desks and something has to really catch our interest before we can find time to read it. But we are all surely interested in knowing what is being done in our own particular sphere of activity elsewhere in the world and there is an easier way of doing this than subscribing to all the journals and having them translated.

The International Occupational Safety & Health Centre (C.I.S.) was founded by the International Labour Office in Geneva in 1959 to provide just such a service. Through national centres throughout the world they read almost everything and distribute classified safety and health information on standard library file cards, some 2,000 per year, listing the topics and distilling the essence of every subject covered into brief summaries.

Participation in this scheme provides users with an industrial safety and health reference system of unparalleled efficacy, a compact yet detailed digest of information, any item of which can be examined in full if desired. If you need to know what work has been done on any safety topic anywhere in the world, the C.I.S. system will do it for you.

The subscription rate for C.I.S. is U.S. \$40 per annum, and further details may be obtained from the C.I.S. Section, Occupational Health Division, Department of National Health & Welfare, Ottawa 3.



DON'T DO IT ALONE -  
GET HELP

In the January 1968 issue of the Ontario I.A.P.A. pamphlet "Accident Prevention", the following is a story of how a pipefitter suffered an injury when it might have been avoided:

"A pipefitter and his helper had completed repairing a valve in a wax line on the ground floor at a Wax Blending Plant. He noticed that an adjacent 1½ inch valve was leaking and suggested to the unit operator that they repair that as well. The helper went to the nearby Medical Centre for treatment of a temporary upset. The unit operator left the room to have lunch. The supervisor arrived and was informed that the pipefitter was waiting for his helper to return and the supervisor then left.

The pipefitter decided to proceed with the work and obtained a ladder which was leaning against the wall just a few feet away from the job. This was an aluminum ladder with combination safety feet. He turned these feet so that the spike end was down, leaned it against the base of the wax kettle next to the valve to be repaired and pushed the spiked feet hard against the concrete floor.

In trying this with his weight, the spiked feet appeared to be firmly embedded into the thin covering of wax and dirt and the cement floor. He climbed approximately eight feet up the ladder and proceeded to repair the valve.

In attempting to reach a position to work on the valve and to keep clear of the hot dripping wax, he turned so that his back was to the ladder. Just as he was completing the job the spiked feet of the ladder slipped on the concrete floor and he fell with the ladder, bumping his elbow and striking his heel with considerable force against the floor causing a simple fracture of the heel bone.

Another example of the old advice - size up the job, get help when needed."

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PLAY IT SAFE -  
BE A GOOD HOUSEKEEPER

"Make sure that cupboards and storage for all potentially dangerous substances are the RIGHT KIND and in the RIGHT PLACES.

This means:

- Locked cabinets for medicines
- Locked storage in basement, garage and workshop
- High shelves for cleaning fluids, polishes, bleaches and similar housekeeping aids."

- The "Signal" Province of Quebec Safety League

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DND REPRESENTED ON  
NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL  
EXECUTIVE

Mr. D. I. Darling, Head of Industrial Safety, Canadian Forces Headquarters, Ottawa, was re-elected Vice-Chairman of the National Safety Council's Public Employee Section at a recent meeting in Chicago. Mr. Darling was also elected chairman of the Public Employee Section's Membership Committee.

The National Safety Council is a non-profit organization dedicated to safety in all fields of accident prevention. Although its primary aims are national, many of the Council's activities have a relatively high Canadian participation.

The Public Employee Section is one of the important industrial sections of the National Safety Council. Its efforts are aimed at the safety of about eleven million employees who are in the public service sector.

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STEER CLEAR OF  
TROUBLE

The "Signal", a publication of the province of Quebec Safety League, in an article in its November/December 1967 edition, offers sound advice on what not to do generally to avoid having accidents. The following article is a good example and worthwhile quoting:

"Want a simple rule for not having an accident? Well, how about this: Stay away from one!

It's not as flip as it sounds. For it's a fact that some people actually invite accidents.

How? By taking needless and foolhardy chances.....by ignoring hazards and situations that are sure-fire accident makers... by indulging in bravado that practically says to an accident, "Won't you come over and happen to me?"

Such people drive too fast on slippery roads....drive too fast on dry roads....pass on curves and hills....fail to check their brakes....let broken stair steps and railings stay broken....let throw rugs live up to their name....disdain goggles and hard hats and safety shoes when they need them on the job....and so on and on and on.

No one wants to be a sissy, to be afraid to live a normal, exciting, eventful life....but no one has to take silly, needless chances. Stay clear of trouble. You'll live longer."

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SAFETY IS NO COINCIDENCE - IT'S A CONSEQUENCE

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THE MERITS OF  
AN ICE CUBE

Did you know

- that an ice cube kills pain almost instantly and prevents infection?
- that it has acted as a powerful anaesthetic in surgery while the patient was awake?
- that when applied to a finger where a sliver has entered it, the sliver can be removed painlessly with a sterilized needle?
- that when applied to a burn, there will be less likelihood of a blister forming?
- that ice stops bleeding under the skin from a bruise as well as visible bleeding?

The above is a condensation from an article written by a doctor, and reproduced by the National Safety Council.

- Safety Digest, Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia.

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CSA TESTING  
SAFETY FOOTWEAR

The Testing Laboratories of the Canadian Standards Association have announced a testing and certification service for safety footwear.

The program is just getting underway. Initial testing of safety footwear will be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the CSA certification requirements for safety footwear (proposed CSA Standard Z195-1967). Manufacturers and users may obtain copies of the CSA Requirements at \$1.00 per copy from the CSA Testing Laboratories, 178 Rexdale Blvd., Rexdale, Ontario.

On and after January 1, 1968, all models of safety footwear that have been investigated and found acceptable for certification, will be eligible to carry the registered certification mark of the CSA Laboratories. A listing of CSA certified safety footwear will be made available to all interested users free of charge.

Safety footwear is to be classified as either heavy duty, medium duty, light duty or Class A and Class B. It will be important to make sure of these differences when purchasing.

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IS SAFETY HARD  
TO SWALLOW?

Not so hard really. Not when you stop to think of the results.

Furthermore, a safety rule works the very first time and every time you use it. It's not like the sword swallower who has to practice a lot to avoid getting hurt.

- Alfred M. Best Co. Inc., New York.

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SAFETY IS NO COINCIDENCE - IT'S A CONSEQUENCE

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ACCIDENTS REPORTED  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| Departments and Agencies                   | Jan.1968 | April 1967<br>to Jan.1968 | Jan.1967 | April to<br>Jan. 1967 |
|--------------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| Post Office .....                          | 890      | 5,353                     | 719      | 4,272                 |
| National Defence .....                     | 313      | 3,689                     | 422      | 3,940                 |
| Transport .....                            | 156      | 1,246                     | 117      | 1,077                 |
| Indian Affairs & Northern Development .... | 90       | 882                       | 65       | 727                   |
| Public Works .....                         | 84       | 927                       | 102      | 943                   |
| Solicitor General of Canada -              |          |                           |          |                       |
| Administration 2                           |          |                           |          |                       |
| Penitentiaries 72                          |          |                           |          |                       |
| R.C.M.P. 3 .....                           | 77       | 631                       | 57       | 464                   |
| Agriculture .....                          | 62       | 776                       | 79       | 730                   |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation .....    | 50       | 362                       | 29       | 275                   |
| Veterans Affairs .....                     | 49       | 523                       | 66       | 599                   |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited .....   | 28       | 263                       | 27       | 181                   |
| Polymer Corporation Limited .....          | 26       | 230                       | 26       | 240                   |
| Defence Research Board .....               | 21       | 118                       | 13       | 105                   |
| National Harbours Board .....              | 19       | 286                       | 27       | 393                   |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise .....  | 19       | 144                       | 17       | 138                   |
| Manpower & Immigration .....               | 16       | 75                        | 10       | 62                    |
| St.Lawrence Seaway Authority .....         | 16       | 143                       | 16       | 202                   |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited .....      | 14       | 168                       | 14       | 140                   |
| National Capital Commission .....          | 14       | 109                       | 11       | 92                    |
| National Research Council .....            | 13       | 160                       | 16       | 124                   |
| Energy, Mines and Resources .....          | 11       | 258                       | 10       | 213                   |
| National Health and Welfare .....          | 11       | 240                       | 26       | 221                   |
| National Revenue - Taxation .....          | 11       | 93                        | 13       | 109                   |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967          |          |                           |          |                       |
| World Exhibition .....                     | 10       | 190                       | 9        | 50                    |
| Fisheries .....                            | 10       | 187                       | 11       | 138                   |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission .....    | 10       | 90                        | 6        | 59                    |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics .....        | 9        | 49                        | 11       | 79                    |
| Finance .....                              | 9        | 54                        | 1        | 10                    |
| Defence Production .....                   | 8        | 88                        | 6        | 62                    |
| House of Commons .....                     | 8        | 37                        | 2        | 41                    |
| Northern Canada Power Commission .....     | 8        | 74                        | 9        | 57                    |
| Trade and Commerce .....                   | 8        | 78                        | 9        | 45                    |
| Fisheries Research Board .....             | 7        | 61                        | 3        | 71                    |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation ... | 6        | 75                        | 12       | 86                    |
| Forestry and Rural Development .....       | 5        | 145                       | 12       | 115                   |
| Royal Canadian Mint .....                  | 5        | 45                        | 4        | 53                    |
| Canadian Arsenals Limited .....            | 4        | 58                        | 3        | 68                    |
| Northern Transportation Co. Ltd. ....      | 3        | 96                        | Nil      | 118                   |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau .....  | 2        | 65                        | 7        | 50                    |
| All other Departments and Agencies (1)...  | 19       | 223                       | 21       | 220                   |
| TOTALS .....                               | 2,121    | 18,291                    | 2,008    | 16,569                |

(1) Reporting less than 5 accidents in the current month  
or an average of less than 5 per month to date.

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

MONTHLY

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

BULLETIN NO. 172



Department  
of  
Labour

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

BULLETIN

COMPENSATION BRANCH

MARCH 1968

The Alfred M. Best Company of New York in their pamphlet for the New Year, reveals in a National Health Survey, the number of millions of days American workers lose because of injuries, whether at work or at home. The same situation also exists in Canada, of course, and everyone should be on the alert to try to prevent accidents no matter where they occur, as we all know that accidents can be so costly. Through sheer neglect lives are lost needlessly by not following safety rules.

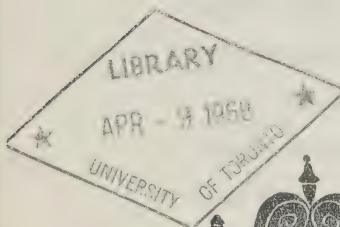
Working without safety means:

- not dressing properly for the job and its hazards,
- letting your work area get in a messy condition,
- not watching out for pinch points, sharp edges, and moving machinery,
- trying to take short-cuts,
- not being alert to tripping and falling hazards,
- not wearing and using protective equipment.

Doing things by halves is dangerous. It may be the other half that counts.

Traffic accidents too can be avoided if drivers would only obey those rules of the road which are stressed constantly.

.....  
A MOMENT FOR SAFETY -- OR A MONTH FOR REPAIRS?  
.....







MINI TOPIC  
ON FALLS

The Industrial Accident Prevention Association - Quebec, has included with its February bulletin issue, a special article on types of falls and their prevention. It reads, in part, as follows:

"Stairs should be properly railed, well lighted, and the right width for the traffic they carry. It's very important, too, that risers all be the same height. A variation of over 1/8 of an inch can cause stumbles and falls. The same also applies to tread widths. Care should be taken when stairs are worn, slippery, or have broken treads.

People seem to take stairs too much for granted, as they hardly glance at their footing. They don't bother to hold the hand rail, and they may even speed up a little by running up or down the stairs.

Ladders are a source of falls, too - a lot of injuries have occurred causing back injuries, fractures, sprains, even death. It is vital that the ladder is in good condition - no broken or missing rungs and no cracked side-rails.

The base should be one-quarter of its length out from the object against which it is resting. Sometimes it is best to have someone hold the ladder and that there's plenty of head room in restricted work area. Both hands should be used in climbing and tools carried in a belt or have them passed up. Don't over-reach.

Oil, grease and other liquids on the floor should be heeded, as even a small amount can create a very hazardous condition. It should either be reported or wiped up. Care should also be taken in the shower rooms and keep soap off the floor.

Faulty floors should also be heeded - loose boards, holes, protruding nailheads or bolts; other loose objects such as short lengths of pipe, wire, tools, steel strapping and round objects should be avoided or picked up and thrown in a trash can.

Blind corners - slow down when going around the corner as there could be a hand-truck or a power truck sitting there or even another pedestrian could be coming around the bend. In slowing down a collision can be avoided.

Never! Never jump from one level to another for a serious knee or ankle injury can result."

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A MOMENT FOR SAFETY -- OR A MONTH FOR REPAIRS?

.....



PROBLEMS ON THE  
HIGHWAY

The Ontario Department of Transport sponsored its 14th Metropolitan Toronto Road Safety Workshops Conference held in Toronto recently, at which about 1,000 delegates attended. The delegates included doctors, lawyers, clergymen, representatives of federal, provincial and municipal governments, members of the judiciary, law enforcement officers, representatives of industry and unions, heads of service organizations, and other people interested in safety.

The Honourable Irwin Haskett, provincial Minister of Labour, who was the general chairman for this Conference, said the general conclusion of the Conference was "that we are only going to get greater safety in traffic if the public really wants it. Laws and enforcement cannot do the job by themselves, we have to do all we can to make sure the individual driver accepts his own responsibility."

Panels of experts answered hundreds of questions asked by the delegates and listened to many suggestions and solutions for lessening the tragic toll on highways.

- Ontario Traffic Safety, Department of Transport

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ON THE SUBJECT  
OF GLASSES

The Ontario I.A.P.A. has produced, in one of their recent bulletins, an article in which it points out that eye glasses should be made of the same type of glass as is used in safety glasses, viz., hardened glass. The following account from that bulletin should provoke considerable interest:

"Two recent incidents to people engaged in off-the-job activities reinforce our belief that all eye glasses should be made of the hardened glass used in safety glasses. One was a case of a speaker at our Conference who told us of the time he had broken his glasses and had got a sliver of glass in his eye.

The other is a Quality Control Inspector in a large member company who got home from work and forgot to take his safety glasses off as he is now so accustomed to them. His forgetfulness saved him from certain blindness. He was using a skill saw with carbide inserts in his basement when the saw hit a nail and the inserts flew out, striking him on the cheek and safety glasses. He got a couple of scars on the face and chips in his safety glasses, but he is convinced that he saved his eyesight."

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A MOMENT FOR SAFETY -- OR A MONTH FOR REPAIRS?  
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IMPORTANT REMINDERS  
ON USE OF PESTICIDES

Although one of our earlier Bulletins contained an article on "Do's" and "Don'ts" on the usage of pesticides, it is still worth repeating as evidenced from the "Farm Safety Review" published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers in their January-February 1968 pamphlet:

- " - Read and understand everything on the label. If you have a question, consult your dealer or a local agricultural authority.
- Follow instructions to the last word.
- Make sure everyone helping also follows label instructions.
- Use any needed protective clothing or devices - gloves, head and eye protectors, respirator, shoes, skin covering, etc.
- Keep children and animals away from the mixing, spraying or dusting areas.
- Inspect and properly calibrate applicating equipment.
- Apply pesticides carefully for correct coverage and minimum drift. Don't apply on windy days.
- Wash up and change clothing when you come in from the field.
- Keep pesticides in a cabinet, room or building that can be locked. Make sure they are inaccessible to children and animals.
- Don't store chemicals with human and animal foods.
- Keep pesticides in original, labelled containers - never in pop bottles, cider jugs, cake tins or other unmarked containers, particularly those associated with food and drink. Many people, mostly children, have been accidentally poisoned this way.
- When finished mixing the solution or loading the applicator, put away any remaining chemical. Don't leave it out to tempt a child.
- Get rid of empty or unused pesticide containers as soon as possible, but don't toss them in garbage cans or dumps where children and animals might find them.
- Burn paper bags and fiber drums, but avoid the smoke and fumes - they might be poisonous.
- Rinse, crush, break and bury if possible cans or jugs that contained liquid chemicals.
- Consult your dealer if you have any question or problems in connection with disposal of containers."

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A MOST UNUSUAL  
INJURY CLAIM

A classified civil servant who was trying to remove a bat from a men's washroom in a government building, was bitten by the bat on his left thumb. This injury necessitated a lay-off of a few days.

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A MOMENT FOR SAFETY -- OR A MONTH FOR REPAIRS?

.....



ACCIDENTS REPORTED  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| Departments and Agencies                                    | Feb.1968 | April 1967<br>to Feb.1968 | Feb.1967 | April to<br>Feb. 1967 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| Post Office .....                                           | 817      | 6,170                     | 679      | 4,951                 |
| National Defence .....                                      | 371      | 4,060                     | 310      | 4,250                 |
| Transport .....                                             | 127      | 1,373                     | 75       | 1,152                 |
| Veterans Affairs .....                                      | 78       | 601                       | 50       | 649                   |
| Solicitor General - Penitentiaries 69<br>R.C.M.P. 6 .....   | 75       | 706                       | 63       | 527                   |
| Agriculture .....                                           | 68       | 844                       | 42       | 772                   |
| Public Works .....                                          | 68       | 995                       | 83       | 1,026                 |
| Indian Affairs & Northern Development ....                  | 60       | 942                       | 40       | 767                   |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation .....                     | 43       | 405                       | 38       | 313                   |
| National Health & Welfare .....                             | 31       | 271                       | 25       | 246                   |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited .....                    | 30       | 293                       | 8        | 189                   |
| National Harbours Board .....                               | 30       | 316                       | 27       | 420                   |
| Polymer Corporation Limited .....                           | 23       | 253                       | 26       | 266                   |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. ....                           | 21       | 189                       | 20       | 160                   |
| Energy, Mines & Resources .....                             | 21       | 279                       | 13       | 226                   |
| National Research Council .....                             | 21       | 181                       | 16       | 140                   |
| Defence Production .....                                    | 17       | 105                       | 3        | 65                    |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority .....                         | 14       | 157                       | 11       | 213                   |
| Canadian Arsenal Limited .....                              | 13       | 71                        | 3        | 71                    |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics .....                         | 13       | 62                        | 9        | 88                    |
| Forestry & Rural Development .....                          | 13       | 158                       | 2        | 117                   |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission .....                     | 13       | 103                       | 7        | 66                    |
| Manpower and Immigration .....                              | 11       | 86                        | 11       | 73                    |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise .....                   | 10       | 154                       | 11       | 149                   |
| National Revenue - Taxation .....                           | 10       | 103                       | 10       | 119                   |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau .....                   | 9        | 74                        | 3        | 53                    |
| Fisheries .....                                             | 8        | 195                       | 12       | 150                   |
| Northern Canada Power Commission .....                      | 8        | 82                        | 9        | 66                    |
| Trade and Commerce .....                                    | 8        | 86                        | 5        | 50                    |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967<br>World Exhibition ..... | 7        | 197                       | 8        | 58                    |
| Defence Research Board .....                                | 7        | 125                       | 10       | 115                   |
| Fisheries Research Board .....                              | 7        | 68                        | 2        | 73                    |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation ...                  | 6        | 81                        | 10       | 96                    |
| Royal Canadian Mint .....                                   | 6        | 51                        | 2        | 55                    |
| National Capital Commission .....                           | 4        | 113                       | 5        | 97                    |
| Finance .....                                               | 2        | 56                        | Nil      | 10                    |
| Northern Transportation Co. Ltd. ....                       | Nil      | 96                        | 1        | 119                   |
| All other Departments and Agencies (1) ..                   | 20       | 280                       | 27       | 288                   |
| TOTALS .....                                                | 2,090    | 20,381                    | 1,676    | 18,245                |

(1) Reporting less than 5 accidents in the current month  
or an average of less than 5 per month to date.

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

BULLETIN NO. 173Department  
of  
Labour

COMPENSATION BRANCH

APRIL 1968FROM VISION  
TO REALITY

For the past 12 years the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario has published the "News Bulletin" for individuals and organizations who have expressed interest in the Board's activities. At the same time they also produced the "Compensator", which was for employees of the Board only. The "Compensator" is now combined with the "News Bulletin" and is issued to all interested readers. The articles in it are pertinent to compensation, rehabilitation and so on, and the one in the January-February 1968 issue is the story of compensation, which goes back more than half a century.

There follows some of the highlights that lead up to the present Workmen's Compensation Act.

Before the Workmen's Compensation Act was enacted, there was a kind of compensation legislation on the books - The Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act. This was not a satisfactory Act. There was no knowledge how long the employer should go on supporting a claimant and no proof of whether there was a legitimate claim or not. It was because of this that unsatisfactory lawsuits resulted. In short, everybody lost, and nobody stood to gain very much.

The militant trade unions were not very happy about this situation, and the intelligent employers were less than enchanted. The government of Ontario, sensitive to this growing pressure, decided to do something about it. They called on Sir William Ralph Meredith, a distinguished gentleman of 70 years of age, and at that time Chancellor of the University of Toronto. It was he who framed an Act which embodied justice with humanity, and we find its basic philosophy prevails today.

Not many men at his age are suddenly called upon to make a notable contribution to the development of their country, but the opportunity presented to Sir William was eagerly seized. The government asked him to make a study of laws relating to the liability of employers to make compensation to their employees for injuries received in the course of their employment, which were in force in other countries.

The choice of Sir William for this job was one of the best appointments the government had ever made. His subsequent recommendations, which were to form the basis



of the Act, were enthusiastically endorsed by employers of the province as well as by labor.

His terms of reference were to study compensation law in other countries, and he travelled and studied in many parts of the world, particularly in Britain and Germany. He found that the one major flaw which marred compensation systems throughout the world was the compulsion to assign guilt - to judge responsibility and levy the costs of injuries against one or other of the adversaries, the workman or his employer. If he hoped to find an ideal law which could be imported intact to Canada, he was disappointed. Since he could not borrow a law, Sir William had to create one.

After holding public hearings throughout Canada to collect data and points of view, he made his first report in March 1912, and a second report in April 1913.

This was to be an entirely new Workmen's Compensation Act and he enunciated the principles on which it would be founded.

Compensation to injured workmen was to be considered a part of the cost of business, a part of the cost of the commodity or service being sold.

Compensation would be paid from a state fund, contributed by the employers of labor.

Employees would be compensated, regardless of negligence, and for their part, they would abdicate their right to sue employers for injuries.

It was Sir William's concept that everything possible should be done to overcome the costly delays and nuisances of litigation in order that the injured workman and his dependents could receive the benefits of speedy justice, humanely administered.

On New Year's Day, 1915, a new Workmen's Compensation Act embodying Sir William's principles came into effect. This promised a new concept of justice and humanity for the years of peace that were ahead.

The Act was to be administered by a commission appointed by the lieutenant-governor in council (in effect, the cabinet) as a body corporate. It was to be known as The Workmen's Compensation Board and would consist of three members. The Board was given exclusive jurisdiction to examine, hear and determine all matters arising under the Act, with the authority to make decisions that could not be questioned or reviewed in any court.

The elimination of court appeals was the means of ensuring Sir William's insistence on "speedy justice". To guarantee not only justice but humanity as well, the Board established a thorough review procedure within its administration. This included hearings by the Board members themselves, if necessary, and the simplest and most direct means of eliciting information and receiving evidence.

Board decisions were to be made less on points of law than on real justice. Doubts were to be resolved in favor of the workman.

The first Act provided that a workman injured at his work would get





55 per cent of his average earnings for the preceding year, up to \$2,000. It made no provision for the payment of medical expenses, that came two years later.

The amounts of compensation payable have steadily increased since that time - to 75 per cent up to \$6,000 - as have pensions and allowances to widows and orphans.

Clerks, as well as workmen were included in the Act's provisions in 1920; retail store employees were added in 1957; independent operators who did not employ help were admitted in 1965, and farm employees in 1966.

Provisions for rehabilitation, as well as medical care, were made in 1925 and, in 1958 the world-famous Hospital and Rehabilitation Centre was opened at Downsview, Ontario.

Compensation has been increased and broadened during the last half century, to keep abreast of our developing society and changing social values, and the provisions of the Act and its administration are constantly under review.

The philosophy of Sir William Meredith, which gave birth to the Act and the Board, and which established a pattern of workmen's compensation emulated by the rest of the world, has not changed but has become more firmly rooted in the social and economic life of Ontario.

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#### BRITISH COLUMBIA AGAIN OFFERS COURSE IN INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

The Occupational Section of the B.C. Safety Council is again offering a Supervisor's Safety Training Course by Correspondence, consisting of 12 lessons covering every aspect of industrial safety.

Enrolments have been received from as far east as Nova Scotia and as far north as the Northwest Territories. In the past 18 months since the first student enrolled, many have successfully graduated and are contributing an increased knowledge of safety to the problem of reducing industrial accidents.

Full price of the Course is \$45.00, including all text books, question papers, returned stamped envelopes and, upon graduation, a framed certificate.

Inquiries should be directed to the Course Director, B.C. Safety Council, 1186 Nicola Street, Vancouver 5, B.C.

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#### STRANGER THAN FICTION

The Montreal Gazette reports an account of an odd occurrence at a dinner meeting of the I.A.P.A. in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. During a film introducing the guest speaker's talk on "Hazards Overhead" a large light shade broke off and fell among the banquet tables. Presumably, the incident was investigated.

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INATTENTION CAN GET YOU IN HOT WATER

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HOME ACCIDENTS  
RANK HIGH

The February 1968 "Monthly Letter", a pamphlet produced by the Royal Bank of Canada (Montreal Head Office) deals exclusively on the subject of accidents, but particularly with accidents in the home. It is reproduced in part hereunder:

"Although measurable progress has been made in reducing the death rate from home accidents, they still rank among the leading causes of death. The following statistics show where such home accidents occur: 30 per cent in the kitchen-dining quarters; 24 per cent in the porch or yard area; 18 per cent in the living and sleeping quarters; 12 per cent on stairs; 3 per cent in the bathroom; 3 per cent in the cellar; 2 per cent in hallways; 1 per cent in the garage; and 7 per cent in other areas. They happen in all sorts of ways: 38 per cent result from falls on the level; 14 per cent from falls from heights; 13 per cent from hot or burning substances; 9 per cent from handling materials or objects; 2 per cent from falling material; and 10 per cent from other causes."

The article goes on to say:

"The prevention of home accidents is a challenging problem. Safety in the home is just as much a part of home operation as bringing home the pay envelope or cooking dinner.

Like industrial concerns, the home should make organized accident prevention an integral part of life."

It offers a suggestion that a family safety council be formed with every member of the family being charged with examining conditions regularly. Parents must set the tone by what they do and say. Children should be commended for safety suggestions and for examples of safety precaution. Thus the habit of safety will follow them through their lives.

The article points out that a 32-page illustrated book published by the Canadian Gas Association, which covers all aspects of home safety from "television aerie to the cellar" is available from local gas company offices.

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The Wise Owl always has something to say, and this is your thought for today -

"If you care to keep working,  
Keep working with care".

- "New Bulletin" - Workmen's Compensation  
Board of Alberta

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INATTENTION CAN GET YOU IN HOT WATER

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ACCIDENTS REPORTED  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| Departments and Agencies                                      | March 1968 | April to<br>March 1968 | March 1967 | April to<br>March 1967 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| Post Office .....                                             | 796        | 6,966                  | 814        | 5,765                  |
| National Defence.....                                         | 391        | 4,451                  | 381        | 4,631                  |
| Transport.....                                                | 104        | 1,477                  | 122        | 1,274                  |
| Indian Affairs & Northern Development...                      | 93         | 1,035                  | 76         | 843                    |
| Public Works .....                                            | 87         | 1,082                  | 90         | 1,116                  |
| Veterans Affairs.....                                         | 86         | 687                    | 40         | 689                    |
| Solicitor General - Penitentiaries 83<br>R.C.M.P. <u>2</u> .. | 85         | 791                    | 59         | 586                    |
| Agriculture .....                                             | 80         | 924                    | 87         | 859                    |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation .....                       | 41         | 446                    | 54         | 367                    |
| Polymer Corporation Limited .....                             | 40         | 293                    | 29         | 295                    |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited.....                       | 35         | 328                    | 20         | 209                    |
| National Research Council.....                                | 25         | 206                    | 13         | 153                    |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority.....                            | 23         | 180                    | 23         | 236                    |
| Forestry & Rural Development.....                             | 22         | 180                    | 9          | 126                    |
| National Health & Welfare.....                                | 21         | 292                    | 24         | 270                    |
| National Harbours Board.....                                  | 19         | 335                    | 43         | 463                    |
| Energy, Mines & Resources.....                                | 19         | 298                    | 21         | 247                    |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. ....                             | 17         | 206                    | 10         | 170                    |
| National Capital Commission .....                             | 15         | 128                    | Nil        | 97                     |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise....                       | 15         | 169                    | 17         | 166                    |
| Fisheries .....                                               | 13         | 208                    | 9          | 159                    |
| National Revenue - Taxation.....                              | 12         | 115                    | 18         | 137                    |
| Royal Canadian Mint.....                                      | 9          | 60                     | 5          | 60                     |
| Defence Research Board.....                                   | 9          | 134                    | 14         | 129                    |
| Finance.....                                                  | 8          | 64                     | Nil        | 10                     |
| Fisheries Research Board.....                                 | 7          | 75                     | 3          | 76                     |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau....                       | 7          | 81                     | 9          | 62                     |
| Canadian Arsenal Limited .....                                | 6          | 77                     | 3          | 74                     |
| Secretary of State.....                                       | 6          | 19                     | 1          | 8                      |
| Trade & Commerce.....                                         | 6          | 92                     | Nil        | 50                     |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission.....                        | 6          | 109                    | 9          | 75                     |
| Defence Production.....                                       | 5          | 110                    | 10         | 75                     |
| External Affairs.....                                         | 5          | 20                     | 4          | 14                     |
| Northern Canada Power Commission.....                         | 5          | 87                     | 3          | 69                     |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics.....                            | 4          | 66                     | 5          | 93                     |
| Manpower & Immigration.....                                   | 3          | 89                     | 6          | 79                     |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation..                      | 2          | 83                     | 5          | 101                    |
| Canadian Corporation for the 1967<br>World Exhibition.....    | 1          | 198                    | 15         | 73                     |
| Northern Transportation Co. Ltd. ....                         | 1          | 97                     | Nil        | 119                    |
| All other Departments and Agencies (1)                        | 18         | 270                    | 35         | 306                    |
| TOTALS .....                                                  | 2,147      | 22,528                 | 2,086      | 20,331                 |

(1) Reporting less than 5 accidents in the current month  
or an average of less than 5 per month to date.

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

MONTHLY

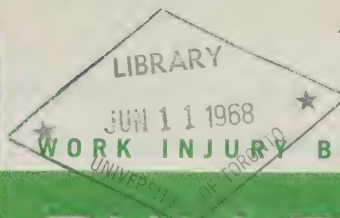
ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

BULLETIN NO. 174

WE'RE ALL IN IT



Department  
of  
Labour



BULLETIN

COMPENSATION BRANCH

MAY 1968

The Industrial Accident Prevention Association - Quebec, has included with its March bulletin issue another Mini Topic; this time on "Safety First", which we have decided to quote in its entirety:

" 'Safety First' was an inspired slogan when it was invented many years ago. Unfortunately, as with all slogans, it has become worn thin by use until the words drop from our lips without the flavor of their original meaning. This is a pity because our greatest need - yours and mine - is to recapture the spirit of that ancient phrase and convince every member of our company, from the workman in the plant to the president, that nothing must come ahead of the safety of our people.

An accident can involve anyone of us without warning. It can occur as a result of a condition or situation created by ourselves or someone else. Safety, therefore, must become an individual and a community effort. We must all be in it together.

Safety comes through cooperation. Cooperation is the mean, but action is the way. We must have action that produces 'safety first' and 'safety always' in our thinking, in our work, in our home, and on the highway. But not the action that takes foolish chances or dangerous short cuts; not the action that leads to unsafe practices; not the action that leads us to gamble with our life and the lives of others.

The first step is to develop a proper attitude toward safety. What is an attitude? Basically, an attitude is a belief; a way of thinking or feeling about things; a conviction; a principle. What is our attitude toward safety? Is it one that will permit us to take chances, to compromise occasionally? Is it one that we adhere to only when we feel like it? Is it one that says the other guy fellow-workman - can look out for himself? Remember that to someone else, we're the





other guy. So, if our attitude toward safety is not a good one, it is time to start changing. It is time to decide that this 'safety' business is important and vital to our well-being.

Time to decide that there will be no more violations of safety rules, or of safe work practices. Just because we have been lucky enough to avoid getting hurt, does not mean that our luck will hold. The first violation may not result in injury. It may be the 50th, or the 100th, or even the 1000th violation. Time to decide that we will stop taking chances. Time to decide that we will cooperate in safety matters.

It is well to keep in mind who benefits the most from a safety program. Sure, management benefits through decreased compensation and production costs. BUT, the worker benefits the most. It is he who must bear the pain and suffering when he gets hurt. It is he who suffers financial hardship when he is not receiving full wages but only a compensation cheque. It is he who, too often is handicapped for life by being maimed or blinded. And, it is his loved ones who suffer when he gets killed.

Safety is Safety First.....First ahead of doing things the easy way; First ahead of trusting to luck just this one time; First ahead of being a nice easy-going Joe who doesn't mind other people taking chances with his life. Safety is everybody taking good care of its own job and his own life. Safety is not something special over and beyond the job. It is a part of the job.

A good safety program includes cooperation from top management, by wholehearted support; from supervision by looking after the well-being of his men; from the workers by developing a healthy attitude towards safety. We're all in it."

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PLAY IT SMART -  
WEAR SAFETY GARB

"Remember - when your hands lose the grip, your feet take the rap. Don't be caught unprepared and become a statistic, wear safety boots and shoes - it's smart."

- "Newsletter" - Nova Scotia Accident  
Prevention Association.

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TODAY'S ACCIDENTS SPOIL TOMORROW'S PLANS

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THE WISE OWL CLUB  
OF CANADA

The Accident Prevention Division, Canada Department of Labour, has been authorized by Charter to form a Chapter of the Wise Owl Club of Canada. This club, administered by CNIB in the interest of prevention of blindness, provides certificates and pins for employees who saved their eyes from damage through the wearing of eye protection when an on the job accident occurs.

The background History of Origin of Wise Owl Club is as follows:

"The Wise Owl Club of America, an industrial eye safety organization, was formed in 1947 as the result of an idea dropped into a suggestion box at the St.Louis plant of ACF Industries, Inc. Shortly afterwards, sponsorship was assumed by the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, N.Y., a non-profit sight conservation agency, as an incentive to intelligent eye safety.

The prime purpose of the club is to encourage the use of safety eyewear to reduce needless and costly eye injuries. Each of the members of the club, which includes men and women workers and vocational school students, has saved the sight of at least one eye by wearing protection at the time of an on-the-job accident. Each member receives a certificate, gold lapel pin and shop badge identifying him as a Wise Owl.

Canada became associated with the Wise Owl movement when the Canadian National Institute for the Blind began endorsing certificates presented to Canadians in 1957. In January, 1961, CNIB became responsible for the administration of Wise Owl Awards and the Canadian organization became known as The Wise Owl Club of Canada."

The Club is made up exclusively of persons who have saved one or both eyes by wearing eye protection. What this has meant in terms of production, purchasing power and family welfare is incalculable. Today the Wise Owl Club of Canada has 2,600 members in 783 firms across Canada.

The Accident Prevention Division, Canada Department of Labour will accept applications for membership in this exclusive Club from employees of the Public Service of Canada whose eyesight was saved because they were wearing protective eye devices.

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TODAY'S ACCIDENTS SPOIL TOMORROW'S PLANS  
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BE WARY OF ANIMALS  
IN THE WOODS

With the approaching summer, there are certain precautions to be taken by those who take to the woods on camping trips which lead them into the animal kingdom. The National Safety Council of Chicago, in their "An off-the-job safety feature", advises what or what not to do when campers encounter wild animals.

They are as follows:

"The most important rule is: Enjoy all wildlife from a distance. Animals are generally not friendly creatures. In the spring, they may have just come out of hibernation and can be especially aggressive and hungry.

Out in the woods, obey the signs and verbal warnings of rangers and guides. Before entering any unfamiliar area, ask a local source such as a ranger about the wildlife you might meet.

Resist handling or touching all wildlife. This goes for the irresistible baby animals as well. You can be reasonably sure that watchful parents are not far away.

Avoid invading animals' privacy by teasing, provoking or scaring them. Normally, they don't want to have anything to do with people. If left alone, most animals will leave people alone.

Keep food in a closed car trunk so odors don't attract wildlife. All animals are continuously searching for food and will raid popular campsites, garbage pits, automobiles, and tents. Don't feed them.

Get rid of garbage as well. If there's a campsite container, use it. Otherwise, take the garbage entirely out of the area. Neither burying it nor burning it eliminates the smell that attracts animals.

Be suspicious of wild animals that enter camp sites or approach you. Their amiability may be a sign of rabies. Healthy wildlife are usually afraid of people.

Perhaps the most frightened animal you may meet is the bear. Last August two girl campers were killed by bears in Glacier National Park.

If you run into a bear unexpectedly and cannot escape, stand perfectly still. He'll probably turn around and walk off. If you are quite close to the animal, recognize that a man cannot outrun a bear. Bears may look slow and clumsy, but they're actually agile, particularly in an attack.

Try to stay calm, even if attacked. If you can't escape, fall to the ground and lie absolutely still. Let the animal sniff and even nose and paw around you. If you remain quiet, he may lose interest and leave.

Climb a tree to escape a grizzly when you can reach one quickly. However, trees don't offer refuge from the smaller brown and black bears. When hiking through bear country, wear bells on knapsacks. Sing and talk loudly when walking home at night when your group will probably have stragglers.

Every year people are nipped and clawed by animals in national parks and camping sites. Avoid such injuries by remembering that wild animals are exactly that --- wild."

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THE PROCRASTINATOR

A procrastinator is one who puts off until tomorrow the things he has already put off until today.....Be sure you don't procrastinate about safety!

- Safety Newsletter, National Safety Council,  
 Chicago.

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STATISTICS FOR START  
OF FISCAL YEAR

| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>                                                                                    | <u>April 1968</u> | <u>April 1967</u> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Post Office .....                                                                                                  | 541               | 567               |
| National Defence .....                                                                                             | 291               | 460               |
| Cape Breton Development Corporation -<br>Dominion Coal Company Limited 109<br>Old Sydney & Princess Colliery 21... | 130               | -                 |
| Transport .....                                                                                                    | 119               | 111               |
| Indian Affairs & Northern Development .....                                                                        | 73                | 65                |
| Public Works .....                                                                                                 | 68                | 83                |
| Agriculture .....                                                                                                  | 55                | 79                |
| Solicitor General - Penitentiaries 47<br>R.C.M.P. 4 .....                                                          | 51                | 39                |
| Veterans Affairs .....                                                                                             | 43                | 55                |
| National Health and Welfare .....                                                                                  | 24                | 23                |
| National Harbours Board .....                                                                                      | 23                | 23                |
| Energy, Mines and Resources .....                                                                                  | 21                | 13                |
| Polymer Corporation Limited .....                                                                                  | 21                | 34                |
| Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited .....                                                                         | 20                | 28                |
| National Revenue - Taxation .....                                                                                  | 19                | 5                 |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation .....                                                                            | 18                | 42                |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority .....                                                                                | 16                | 14                |
| Forestry and Rural Development .....                                                                               | 15                | 19                |
| National Capital Commission .....                                                                                  | 14                | 2                 |
| National Research Council .....                                                                                    | 13                | 14                |
| Fisheries .....                                                                                                    | 10                | 12                |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise .....                                                                          | 9                 | 13                |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited .....                                                                              | 9                 | 19                |
| Manpower and Immigration .....                                                                                     | 9                 | 7                 |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau .....                                                                          | 8                 | 8                 |
| Trade and Commerce .....                                                                                           | 8                 | 9                 |
| Canadian Arsenals Limited .....                                                                                    | 7                 | 14                |
| Defence Production .....                                                                                           | 7                 | 4                 |
| Defence Research Board .....                                                                                       | 7                 | 10                |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission .....                                                                            | 7                 | 5                 |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics .....                                                                                | 6                 | 6                 |
| Royal Canadian Mint .....                                                                                          | 5                 | 2                 |
| All other Departments and Agencies (1) .....                                                                       | 33                | 50                |
| TOTALS .....                                                                                                       | 1,700             | 1,835             |

(1) Reporting less than 5 accidents in the  
current month.

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY

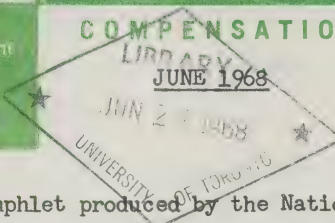
BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

COMPENSATION BRANCH

BULLETIN NO. 175

BE A GOOD  
HOUSEKEEPER



The "Industrial Supervisor", a pamphlet produced by the National Safety Council of Chicago, has many interesting and enlightening articles on safety which embodies supervision, good housekeeping and also employee morale.

One of their articles in the April 1968 issue is a "5 Minute Safety Talk" on "Workplace Housekeeping" and well worth reproducing here. It reads as follows:

"Bad housekeeping makes for trouble anywhere. But bad housekeeping around a work place is double-trouble - it makes for both inefficiency and accidents. Every kind of mess, everything out of place, is a hazard.

Grease spots, shavings, scattered material, tools lying around, old pop bottles, waste papers, skids or trucks out of place - all these are tripping hazards and many of them are fire hazards, too. A dirty, littered, messed-up bench or machine is a constant threat to those who work at it. So, take the time to keep your own work place in order.

The first step is to get a place for everything, and then keep everything in its place. Stock, parts, tools - all these should have a place where they belong.

When you are through with something, put it back. Then, next time you need it, you'll know where to find it - and, what's more important, it won't lie around for you to trip over, cut yourself on, or get dropped on your toe.

If you receive material on trucks or skids, set aside a place where new material is to be put, and insist that it be put there. Make that a place that you can get to easily - but keep your work place clear of all obstructions. An empty skid, for example, is like a snake lying on the floor ready to tear into your ankle - and it's easy to overlook unless you have a set place for it and keep it there.



If your operation produces dust or metal or wood shavings, stop often to clean up. Stop the machinery first and use a brush and not your hand.

If you have to use flammable materials, be sure your supply is properly stored in a safe place. Oily rags are the kind of material that will burn by itself if piled up. So always toss those oily rags into the closed metal containers provided.

Once you get the habit of keeping your own work place in order, you'll find that the good housekeeping you've done for safety's sake will pay you dividends in pleasanter, lighter, faster work.

And it will do something for your morale, too. A guy whose work is done smoothly and neatly gets a real lift out of it.

But these are just the extra advantages. The real reason for good housekeeping is the protection of yourself and your shop neighbors from costly, painful, crippling accidents."

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#### WHO AM I?

"I am more powerful than the combined armies of the world.

I have destroyed more men than all the wars of the nation.

I am more deadly than bullets, and I have wrecked more homes than the mightiest of guns.

I steal, in the United States alone, over \$500,000,000 each year.

I spare no one, and I find my victims among the young and old, the strong and weak, and widows and orphans.

I massacre thousands upon thousands of wage earners each year.

I lurk in unseen places and do most of my work silently. You are warned against me, but you heed not.

I am relentless.

I am everywhere - in the home, on the streets, in the factory, and on the sea.

I bring sickness, degradation, and death; and yet few seek to avoid me.

I destroy, crush, and maim; I give nothing, but take all.

I am your worst enemy.

I am 'UNSAFE ACTS'."

- Through the courtesy of M.H.Maxwell, L.E.Myers Co.,  
- Safety Newsletter, National Safety Council, Chicago.

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MAKE SAFETY YOUR SIXTH SENSE

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BASIC PSYCHOLOGY  
FOR SAFETY

The magazine "Safety Standards" published by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Standards, deals with news and articles in the development of industrial safety. The lead article in the March-April 1968 issue is devoted to a hard-headed look at what psychology really has to offer in safety and how best to use it.

Dr. Francis McGlade, Deputy Director of Safety, Department of the Army, discusses the concept of applied psychology in safety, where it fits, the principles of application in safety management, and some limitations. He also covers the area of communication, and rates the effectiveness of several different modes.

We are pleased to quote from his article, the following:

"In the final analysis, the prevention of accidents is a management enterprise. Efficient management, with all that that adjective embodies and implies, is synonymous with minimum accident experience.....'What is good for efficient management, is good for accident reduction'. If all segments of management - such as personnel, operations, logistics and even public relations - are effectively functioning as integral parts of a total system, then it logically follows that accidents will be reduced to their irreducible minimum.

A logical question arises at this point: If efficient management per se reduces accidents, why do we have safety specialists and safety staffs in organizations? Safety specialists are obviously needed at the operational or 'nuts and bolts' level of the organization to ensure that safety standards, procedures, and design features are incorporated into all operations and production subsystems. The other element - the safety management activity - is equally essential. It consists of collecting and analyzing accident and accident counter-measure data, interpreting these data to top management, and translating them into meaningful information which can be used as a basis for policy and procedural development and revision. The safety staff is therefore an important technical unit of the overall organizational management process and its expertise is utilized in the same manner as any other staff unit, as a source of information input which is prerequisite to the effective conduct of the organization."

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MAKE SAFETY YOUR SIXTH SENSE  
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PREMIER OF NEW BRUNSWICK  
LAUDS SAFETY COUNCIL

At a dinner held recently in Saint John, N.B. to wind up the 5th Annual Conference of the N.B. Industrial Safety Council, Premier Louis J. Robichaud paid tribute to and lauded the "magnificent work" the Council had done in the province. Mr. Robichaud described their work as a "lifesaver in terms of human life.....and in terms of improved industrial efficiency and productivity".

Mr. Robichaud went on to say "It's impossible to measure the significance of your work in terms of dollars and cents. How can you put a dollar value on the fingers of a man's hand --- or the hand itself? What dollar measure can you use to assess the importance of saving a man's eyes, or protecting him --- from injuries that might cost him his life?" He added that, "dollars and cents can reveal whether or not the Council is winning the battle of safety and when compensation assessments can be reduced by more than one million dollars, that is evidence your safety partnership is producing results."

Mr. Robichaud also praised the management labor and government forces in the province who cooperated with the Council to bring about greater industrial safety. He also told the delegates that the industrial safety effort in New Brunswick has "put together a winning combination of competence, energy and involvement."

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RADIAL PLY AND  
CROSS PLY TYRES

The wrong combination of such tyres is dangerous. Therefore the following information is vital:

1. Do not, in any circumstances, have radial ply tyres on the front with cross ply tyres on the rear. There are no exceptions to this and it applies whether the car has front or rear wheel drive, or whether the rear tyres are standard tread cross ply or winter tread cross ply.
2. Do not mix cross ply and radial ply tyres on the same axle. If fitting the spare results in "mixing" proceed with extra care and correct the fitment as soon as possible.
3. The best combinations are either cross ply tyres all round, or radial ply tyres all round, but in most cases it is safe to have cross ply tyres on the front and radial ply tyres on the rear. For high performance cars, mixed equipment is not recommended.
4. Seek the advice of your tyre supplier or the tyre manufacturer if you are considering mixed makes of radial tyres on one axle.

REMEMBER, DO NOT FIT RADIAL PLY TYRES, OF ANY MAKE, TO THE FRONT AXLE ONLY.

- British Tyre Industry

(We have consulted a leading Canadian tyre manufacturer on this point, who agrees wholeheartedly with the views expressed by his British colleagues, particularly in view of the increasing popularity of radial ply tyres in Canada in recent months. Editor)

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MAKE SAFETY YOUR SIXTH SENSE

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ACCIDENTS REPORTED  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| <u>Departments and Agencies</u>                               | <u>May 1968</u> | <u>April to<br/>May 1968</u> | <u>May 1967</u> | <u>April to<br/>May 1967</u> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| Post Office .....                                             | 552             | 1,093                        | 531             | 1,098                        |
| National Defence .....                                        | 359             | 650                          | 321             | 781                          |
| Cape Breton Development Corporation ....                      | 326             | 456                          | Nil             | Nil                          |
| Transport .....                                               | 122             | 241                          | 132             | 243                          |
| Agriculture .....                                             | 73              | 128                          | 62              | 141                          |
| Public Works .....                                            | 72              | 140                          | 132             | 215                          |
| Solicitor General - Penitentiaries 53<br>R.C.M.P. <u>7</u> .. | 60              | 111                          | 92              | 131                          |
| Veterans Affairs .....                                        | 58              | 101                          | 52              | 107                          |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation .....                       | 45              | 63                           | 25              | 67                           |
| Indian Affairs & Northern Development ..                      | 45              | 118                          | 77              | 142                          |
| Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited .....                      | 32              | 52                           | 17              | 45                           |
| Polymer Corporation Limited .....                             | 27              | 48                           | 18              | 52                           |
| National Health & Welfare .....                               | 21              | 45                           | 22              | 45                           |
| St.Lawrence Seaway Authority .....                            | 17              | 33                           | 10              | 24                           |
| National Harbours Board .....                                 | 16              | 39                           | 40              | 63                           |
| National Revenue - Taxation .....                             | 16              | 35                           | 9               | 14                           |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited .....                         | 15              | 24                           | 16              | 35                           |
| Forestry and Rural Development .....                          | 15              | 30                           | 15              | 34                           |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise ....                      | 13              | 22                           | 14              | 27                           |
| Defence Production .....                                      | 9               | 16                           | 8               | 12                           |
| Fisheries .....                                               | 9               | 19                           | 11              | 23                           |
| Manpower & Immigration .....                                  | 9               | 18                           | 7               | 14                           |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission .....                       | 9               | 16                           | 4               | 9                            |
| Energy, Mines & Resources .....                               | 8               | 29                           | 16              | 29                           |
| Industry .....                                                | 8               | 8                            | Nil             | Nil                          |
| National Research Council .....                               | 8               | 21                           | 14              | 28                           |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau ....                      | 7               | 15                           | 6               | 14                           |
| Defence Research Board .....                                  | 7               | 14                           | 16              | 26                           |
| Fisheries Research Board .....                                | 7               | 10                           | 10              | 14                           |
| Royal Canadian Mint .....                                     | 7               | 12                           | 3               | 5                            |
| Canadian Arsenals Limited .....                               | 6               | 13                           | 5               | 19                           |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics .....                           | 6               | 12                           | 4               | 10                           |
| National Capital Commission .....                             | 6               | 20                           | 15              | 17                           |
| Northern Canada Power Commission .....                        | 5               | 8                            | 4               | 9                            |
| Trade and Commerce .....                                      | 2               | 10                           | 9               | 18                           |
| All other Departments & Agencies (1)...                       | 33              | 60                           | 65              | 106                          |
| TOTALS .....                                                  | <u>2,030</u>    | <u>3,730</u>                 | <u>1,782</u>    | <u>3,617</u>                 |

(1) Reporting less than 5 accidents in the current month  
or an average of less than 5 per month to date.

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND  
BULLETIN NO. 176HUMAN FACTOR - MAJOR CAUSE  
OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTSDepartment  
of  
LabourLIBRARY  
COMPENSATION BRANCH  
AUG 26 1968 JULY 1968

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

"It often happens that in our eagerness to apply some corrective measure, we neglect to determine what the specific unsafe act actually was. There is a direct cause for every accident, and it must be broken down into its simplest form and not taken for granted or lost in generalizations.

Someone failed to use a pair of goggles. He attempted to lift a heavy load while in a strained position. He jumped off a staging instead of using a ladder. He attempted to remove a jammed piece from a machine in motion. He failed to wipe up an oil spill from an aisle. These are specific unsafe practices that positively identify the direct cause of an accident. This is the kind of information that must be determined when an accident is investigated, if effective corrective action is to be taken.

In investigating a current case, we are also in a position to determine the reason why the unsafe act was committed in the first place. This is known as a sub-cause and it provides valuable information. It may reflect the fact that the employee involved in an accident showed an improper attitude.

A worker may have been reckless, have willfully disregarded instructions; he may have been nervous or have failed to understand instructions. These are the reasons why he did something the wrong way. However, they are not the cause of the accident.

There are other sub-causes, which relate to lack of knowledge. For example, a man may disregard a warning bell, walk directly under a suspended load and be knocked down. The unsafe act was walking into the path of a suspended load. But why did the worker do it? Not because he wanted to violate instructions, not because he didn't realize the practice was unsafe, but because his defective hearing prevented him from noticing the warning bell.

In applying corrective action, therefore, a knowledge of 'the reason why' a person did the wrong thing must direct our effort beyond re-issuing instructions. It may be advisable to examine all other individuals exposed to the same hazard, to detect any other case of defective hearing. How can corrective action be applied? The answer may lie in the reason why the unsafe





act was committed - the sub-cause. Why didn't the employee wear the goggles provided at the grinding wheel, for instance? Was it because he believed it was not hazardous to work at an emery wheel without eye protection? Was it because he was absent-minded and because he just forgot? Again, was it not perhaps because he was unaware of the instructions? In this case, the investigation will not reveal that employees objected to sharing a common pair of goggles; they did not consider them sanitary. They were more afraid of using goggles that had been worn by someone else than they were of receiving flying particles in the eyes. How was corrective action applied? Individuals doing a considerable amount of grinding were each provided with their own goggles and the wheels were equipped with effective shields."

- Industrial Accident Prevention  
Association, Quebec, P.Q.

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#### THE TEN MOST DANGEROUS DRIVERS

"The Signal" a periodical of the Province of Quebec Safety League, lists 10 types of drivers of whom to be wary. They are as follows:

1. The free wheeling lane changer - who swings back and forth usually without proper signals;
2. The bumper chaser - who follows the car ahead too closely;
3. The driver who 'slows down' in a curve - instead of 'slowing down' before he enters it;
4. The driver you see in your rear vision mirror who is driving too fast - and is likely to misjudge passing speed and distance;
5. The 'twilight zone driver' - who drives in the early darkness without lights;
6. The driver who rides his brakes - and creates in the minds of other drivers uncertainty as to what he intends to do;
7. The 'signal jumper' who spurts from a signal as it starts changing or 'crashes through' just as the signal turns red;
8. The highbeam headlight driver - blinds approaching drivers;
9. The timid freeway merger - who creeps into the acceleration lane - sometimes stops - and then spurts into the traffic flow;
10. The oncoming high speed driver - who too often is responsible for head-on collisions."

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#### LIFTING PROPERLY PREVENTS BACK SPRAIN

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A HAPPY MEMBER OF  
THE WISE OWL CLUB

The April 1968 issue of "Accident Prevention", a bulletin produced by the Industrial Accident Prevention Association (Ontario) has a happy story to recount about a young drill press operator at the Northern Electric Company's Bramalea Plant. While checking the drill depth setting on a core drilling set-up, equipped with an ejector piston, he accidentally activated the ejector and the drill broke. The drill's broken end flew out, shattering the left lens of his safety glasses. He suffered no injury. He became the 3,550th Wise Owl Club Member.

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REMEMBER - REPORT ALL  
ACCIDENTS PROPERLY

The "Peterborough Examiner", a few months ago, carried an article under the by-line of John McPhee, entitled "Labor Beat" which pointed out the necessity for reporting accidents properly. For example, a worker who catches an arm in a moving machine, or an office worker who suffers a wrenched back opening a stuck drawer of a desk, may have legitimate claims for workmen's compensation payments for lost-time and medical costs, but they can cause themselves mental stress and make needless work for doctors, personnel and Workmen's Compensation Board staff, by neglecting to give proper attention to a routine but vastly important responsibility - reporting the accident properly.

Rejected claims are sometimes caused due to the lack of pertinent information appearing on the accident report and a claims clerk at the Workmen's Compensation Board office has no alternative but to recommend rejection of the claim.

The article continues with the following remarks:

"There probably are plenty of instances where nurses ask searching questions of an injured worker to ensure a proper report being made. There are also thousands of workers who are alert enough to make a correct report, but the number that do not is appalling.

Every accident (including minor cuts and bruises) should be reported to the first-aid attendant immediately, for every hour's delay cuts down on the chances of a claim being accepted."

Workers, therefore, should be very mindful when submitting a report of an accident to make sure that it is properly completed.

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LIFTING PROPERLY PREVENTS BACK SPRAIN

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WE BELIEVE

A few years ago the following was presented by the Promotion of Safety Training and Education committee to the American Labor Conference, and approved by the Labor Conference:

"WE BELIEVE that every man bears the unalterable responsibility for keeping out of harm's way. This he owes to himself, his family, his fellows, and his job, too.

WE BELIEVE that no man lives or works entirely alone. He is involved with all men, touched by their accomplishments, marked by their failures. If he fails the man beside him, he fails himself, and will share the burden of that loss. The true horror of an accident is the realization that a man has failed himself - and more - that his fellows have failed him.

WE BELIEVE that accidents are conceived in improper attitudes, and born in moments of action without thought. They will cease to be only when proper attitude is strong enough to precede the act - when the right attitude creates awareness that controls the act.

WE BELIEVE that education and training as to safe attitudes and practices should be an important part of all industrial and labor relations activity. The prevention of accidents is an objective which crosses all levels of rank, organization and procedure.

WE BELIEVE that freedom from harm is not a privilege but a goal to be achieved and perpetuated.

WE BELIEVE that the elimination of injury and pain through accidents is a moral obligation upon which the final measure of our performance directly depends." (Editor's note: WE BELIEVE that this credo has continuing application)

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RECOGNIZE WHEN  
SOMETHING IS WRONG

"While most accidents are caused by the mistakes of people, some do involve failure of equipment. Even these mechanical failures however can usually be traced back to someone's mistake such as not being alert to defects in equipment or not reporting them.

Your senses can help you spot something wrong -

- SIGHT - Be on the lookout for accidents in the making.
- SMELL - Your nose can help you detect most gas or chemical leaks, overheated bearings, burning brakes, arcing electricity.
- HEARING - Listen for the off-beat sounds of defective or improperly adjusted equipment.
- TOUCH - Your hands can warn you of such things as excessive vibration or overheating."

- "News Bulletin" - Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta.

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LIFTING PROPERLY PREVENTS BACK SPRAIN

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ACCIDENTS REPORTED  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| Departments and Agencies                              | June 1968 | April to<br>June 1968 | June 1967 | April to<br>June 1967 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Post Office .....                                     | 523       | 1,616                 | 423       | 1,521                 |
| National Defence .....                                | 346       | 996                   | 342       | 1,123                 |
| Cape Breton Development Corporation ...               | 295       | 751                   | Nil       | Nil                   |
| Transport .....                                       | 122       | 363                   | 122       | 365                   |
| Agriculture .....                                     | 93        | 221                   | 78        | 219                   |
| Indian Affairs & Northern Development..               | 74        | 192                   | 78        | 220                   |
| Public Works .....                                    | 71        | 211                   | 86        | 301                   |
| Solicitor General - Penitentiaries 56<br>R.C.M.P. 5.. | 61        | 172                   | 52        | 183                   |
| Veterans Affairs .....                                | 58        | 159                   | 50        | 157                   |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation .....               | 28        | 91                    | 44        | 111                   |
| Eldorado Nuclear Limited .....                        | 27        | 79                    | 25        | 70                    |
| National Health & Welfare .....                       | 26        | 71                    | 23        | 68                    |
| National Harbours Board .....                         | 25        | 64                    | 31        | 94                    |
| Energy, Mines & Resources .....                       | 23        | 52                    | 20        | 49                    |
| Polymer Corporation Limited .....                     | 23        | 71                    | 20        | 72                    |
| Forestry and Rural Development .....                  | 22        | 52                    | 7         | 41                    |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited .....                 | 19        | 43                    | 20        | 55                    |
| National Capital Commission .....                     | 15        | 35                    | 8         | 25                    |
| National Research Council .....                       | 15        | 36                    | 23        | 51                    |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise ...               | 15        | 37                    | 12        | 39                    |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority .....                   | 15        | 48                    | 15        | 39                    |
| Fisheries .....                                       | 14        | 33                    | 20        | 43                    |
| Northern Transportation Co. Ltd. ....                 | 14        | 19                    | 12        | 20                    |
| Defence Research Board .....                          | 13        | 27                    | 8         | 34                    |
| National Revenue - Taxation .....                     | 13        | 48                    | 10        | 24                    |
| Defence Production .....                              | 11        | 27                    | 6         | 18                    |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission ....                | 11        | 27                    | 6         | 15                    |
| Trade & Commerce .....                                | 10        | 20                    | 4         | 22                    |
| Finance .....                                         | 8         | 12                    | 8         | 19                    |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corp'n. ....               | 7         | 15                    | 10        | 26                    |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics .....                   | 7         | 19                    | 10        | 20                    |
| Fisheries Research Board .....                        | 6         | 16                    | 2         | 16                    |
| Canadian Arsenal Limited .....                        | 5         | 18                    | 6         | 25                    |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau ...               | 5         | 20                    | 9         | 23                    |
| Manpower & Immigration .....                          | 5         | 23                    | 10        | 24                    |
| Royal Canadian Mint .....                             | 3         | 15                    | 4         | 9                     |
| All other Departments & Agencies (1)..                | 33        | 92                    | 53        | 133                   |
| TOTALS .....                                          | 2,061     | 5,791                 | 1,657     | 5,274                 |

(1) Reporting less than 5 accidents in the current month  
or an average of less than 5 per month to date.

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

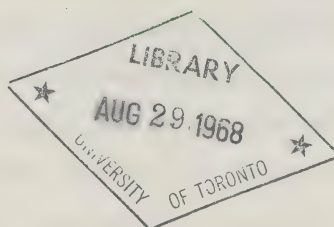
ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

Department  
of  
Labour

COMPENSATION BRANCH

BULLETIN No. 177

AUGUST 1968



Whatever you do  
Over  
LABOR DAY Weekend



COME BACK  
ALIVE!



12th ANNUAL SEMINAR -  
 ONTARIO WORKMEN'S  
COMPENSATION BOARD

The 12th annual Workmen's Compensation Seminar sponsored by the Ontario Federation of Labour (CLC), was held in Toronto early in March 1968. Attending the Seminar were more than 450 union delegates, representing 45 individual unions.

Addresses were given by officials of the Workmen's Compensation Board, as well as by the Ontario Minister of Labour, the Honourable Dalton Bales.

Mr. J. W. P. Draper, Director of Safety of the Board, had this to say on accident prevention and the cooperation that is needed to get the best results:

"We must consider the problem of creating within the worker a proper safety attitude. In selling Accident Prevention it cannot be sold to the worker on the basis of cost, unless it is sold to him on the basis of what it costs him. In their own self-interest, employees desire to make their own job safe. It is apparent that when the interests of management and the worker are of such tremendous mutual concern, both avenues must be explored to ensure the ultimate in results. You have the natural entree to labour, to the worker in the plant. Through your resources, we can ensure that he heeds it. Through your advice we can improve our programs. We need labour as an enthusiastic supporter of the principles of Accident Prevention."

Stressing the importance of getting to everyone in the industrial scene, Mr. Draper added:

"Through our Safety Associations we will get to top management and all levels of supervision. Through the labour movement we can get to the worker on the job. In this pincer movement we will have covered everyone in the industrial spectrum. Together with joint cooperation and with your advice and counsel, we can develop and implement new programs which will be increasingly effective. Only one thing needs to be added, cooperation."

He also spoke of the high cost of accidents, which involves not only compensation but the hidden costs suffered by the employer.

The Honourable Mr. Bales directed part of his talk to industrial safety, stating: "The problem we face in this field is probably more important than those we face in industrial relations. I believe this is so both on economic and humanitarian grounds. In the first place we lose twice as much production time through on-the-job accidents as we do through strikes and lockouts."





Speaking of the sorrow and suffering caused by industrial accidents, he said statistics revealed that men and women are killed or injured at the rate of almost one per minute during an average working day. "I am doing, and will continue to do, all in my power to alleviate it," he told the Seminar.

Another keynote speaker, Mr. Bruce Legge, Chairman of the Ontario Board, spoke on compensation statistics and the millions of dollars that are spent. He said steps had been taken in the field of safety by the introduction of legislation to give the Board "the right to impose severe financial penalties on employers whose accident record falls below acceptable standards." Mr. Legge said that the results have been outstanding and a great many employers whose accident record has been consistently poor, have learned that safety can be attained when it is genuinely sought - "or enforced through the pocketbook."

- "Compensator" - Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, March - April 1968.

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#### SHOCKING FACTS ABOUT ELECTRICITY

The National Safety Council's issue of "Home Safety" deals exclusively with information on electricity. The following 11 safeguards for preventing electric shock, are listed below:

- "1. Electric appliances or fixtures should not be handled with wet hands, when standing on damp ground or floor, or when in contact with moisture.
2. Appliances should not be operated near or while touching pipes, radiators, water faucets, sink, or other metal objects that form a ground connection.
3. Any time you experience a slight tingling shock from handling an appliance, disconnect appliance and have it repaired before using again.
4. Purchase only lamps, appliances and extension cords that carry the marker of Underwriters' Laboratories.
5. Check your electrical equipment and all cords frequently. Any frayed or damaged cords and broken plugs should be replaced.
6. Placing cords under rugs, in door jambs, under table legs or near radiators can damage the insulation of appliance and extension cords.
7. Regular inspection of electrical toys is advisable.
8. Appliances with heating elements should never be immersed in water for cleaning unless directions indicate that it is safe to do so.
9. Portable heating appliances should be turned off and unplugged when not in use or when cleaning.
10. Large electrical appliances and portable appliances likely to be used where moisture is present should be properly grounded.
11. Disconnect appliances by grasping plug, not the cord, and remove from the wall outlet first, then from the appliance."

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MORE ON  
MINI-TOPICS

The Quebec Industrial Accident Prevention Association has released in their regular News Bulletin yet another "Mini-Topic", this time on "walking safely". We have decided to reproduce this article in its entirety as there are a good many good points in it; there have been frequent accidents due to slippery floors, tripping and so on which are caused by not being sure-footed:

"It is strange that the adult human being has to be admonished to walk safely. Did you ever stop to think what standing and walking really take? The human body doesn't balance on end naturally like, say a 6' piece of 12" pipe. You have to use a lot of different muscles just to stand up.

Then when you want to walk, you have to call on more and have all of them work together in a very accurately timed series of actions. If each muscle doesn't play its part just right, and at just the right time, you're apt to take a tumble.

You take a step by starting to fall forward and then bringing one foot forward in time to catch yourself. If anything gets in the way of that foot, you stumble and maybe go down. Or, if the floor is slippery and won't hold your foot, you do a fast straddle and maybe go down anyway.

So we try to keep our floors safe and easy to walk on, but that's only part of it - the easy part, really.

The hard part is learning to pay attention to our walking and learning to walk carefully and safely. We can develop skill in walking and save ourselves a lot of falls. You all know how sure-footed the indians were. They had to move through the woods with speed. Woodsmen develop the same kind of skill. So do professional hikers. So do sailors.

It's a matter of always looking before you put your foot down and of always lifting your foot high enough at each step to clear whatever may be underfoot. It isn't hard. It just requires a little care and watchfulness. With practice, skill in walking soon becomes second nature. With practice, you can even learn to jerk the upper part of your body back in time to prevent falling, even if you catch your foot under a wire or something similar as you take a step.





Of course, you should always keep alert while you walk. If you do, you'll always notice tripping hazards. You'll remove them if you can, and if you can't take care of them yourself you'll report them. Hurrying at any time is unsafe, particularly while going up or down stairs. An armful of cartons or other stuff makes a poor windshield. But you've seen people who load themselves up with stuff that blocked their view ahead. While this is an unsafe practice on a level surface, it can be dangerous going down stairs.

If you develop safe walking habits, they will save you falls not only at work but off the job as well - at home, on the street, when you're outdoors, wherever you do your walking.

Perhaps such safe habits will be most valuable to you when age finally creeps up on you. Old folks fall more because their muscular reactions slow down and become less sure. Also, their bones break more easily. But if you have good safe walking habits when you reach that stage, you'll not have falls.

LET'S WALK SAFELY."

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SOUND ADVICE ON  
OPERATING POWER  
MOWER

A springtime fire safety tip for homeowners from the National Fire Protection Association is this:

"When you fill the tank of that power lawnmower, be sure to treat gasoline with respect. Remember it gives off flammable vapors which need only a tiny flame or spark to turn into searing fire or dangerous explosion. So do all refuelling outdoors where the dangerous vapors can't accumulate. Keep away from all ignition sources, and observe a strict no smoking rule. Wipe up all spilled gasoline before starting the motor.

Finally, keep your gasoline in a tight closing metal can - never in a glass jug or bottle."

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TODAY IS SAFETY DAY

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ACCIDENTS REPORTED  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| Departments and Agencies                                      | July 1968 | April to<br>July 1968 | July 1967 | April to<br>July 1967 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Post Office .....                                             | 401       | 2,017                 | 372       | 1,893                 |
| National Defence .....                                        | 282       | 1,278                 | 320       | 1,443                 |
| Cape Breton Development Corporation ....                      | 206       | 957                   | Nil       | Nil                   |
| Transport .....                                               | 113       | 476                   | 113       | 478                   |
| Indian Affairs & Northern Development ..                      | 77        | 269                   | 97        | 317                   |
| Public Works .....                                            | 69        | 280                   | 70        | 371                   |
| Agriculture .....                                             | 64        | 285                   | 76        | 295                   |
| Veterans Affairs .....                                        | 38        | 197                   | 34        | 191                   |
| Solicitor General - Penitentiaries 33<br>R.C.M.P. <u>4</u> .. | 37        | 209                   | 60        | 243                   |
| Polymer Corporation Limited .....                             | 33        | 104                   | 30        | 102                   |
| Eldorado Nuclear Limited .....                                | 31        | 110                   | 24        | 94                    |
| Energy, Mines & Resources .....                               | 26        | 78                    | 38        | 87                    |
| National Harbours Board .....                                 | 22        | 86                    | 31        | 125                   |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation .....                       | 20        | 111                   | 33        | 144                   |
| Forestry and Rural Development .....                          | 18        | 70                    | 13        | 54                    |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited .....                         | 17        | 60                    | 18        | 73                    |
| National Research Council .....                               | 17        | 53                    | 3         | 54                    |
| Fisheries .....                                               | 13        | 46                    | 17        | 60                    |
| Northern Transportation Co. Ltd. ....                         | 13        | 32                    | 14        | 34                    |
| National Health & Welfare .....                               | 12        | 83                    | 24        | 92                    |
| National Capital Commission .....                             | 9         | 44                    | 8         | 33                    |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority .....                           | 8         | 56                    | 14        | 53                    |
| Defence Production .....                                      | 7         | 34                    | 8         | 26                    |
| Finance .....                                                 | 7         | 19                    | 11        | 30                    |
| National Revenue - Taxation .....                             | 7         | 55                    | 15        | 39                    |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission .....                       | 7         | 34                    | 18        | 33                    |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise ....                      | 6         | 43                    | 15        | 54                    |
| Fisheries Research Board .....                                | 5         | 21                    | 4         | 20                    |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau ....                      | 4         | 24                    | 4         | 27                    |
| Defence Research Board .....                                  | 4         | 31                    | 7         | 41                    |
| Trade and Commerce .....                                      | 4         | 24                    | 6         | 28                    |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics .....                           | 3         | 22                    | Nil       | 20                    |
| Manpower and Immigration .....                                | 3         | 26                    | 4         | 28                    |
| Canadian Arsenals Limited .....                               | 2         | 20                    | Nil       | 25                    |
| All other Departments & Agencies (1)...                       | 29        | 152                   | 58        | 226                   |
| TOTALS .....                                                  | 1,615     | 7,406                 | 1,559     | 6,833                 |

(1) Reporting less than 5 accidents in the current month  
or an average of less than 5 per month to date.

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

COMPENSATION BRANCH

BULLETIN NO. 178SEPTEMBER 1968CHANGES IN WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION  
LEGISLATION - 1968

British Columbia enacted a new Workmen's Compensation Act, implementing many recommendations made by the Tysoe Royal Commission Inquiry and making further changes based on the study of a 1967 Bill by interested groups. Some of the most significant recommendations of Mr. Justice Tysoe had already been put into effect, including the incorporation of a cost-of-living formula in pensions to dependants of deceased workmen and in permanent disability awards.

Amendments to the Ontario Act were also based on the recommendations of a Royal Commissioner, Mr. Justice G. A. McGillivray of the Ontario Court of Appeal. These amendments reduced the waiting period to one day and substantially increased benefit levels.

Two minor changes were made to the federal Government Employees Compensation Act. One of these extended the coverage of the Act to persons required to take a pre-employment training course by the Government and to employees on leave without pay in order to take a training course. Provision was also made for payment of compensation, under conditions to be prescribed by regulations, to an employee (or his dependants) for disability or death caused by a disease attributable to the environmental conditions of the place outside Canada to which he was assigned in the course of duty. (These two amendments are shown in detail in the January 1968 Monthly Bulletin No.170).

The main amendments are:

Ontario

Persons who are called out to assist in fighting fires under the Fire Extinguishment Act and the Forest Fires Prevention Act are now under the protection of the Act, as are volunteer ambulance drivers and attendants. Compensation will be based on the average earnings of the persons concerned in their regular employment, subject to the maximum set by the Act.

Authorization has been given to make a permanent disability award in the form of a lump sum for a serious facial disfigurement, notwithstanding the fact that the workman's earning capacity has not been impaired.



Provision is made that compensation for temporary disability is to be based on whichever is greater of pre-accident earnings or earnings at the time of the recurrence but does not lay down any period of time that must have elapsed before the provision becomes applicable and was declared to apply whether the original disability is temporary or permanent. Previously, compensation was only applicable if the original disability was permanent.

A further amendment deals with the problem of the diagnosis of silicosis and the sharing of the costs of claims where there has been exposure to silica dust in more than one province.

The ceiling placed on annual earnings as a basis for compensation and for the purpose of assessment has been raised from \$6,000 to \$7,000.

The waiting period is reduced from three days to one day, the day upon which the accident occurs.

Dependants' Pension and Allowance benefits, with the former payments in brackets, are as follows:

Maximum burial allowance - \$400 (\$300)

Initial lump sum to widow - \$500 (\$300)

Widow's monthly pension - \$125 (\$75)

Allowance to child under 16 - \$50 (\$40)

Allowance to orphan child under 16 - \$60 (\$50)

To a family (widow and children) in death cases, \$275 per month (\$150)

For dependants other than widow and children a maximum of \$150 (\$100) may be paid.

The increases are applicable to all such pensions, regardless of the date of the accident.

The aid of optometrists has been expressly included in the term "medical aid". The right of the workman to choose initially his attending doctor has been written into the Act, giving statutory effect to a practice followed by the Board.

The Board is permitted to pay an allowance for the replacement or repair of clothing worn or damaged by reason of wearing an artificial limb. The allowance may not exceed \$104 a year in the case of a lower limb prosthesis and \$52 a year in the case of an upper limb prosthesis.

The Act has also been amended to state that an employer, in carrying out his obligation to furnish transportation for an injured workman from the scene of the accident to a doctor or hospital or to his home, is required to convey the workman only to a hospital or doctor within the area or within a reasonable distance of the place of injury.





British Columbia

Volunteer ambulance drivers and attendants are now covered for compensation which will be based on the average earnings of the persons concerned in their regular employment, subject to the maximum set by the Act.

The Board is authorized to cover, subject to any conditions it might lay down, employment without remuneration undertaken in the public interest.

Persons undergoing vocational training under a federal-provincial agreement may also be covered, on application by the province, and their average earnings may be fixed by agreement between the province and the Board.

On the recommendation of the Tysoe Commission, the words "by accident" have been struck out from the basic formula for determining entitlement to compensation - "personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment". Mr. Justice Tysoe stated that in his opinion "accident" was no longer an essential element of the right to compensation and that the test should simply be "was the workman's disability truly work-caused?"

The purpose of the amendment is to make it clear that compensation is payable for any personal injury to a workman that is shown to be work-caused. The expression "personal injury arising out of and in the course of the employment" giving rise to the right to compensation would thus cover not only disability resulting from an "accident" in the sense of a single sudden and fortuitous event but also cumulative injury occurring over a period of time.

Where a personal injury or disease is superimposed on an already existing disability, compensation is to be allowed only for that portion of the resulting disability that is produced by the injury or disease. The Act now states that the measure of the disability attributable to the personal injury or disease shall, prima facie, be the amount of the difference between the workman's disability before and disability after the occurrence of the personal injury or disease.

The Board has been empowered to set up a Second Injury Fund for the purpose of paying part of the cost of the claims of workmen suffering enhanced disability by reason of a pre-existing disease, condition or disability.

Authority is given to pay time-loss compensation based on a workman's current earnings for a recurrence of a disability due to an earlier employment injury. Compensation is payable on current earnings and at current rates of benefit, however, only if the disability recurs more than five years after the happening of the original injury.

A special provision allows the Board to accept a claim for compensation arising from exposure to ionizing radiation in employment in the province, notwithstanding that disablement or death did not occur within 12 months from the last



employment of the workman involving such exposure (the normal requirement for entitlement to compensation for an industrial disease). A similar exception was made in 1967 for employment in compressed air. The provision covering these two exceptions was made retroactive to January 1, 1965.

Further amendments deal with the problem of the diagnosis of silicosis and the sharing of the costs of claims where there has been exposure to silica dust in more than one province.

"Silicosis" is now defined in less restrictive terms in the Act as a "fibrotic condition of the lungs caused by the inhalation of silica dust". A requirement that the condition had to be "accompanied by a lessened capacity for work" has been removed.

A minimum payment of \$150 a month has been established for all permanent total disability pensions. The same minimum was fixed in 1967 but only with regard to persons in receipt of permanent total disability pensions on April 1, 1967.

Important changes have been made with respect to the procedure and powers of a Medical Review Panel, composed of three specialists, which may be set up to review a disputed medical decision of the Board. Workmen or employers have a time limit of 90 days within which to apply for a review of a decision.

No specialist may be a member of a Medical Review Panel who (1) examines workmen on behalf of the employer, (2) has treated the workman, (3) has acted as a consultant in the treatment of the workman or (4) is a partner of, or practises medicine together with, such specialist. There may not be on the same Panel specialists who are partners or who practise medicine together.

The certificate of a Medical Review Panel is conclusive as to the matters certified and is binding on the Board. The Panel may now make a separate report and recommendations on any matter arising out of a claim it has reviewed, and the Board is required to forward this report to the doctor who stated that there was a bona fide medical dispute to be resolved.

Dependants of a deceased workman who are aggrieved by the decision of the Board concerning the cause of death of the workman may apply to the Board to have a Medical Review Panel inquire into and ascertain the cause of death.

Provision is also made for the appointment of a Compensation Consultant, in addition to the Compensation Counsellor already provided for in the Act, for the purpose of assisting workmen and dependants with their claims and appearing before the Board or other tribunal on their behalf.





The Compensation Consultant is to be a qualified lawyer independent of the Board. The Act provides that he is to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Attorney-General and that his salary is to be paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The Compensation Counsellor acts under his direction. Both have access to the complete files and records of the Board relating to an injured workman.

The Board is required to constitute one or more Boards of Review to hear appeals on claims, each of which is to consist of senior officers named by the Board and a chairman appointed for a fixed term of office by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The salary of the chairman, as fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, is to be paid from the Accident Fund. A Board of Review will review decisions of Board officers at the request of the workman, the employer or the Chief Claims Officer. The Board may act upon the findings and report of a Board of Review.

#### Nova Scotia

"Accident" is now defined, as in a number of other provincial Workmen's Compensation Acts, to include "disablement arising out of and in the course of employment". The intent of the amendment is to enable the Board to grant compensation for any work-caused disablement, regardless of whether or not there has been an accident, in the sense of a particular incident at a particular time.

The ceiling placed on annual earnings as a basis for compensation and for the purpose of assessment is now raised from \$5,000 to \$6,000; the minimum payment for temporary total disability is raised from \$30 to \$35 a week, and the waiting period has been reduced from four to three days.

Payment of compensation has been authorized to the end of the school year in which a child reaches the age of 18, rather than to the child's eighteenth birthday, as formerly. The helplessness allowance payable at the discretion of the Board if a workman requires attendance because of permanent total disability has been increased from a maximum of \$40 to a maximum of \$60 a month, while the maximum allowance for funeral expenses is increased from \$300 to \$400.

An amendment provides that a workman may select an advocate or representative to assist him in presenting his claim to a medical review Board appointed to review his case.

The Board is also empowered to supervise the training of and to train industrial first aid attendants and instructors.

#### Saskatchewan

The ceiling placed on annual earnings as a basis for compensation and for the purpose of the employer's assessment is raised from \$6,000 to \$6,600 (in terms of average weekly earnings, not more than \$126.92 4/13).



Minimum payment for total disability has been increased from \$32.50 to \$36 a week (or average earnings, if less, in case of temporary total disability).

Increases of \$5 a month have been granted in widows' and children's benefits. A widow will now receive \$115 a month, each child under 16, \$50 a month and each orphan under 16, \$65 a month. These increases are applicable to all such pensions, regardless of the date of accident.

A widow's pension no longer reverts to \$75 a month after the age of 70.

At the discretion of the Board, compensation may be paid, for the purpose of assisting a child to continue education, to the age of 21, instead of 19, as previously.

#### Prince Edward Island

The minimum payment in Prince Edward Island is increased from \$20 to \$25 a week (or average earnings, if less).

The monthly allowance paid to an orphan under 16 has been raised from \$30 to \$35.

NOTE: This summary was prepared by the Legislation Branch of this Department.

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#### RE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ACT

This Act has recently been consolidated and contains the latest amendments as well as new regulations authorized by P.C.1968-309 under Section 7 of the Act.

A limited number of copies of the new Consolidation are available and can be obtained by writing to the Accident Prevention & Compensation Branch at 340 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa 4, Ontario. It is suggested that the Act would only be of value to senior administrators or personnel officers as it could be misinterpreted by those not familiar with the Statute.

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#### GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION

Recently the offices of the Accident Prevention & Compensation Branch moved from the 12th to the 9th floor of the Sir Wilfrid Laurier Building. In the process, telephone numbers were changed. The following is a list of the principal officers of the Accident Compensation Division and their telephone numbers.

|                                     |   |            |
|-------------------------------------|---|------------|
| Mr. S. Leeson, Chief                | - | - 996-4319 |
| Mr. J. F. Ellsworth, Asst. Chief    | - | - 996-4423 |
| Mr. W.E.P. Bach, Third Party Claims | - | - 992-7543 |

It would be appreciated if those having need to contact any of these officers would make note of the new telephone numbers.

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ACCIDENTS REPORTED  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| Departments and Agencies              | April to    |             | April to    |             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                       | August 1968 | August 1968 | August 1967 | August 1967 |
| National Defence.....                 | 316         | 1,594       | 500         | 1,943       |
| Cape Breton Development Corporation.. | 240         | 1,197       | -           | -           |
| Post Office .....                     | 157         | 2,174       | 542         | 2,435       |
| Transport .....                       | 131         | 607         | 152         | 630         |
| Public Works .....                    | 77          | 357         | 121         | 492         |
| Agriculture .....                     | 75          | 360         | 115         | 410         |
| Solicitor General - Administration 1  |             |             |             |             |
| Penitentiaries 62                     |             |             |             |             |
| R.C.M.P. 10                           | 73          | 282         | 37          | 280         |
| Indian Affairs & Northern Development | 60          | 329         | 124         | 441         |
| Veterans Affairs .....                | 41          | 238         | 72          | 263         |
| Energy, Mines & Resources .....       | 27          | 105         | 43          | 130         |
| Eldorado Nuclear Limited .....        | 26          | 136         | 29          | 123         |
| National Health & Welfare .....       | 24          | 107         | 33          | 125         |
| Fisheries .....                       | 21          | 67          | 30          | 90          |
| Forestry & Rural Development .....    | 20          | 90          | 19          | 73          |
| National Harbours Board .....         | 19          | 105         | 33          | 158         |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority .....   | 16          | 72          | 20          | 73          |
| Northern Transportation Co. Ltd. .... | 15          | 47          | 22          | 56          |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation ... | 14          | 125         | 37          | 181         |
| National Capital Commission .....     | 12          | 56          | 14          | 47          |
| National Research Council .....       | 11          | 64          | 21          | 75          |
| Polymer Corporation Ltd. ....         | 11          | 115         | 14          | 116         |
| Defence Research Board .....          | 10          | 41          | 15          | 56          |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise.. | 9           | 52          | 15          | 69          |
| National Revenue - Taxation .....     | 7           | 62          | 5           | 44          |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. ....     | 6           | 66          | 16          | 89          |
| Fisheries Research Board .....        | 6           | 27          | 9           | 29          |
| Canadian Government Printing          |             |             |             |             |
| Bureau .....                          | 5           | 29          | 12          | 39          |
| Defence Production .....              | 5           | 39          | 11          | 37          |
| External Affairs .....                | 5           | 13          | 4           | 9           |
| Trade and Commerce .....              | 4           | 28          | 11          | 39          |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics .....   | 3           | 25          | 1           | 21          |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission ... | 2           | 36          | 12          | 45          |
| Manpower and Immigration .....        | Nil         | 26          | 3           | 31          |
| All other Departments & Agencies (1). | 24          | 231         | 77          | 360         |
| TOTALS .....                          | 1,470       | 8,876       | 2,176       | 9,009       |

(1) Reporting less than 5 accidents in the current month  
or an average of less than 5 per month to date.

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

Department  
of  
Labour

COMPENSATION BRANCH

BULLETIN NO. 179OCTOBER 1968HAPPINESS, SAFETY AND  
UNCOMMON SENSE

According to some social philosophers happiness is the ultimate good because every action aims, either directly or indirectly, at this "good" and of the many kinds of happiness which man may experience that which is derived from physical pleasure is regarded as the least worthy and that which comes from a socially valuable activity, is the most enduring and satisfying. Such an activity is accident prevention. In the rendering of a service such as accident prevention the donor enjoys a double benefit not only because he has the satisfaction of providing a valuable service but also because he shares in the general improvement in safety which his work helps to achieve.

Unfortunately, accident prevention as a philosophy of life is largely unknown, even amongst the safety profession, but if the cause of safety is to be significantly advanced it must become the credo of employees, employers and of all other persons that unnecessary risk-taking, particularly that which involves others, is repugnant and dishonourable. Such an attitude is a virtue which can only arise in us by conscious effort.

The habit of working and living safely is not instinctive but must be learned. It most easily becomes a characteristic of the individual by assimilation in childhood from parents and teachers. It is not only a matter of learning that certain actions are unsafe or that certain situations are hazardous but also of developing an attitude that influences the choice of actions in favour of the safer way and makes it uncharacteristic to take foolish risks. Eventually by such education there could be developed in the general population an aversion to dangerous behaviour.

What I have just said about risk-taking is not intended to diminish the nobility of courage or bravery and I trust that it will be clear that I have not done so if these admirable qualities are regarded as the mean between the two extremes of cowardice and foolhardiness.





Authorities have a most important role to play in the development of attitudes in the general public which are favourable to safety by the curricula they prescribe for the schools and by the laws they enact to control the behaviour of people. This is too important a matter to be left to chance or to receive anything but the most concentrated effort by those who are concerned with the public interest. The safety profession has a responsibility to do all it can to encourage and guide those in authority in this work.

Most religions are based, at least in part, on love for our fellow man. Surely an obvious manifestation of this love is to so control our actions that we do not cause others bodily harm. Beyond this, and perhaps preceding it, one must so respect one's own person that there is a natural resistance to needless risk-taking.

That many persons have little regard for their own safety, let alone the safety of others, is beyond dispute and while I draw attention to it, I cannot explain it. The corrective, I believe, lies as I have indicated previously in the development of new attitudes which are more favourable to safety.

The prevalent attitude, particularly amongst younger persons, seems to be that there is something desirable and even courageous about reckless and death defying actions. I know of no other activity that demonstrates this attitude so well as that of automobile driving. This activity seems to stimulate in many people over aggressiveness, impatience, rashness and anti-social behaviour.

The automobile and many of the other products of modern technology have become monsters over whom their masters are seemingly able to exercise only limited control. The current highway death toll in Canada of approximately 5000 persons per year and the many thousands injured illustrates this point only too well. This situation is certainly not compatible with the humane and just society we are trying to develop in Canada and clearly indicates the indifference of the general population to its own health and safety.

It is often said that safety is just a matter of applying "common sense" and it is often implied that the training and experience of the layman is sufficient to bring about a safe existence, but I submit that this is erroneous thinking because accident prevention in the present day world is not a simple problem.

The common sense thesis assumes that a rational and sensible person will not unnecessarily expose himself to danger or by his actions unnecessarily expose others to danger. I have already referred to a psychological aspect of this matter and conclude that many otherwise rational and sensible people do not always behave as such with regard to the safety of themselves or others. It is only possible



for a person to react in a rational and sensible way to danger if he is fully aware of its existence, understands its nature and knows how to protect himself. Further even a thoroughly responsible person may have difficulty in relating the hazard to himself and in realizing that injury or death could occur to him as well as to others because of unsafe conditions or practices.

Many dangerous situations do not appear to be dangerous nor do they by smell, sound or feeling provide an advance warning of their danger. Radioactive materials, X-rays, lasers, ultrasonic devices and many other less exotic substances and modern tools belong in this hazard class. Indeed, many of today's most serious hazards were unknown 25 years ago. A situation which at first seems dangerous may become less so by familiarity: moving belts and high speed grinding wheels, bench saws and drive shafts are but a few examples of this kind of hazard.

Many other examples of the complexity of safety problems might be cited, but the foregoing will serve to illustrate that what is required to solve most of today's safety problems is the uncommon sense of the safety specialist coupled with an attitude in the layman that is favourable to accident prevention.

I hope that this outline will help to convince you that happiness in this modern world is related in a significant way to safety and that it is no longer just a simple matter of common sense. To an increasing extent our success in preventing accidents will determine whether modern technology will in fact make our world a better place in which to live.

- W. A. Martin, Chief, Accident Prevention  
Division, Accident Prevention and  
Compensation Branch.

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#### THE WISE OWL CLUB OF CANADA

In the May 1968 issue of our Monthly Bulletin, we announced that the Accident Prevention Division, Canada Department of Labour, had been authorized to form a Chapter of the Wise Owl Club of Canada, and gave a historical background of this worthwhile organization.

It has since been brought to our attention that the Wise Owl Club was active in Canada as early as 1950.

This was when the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations introduced the Club's activities to its members in Ontario.





It was from this beginning and at the time when the Canadian National Institute for the Blind arranged to endorse the certificates presented by the American National Society for the Prevention of Blindness that the Wise Owl Club became Canada wide.

In 1961 with the cooperation of the I.A.P.A. the N.S.P.A. and Canadian industrial firms, the C.N.I.B. became responsible for the administration of Wise Owl Awards and the Wise Owl Club of Canada.

We regret that our reporting from the C.N.I.B. Press Release was incomplete.

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WHAT PRICE ACCIDENTS!

"Section 86(a) of The Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario serves very well its purpose of making employers more conscious of what accidents cost. For the employer who will not control injuries to his people through well-known and proven methods, perhaps an extra tax on profits at the end of the year would more clearly illustrate to such an employer that he could not long continue to make the profit he requires to stay in business unless he prevented his people getting hurt.

Workmen's compensation is good for the employer and good for the workman, but the good employer should not have to pay for the man who won't pull his weight in keeping people from getting hurt and sometimes killed."

- Industrial Accident Prevention Associations,  
Toronto, Ont., June 1968.

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SAFETY AWARD TO  
ST.LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY

We offer our congratulations to the St.Lawrence Seaway Authority lock workers at Iroquois on receiving the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations' Award for a full twelve months' operation free from lost-time injury. The achievement is the result of leadership by management and the cooperation of employees since 1964 in a positive accident prevention program.

Gordon McDonnell the Iroquois lock supervisor received the award on behalf of the Authority and Foreman G. H. Clark accepted on behalf of the employees.

In making the presentation, Howard Dafoe chairman of the Ottawa-St.Lawrence division of the I.A.P.A., said: "Each of you are deservant of the award for this fine achievement, for every employee must share responsibility in order to achieve a good safety record."

Mr. R. E. Belanger, Eastern Region director of the Authority said he felt the crew members should now aim for five years without injury. Mr. Clark agreed and promised that he and his workers would certainly try. We wish them success in their endeavour.

- Cornwall Standard-Freeholder, Aug.23, 1968.

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ACCIDENTS REPORTED  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

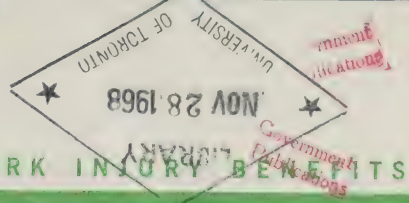
| Departments and Agencies                               | April to   |            | April to   |            |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                                                        | Sept. 1968 | Sept. 1968 | Sept. 1967 | Sept. 1967 |
| Post Office .....                                      | 530        | 2,704      | 449        | 2,884      |
| National Defence .....                                 | 385        | 1,979      | 318        | 2,261      |
| Cape Breton Development Corporation ....               | 265        | 1,462      | -          | -          |
| Transport .....                                        | 171        | 778        | 124        | 754        |
| Public Works .....                                     | 106        | 463        | 84         | 576        |
| Agriculture .....                                      | 104        | 464        | 84         | 494        |
| Indian Affairs & Northern Development ..               | 79         | 408        | 77         | 518        |
| Solicitor General - Penitentiaries 70<br>R.C.M.P. 5 .. | 75         | 357        | 58         | 338        |
| Energy, Mines and Resources .....                      | 39         | 144        | 30         | 160        |
| Veterans Affairs .....                                 | 39         | 277        | 50         | 313        |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation .....                | 36         | 161        | 41         | 222        |
| Forestry and Rural Development .....                   | 34         | 124        | 21         | 94         |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited .....                  | 28         | 94         | 20         | 109        |
| National Harbours Board .....                          | 24         | 129        | 30         | 188        |
| Polymer Corporation Limited .....                      | 23         | 138        | 22         | 138        |
| National Health & Welfare .....                        | 21         | 128        | 28         | 153        |
| Eldorado Nuclear Limited .....                         | 19         | 155        | 20         | 143        |
| Fisheries .....                                        | 19         | 86         | 17         | 107        |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise ....               | 19         | 71         | 19         | 88         |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority .....                    | 19         | 91         | 14         | 87         |
| National Revenue - Taxation .....                      | 16         | 78         | 9          | 53         |
| Northern Transportation Co. Ltd. ....                  | 15         | 62         | 13         | 69         |
| Defence Research Board .....                           | 14         | 55         | 7          | 63         |
| National Capital Commission .....                      | 14         | 70         | 13         | 60         |
| National Research Council .....                        | 14         | 78         | 14         | 89         |
| Northern Canada Power Commission .....                 | 9          | 26         | 5          | 35         |
| Central Mortgage & Housing Corp'n. ....                | 8          | 30         | 6          | 47         |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics .....                    | 8          | 33         | 1          | 22         |
| Finance .....                                          | 8          | 28         | 5          | 40         |
| Canadian Arsenals Limited .....                        | 6          | 28         | 9          | 35         |
| Manpower & Immigration .....                           | 5          | 31         | 7          | 38         |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission .....                | 5          | 41         | 5          | 50         |
| Trade & Commerce .....                                 | 4          | 32         | 6          | 45         |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau ....               | 3          | 32         | 3          | 42         |
| Fisheries Research Board .....                         | 3          | 30         | 8          | 37         |
| Defence Production .....                               | Nil        | 39         | 10         | 47         |
| All other Departments & Agencies (1)....               | 24         | 161        | 42         | 279        |
| TOTALS .....                                           | 2,191      | 11,067     | 1,669      | 10,678     |

(1) Reporting less than 5 accidents in the current month  
or an average of less than 5 per month to date.

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES



WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND  
BULLETIN NO. 180Department  
of  
LabourCOMPENSATION BRANCH  
NOVEMBER 1968A RESUME OF THE 16th ANNUAL  
STATISTICAL REPORT

This Branch's Sixteenth Annual Report on Claims for Work Injuries of Federal Public Service Employees is soon to be released and there follows significant extracts from it.

The total employment in the Public Service covered by the Government Employees Compensation Act increased during the year by some 18,000 or 7.4% while the number of accidents reported rose by 10.8%.

Work-connected injuries continue on an upward trend in the Public Service, due in part to the increase in employment and to the reporting of accidents that in the past have not been considered reportable in some instances. However, there can be no doubt that the bulk of these incidents are in the "preventable class" - being caused mainly by inattention or unsafe practices on the part of those injured. Prompt and sustained attention of departmental officers should be directed towards the elimination or at least a sizeable reduction in these costly injuries that are so wasteful of manpower and materials. Safety training and closer supervision are indispensable to an effective safety program. Some departments or agencies are well advanced in this field while others have yet to make any real effort towards accident control.

Disbursements for compensation, medical and hospital services, administration expenses and salary in lieu of compensation, reflect an increase of approximately \$724,000 over last year. The aggregate of these known costs will be in the neighbourhood of \$5,700,000 or an increase of 11.47%.

This is the so-called direct cost only and administrators and other officers must give thought to the substantial indirect



costs such as those caused by work interruptions, delayed services, involvement of supervisory staff and loss or damage to material and equipment. It is considered by many that the ratio of indirect costs to direct cost is, on the average, about 4 to 1 making the total accident cost bill close to \$28,500,000 for the year.

The information contained in this report will enable departmental and agency officials to consider how they may improve their own situation where the report discloses more vigorous specific action is required. The technical and advisory services of this Branch are available to assist anyone concerned with the promotion of accident prevention.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

The approximate number of employees covered by the Act is now calculated to be 260,000.

The number of work injuries reported totalled 22,528 an increase of 2,197 over 1966-67. They were made up of:

- 13,263 Minor injuries
- 8,855 Temporary total disabilities (Includes  
3,241 Compensation cases and 5,614  
Injury Leave cases)
- 6 Permanent total disabilities
- 26 Fatalities
- 378 Disallowed claims

With a total Public Service employment under the Act of about 260,000 and 21,909 claims settled, approximately:

- one employee in every 12 had a claim of some kind;
- one employee in every 30 had an accident causing loss of time;
- one employee in every 1,007 had a claim for permanent disability;
- one employee in every 14,444 died as a result of an employment-connected accident.

The total cost of all compensation benefits paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund was \$3,567,153 (up 8.5 per cent over 1966-67). To this must be added the amounts paid to the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for their administration services under the Act which for the calendar year 1967 totalled \$471,721.

About one third of the \$3,567,153 paid in benefits was for hospital and medical costs. The remaining two-thirds were for compensating the income loss of injured or deceased employees.





Salary paid in lieu of compensation under the injury leave provisions amounted to \$1,667,419, an increase of \$407,697 or 32.4 per cent over last year.

Including the expenses for administration charged by the provinces, the compensation benefits and the salaries paid in lieu of compensation the direct gross costs resulting from the injuries suffered by persons employed in the federal Public Service totalled \$5,706,293. On this basis the cost per employee is approximately \$22.00.

Compensation disbursed with respect to claims settled during the year discloses:

- (a) the average cost of each minor injury was \$14.51
- (b) the average cost of each disabling injury was \$445.00

The total number of actual days lost (excluding waiting periods) was 200,857. This is equivalent to the year-round employment of about 772 employees.

The most common injuries by PART OF BODY and NATURE OF INJURY were:

| <u>PART OF BODY</u> |       | <u>NATURE OF INJURY</u> |       |
|---------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|
| Hands               | - 24% | Bruises                 | - 45% |
| Legs                | - 17% | Sprains                 | - 23% |
| Back and Spine      | - 16% | Cuts                    | - 19% |

Four large departments employing 43% of those covered by the Act, accounted for 61% of claims and 63% of disbursements.

At the end of the year 1,971 monthly pensions were being paid: 1,454 to employees and former employees, 267 to widows, 243 to dependent children of deceased employees and 7 to orphans.

ACCIDENT CONTROL PROGRAM  
INDIAN AFFAIRS AND  
NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has been greatly disturbed by the high incidence of occupational injuries, and as a result have introduced an Accident Control Program which is co-ordinated by the Departmental Safety Officer, John Sinclair. Their safety program is one which we heartily endorse and we feel that our readers should be made aware of what that Department is doing. There follows a resume of their objectives and activities.



The Department declared its intentions by issuing policy directives outlining the general principles and responsibilities by which line managers can participate in their safety program.

Throughout the National Parks operations over 300 key supervisors have attended two-day Accident Control seminars. Orientation seminars on the departmental Accident Control Policy and program were also conducted at Frobisher Bay, Baffin Island, Louisbourg, Nova Scotia and other parts of the country.

Winter ski and search and rescue schools were also conducted.

Six Gold Cap Awards with certificates were presented to employees of the Department, who, through wearing hard hats, saved themselves from serious or fatal head injuries.

Safety inspections are being carried out by organized safety committees in the field and minutes received frequently. Safety appraisals are also being conducted by the departmental Safety Officer and directives dealing with specific safety problems issued. Two Staff Training Officers have completed a Defensive Driving Instructors course and Defensive Driving seminars are planned for the near future.

During this past summer employees at Banff, Jasper and Louisbourg Fortress were exposed to 1-hour safety sessions which were conducted by Mr. Sinclair. The sessions were scheduled on the hour so that all the labour force could attend. The strategy was to involve the entire labour force in the safety program in order to reinforce the supervisors training in accident control which was conducted earlier in the year. These sessions also gave the Safety Officer an excellent opportunity to meet the entire labour force and to communicate to them:

- (a) senior management's concern for their safety
- (b) the humanitarian and economic problems involving work injuries and production losses
- (c) the type of injuries, their causes and occupations involved
- (d) Departmental policy and interpretation

As an induction and also to reinforce the content of these sessions a specific film, which won first prize in a contest sponsored by the National Committee of Films for Safety, was shown.





The film which contains self-evident truths, understandable and interesting to both long-service employees and new ones, also contains a special symbol of caution which is now being displayed on mobile equipment, worn as lapel buttons, on hard hats and also displayed on the desks of supervisors. As a follow-up, other types of recall material will be used.

The program which was endorsed enthusiastically by the National and Historic Parks Director is not an end in itself but is designed to involve the people nearest to the scene of the action and will indicate management's concern for the safety of employees.

It is hoped that by increasing their awareness and by encouraging more self-direction in matters concerning their safety that a climate conducive to acceptance of other phases of the safety program will be developed.

It would appear by the increase in safety awareness that the term "accident control" is being pursued on a stronger basis not just as a slogan but as a basic operating principle.

CONGRATULATIONS! (Editor)

OUR HATS OFF  
TO MANITOBA

The Mines Accident Prevention Association of Manitoba has been named a winner of the National Safety Council's 1968 association safety award, the Council's Chicago headquarters has announced. It was one of 21 associations, representing various industries in the United States and Canada, cited by the Council for significant achievements in their over-all safety programs and continued progress toward the reduction of accidents. The Mines Accident Prevention Association of Manitoba was the only Canadian group to be so honoured in the 1968 awards.

- Winnipeg Tribune, August 12, 1968.

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SAFETY HAS NO QUITTING TIME  
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ACCIDENTS REPORTED  
MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

| Departments and Agencies                 | Oct. 1968 | April to<br>Oct. 1968 | Oct. 1967 | April to<br>Oct. 1967 |
|------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Post Office .....                        | 494       | 3,198                 | 483       | 3,367                 |
| National Defence .....                   | 381       | 2,360                 | 385       | 2,646                 |
| Cape Breton Development Corporation .... | 296       | 1,758                 | -         | -                     |
| Transport .....                          | 128       | 906                   | 136       | 890                   |
| Public Works .....                       | 107       | 570                   | 90        | 666                   |
| Indian Affairs & Northern Development .. | 82        | 490                   | 93        | 611                   |
| Agriculture .....                        | 62        | 526                   | 82        | 576                   |
| Solicitor General of Canada -            |           |                       |           |                       |
| Penitentiaries 44                        |           |                       |           |                       |
| R.C.M.P. 9 .....                         | 53        | 410                   | 93        | 431                   |
| Veterans Affairs .....                   | 48        | 325                   | 54        | 367                   |
| Energy Mines and Resources .....         | 43        | 187                   | 53        | 213                   |
| National Harbours Board .....            | 38        | 167                   | 29        | 217                   |
| Eldorado Nuclear Limited .....           | 37        | 192                   | 38        | 181                   |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation .....  | 27        | 188                   | 23        | 245                   |
| Fisheries .....                          | 26        | 112                   | 29        | 136                   |
| National Health and Welfare .....        | 26        | 154                   | 21        | 174                   |
| Forestry and Rural Development .....     | 18        | 142                   | 14        | 108                   |
| National Research Council .....          | 18        | 96                    | 13        | 102                   |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited .....    | 17        | 111                   | 14        | 123                   |
| Polymer Corporation Limited .....        | 15        | 153                   | 21        | 159                   |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority .....      | 15        | 106                   | 21        | 108                   |
| Defence Research Board .....             | 14        | 69                    | 6         | 69                    |
| National Revenue - Customs & Excise .... | 14        | 85                    | 10        | 98                    |
| Northern Transportation Company Limited  | 14        | 76                    | 19        | 88                    |
| Royal Canadian Mint .....                | 13        | 32                    | 5         | 26                    |
| Canadian Arsenal Limited .....           | 12        | 40                    | 4         | 39                    |
| Manpower and Immigration .....           | 10        | 41                    | 6         | 44                    |
| National Revenue - Taxation .....        | 10        | 88                    | 5         | 58                    |
| Defence Construction (1951) Limited .... | 6         | 15                    | 1         | 9                     |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics .....      | 6         | 39                    | 3         | 25                    |
| Finance .....                            | 6         | 34                    | Nil       | 40                    |
| Fisheries Research Board .....           | 6         | 36                    | 7         | 44                    |
| Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation | 5         | 35                    | 6         | 53                    |
| House of Commons .....                   | 5         | 16                    | 4         | 23                    |
| National Capital Commission .....        | 5         | 75                    | 11        | 71                    |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission .....  | 5         | 46                    | 8         | 58                    |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau .... | 4         | 36                    | 8         | 50                    |
| Defence Production .....                 | 4         | 43                    | 7         | 54                    |
| Trade and Commerce .....                 | 3         | 35                    | 11        | 56                    |
| All other Departments and Agencies (1) . | 19        | 167                   | 52        | 318                   |
| TOTALS .....                             | 2,092     | 13,159                | 1,865     | 12,543                |

(1) Reporting less than 5 accidents in the current month or an average of less than 5 per month to date.

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Government  
Publications

# WORK INJURY BENEFITS

## COMPENSATION BRANCH

DECEMBER, 1968



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more than do accidents to ourselves. True



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The Director and staff of the Accident Prevention and Compensation Branch take this opportunity of wishing all our readers Season's Greetings and heartiest wishes for a New Year of Safety - Happiness - and Peace.



KEY TO INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

Included in a recent pamphlet entitled "Prevention" published by the Quebec Industrial Accident Prevention Association, is a release on "Training". This worthwhile article should be of interest to our readers:

"The measure of a civilization is the extent of its obedience to the unenforceable. This thought could be applied to accident prevention, thus: the degree of success in preventing accidents reflects the degree in which individuals obey the unenforceable.

Attitudes are the key to industrial safety. How then can one's wrong attitudes be changed to good ones? There lies the riddle! Attitudes are seldom fixed. They change, often rapidly, depending on new knowledge and experience. Our attitudes toward a new fellow worker, the first day, may be that he is a pompous jerk. After a while, though, we are likely to find him a swell guy.

Attitudes toward safety can be just as varied - from the attitude that it is a crack-pot obsession foisted on us from above, to the attitude that safety makes sense and is well worth taking pains to achieve. Therefore, it is important that new workers acquire right attitudes even before they are hired, if possible. Knowledge is not enough however. Thus it is not enough that a new worker admit, even before he starts working, that safety is important, he must be motivated in admitting it. Therefore, the greatest motivation remains experience, and this is where the foreman comes into the picture. It is up to him to round off, so to speak, the rather theoretical knowledge of the newcomers. Each machine calls for additional knowledge which can be acquired only through the proper experience.

Lack of skill often results from improper training or else too much specialization. No other supervisory skill may be more important to the efficiency of the operation and the safety of the workman than the supervisor's ability to train adequately each individual member of the crew. Competent supervisors often overcome the problem which lack of time constitutes by turning the new man over to the older employee for initial training, until he himself has an opportunity to get back to the newcomer.

Safety takes root in awareness. We can make all the rules we like, but obedience to what is called the 'unenforceable' will always remain the real problem. Safety, like civilization, can be measured by obedience to unenforceable rules. When a man reaches the point where he is convinced of it, he can truly say that he has become a good worker."

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NORTHERN CANADA POWER COMMISSION  
WINS SAFETY AWARD

On June 26, 1968, Mr. E. W. Humphrys, General Manager of the Northern Canada Power Commission, accepted the presentation of the Canadian Electrical Association's 1967 Accident Frequency Reduction Award. The presentation was made by Mr. R. C. McMordie, President of the C.E.A., at its 78th Annual Meeting in Jasper, Alberta.

This award was devised in 1954 for annual presentation to any Canadian Electrical Utility whose accident frequency rate in the year was 25 per cent lower than the average rate for the preceding three years. The purpose of the award is to create added incentive for Utilities both for accident prevention among their employees and to encourage them to report their accident experience every year.

The Northern Canada Power Commission has pursued an active programme of accident prevention which has borne fruit with the winning of the award for 1967.

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PROPER USE OF  
SAFETY HELMETS

The New Brunswick Industrial Safety Council's "Newsletter" offers essential advice on the wearing of hard hats properly:

"A hard hat (also known as a safety helmet) can only protect heads if the suspension is in place and properly adjusted, and when the hat is on the head! To be truly effective, a hard hat should be worn on all jobs, everywhere, all the time. This rule is the easiest to enforce, but it requires constant vigilance and consistent enforcement.

When it's hot, hard hats often come off. When it's cold, hard hats often come off. Both kinds of weather add to a supervisor's 'hard hat headache'.

One unsafe practice that's hard to detect is removal of the suspension.

Some men will remove the suspension to make room for bulky liners, or for the hood of a parka. Removal of the suspension places the safety hat in the same category as the unbuckled seat belts, goggles pushed up on the forehead, or the removed saw-blade guards. It's an unsafe act that demands attention.

A means of preventing removal of suspensions is to provide light, thin winter liners and to show the men how to adjust the suspension for a proper, comfortable fit. Also, placing a small sticker on the underside of the peak warns workers not to remove the suspension."

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SURVIVAL OF THE FIT

The "Industrial Supervisor", a publication of the National Safety Council, Chicago, contains a number of "short and to the point" articles on safety generally, and the one that follows, which was contributed by a Mr. Waldon of the Occidental Chemical Company of California, is of considerable interest:

"A few years ago the concept of survival of the fit was always good for an argument. It seems people would get excited about monkeys and that sort of thing. If one looks closely he can see a corollary of this idea in our modern mechanized world.

The idea is basically this: The unfit individual is 'selected out' or removed from the society, because he is unable to cope with his natural enemies. Well, our natural enemies are the machinery and chemicals of our work and day-to-day life. These enemies are cars, lathes, power lawn mowers, gasoline, acids, caustics, poisons, ad infinitum.

The unfit are those who can't protect themselves against these enemies. They are people who don't control their automobile, or are sloppy with tools, or spray poisons indiscriminately, or in a word are just plain careless. This is all fine. After a while all of these careless 'unfit' people will get crippled up or killed off, and the rest of us safe people will live happily ever after!

There is just one small hitch. In the old days, when a man was careless around a lion, he was eaten - and that was that. Today if a man is careless with a car he quite often takes one of us careful people with him.

If a careless worker spills oil on the floor, one of us careful people may slip in it. If an 'unfit' worker puts an acid line together wrong, one of us careful people may get burned.

There is really only one thing to do - stay careful yourself - and then take a little extra time to make sure the man working beside you starts being careful. It would be a real pity to lose the careful people because of the careless ones."

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WORK SAFELY FOR A HAPPY CHRISTMAS

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ACCIDENTS REPORTED - MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE

Public Service - Departments and Agencies

|                                            | Nov. 1968 | April to<br>Nov. 1968 | Nov. 1967 | April to<br>Nov. 1967 |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Post Office .....                          | 596       | 3,794                 | 633       | 4,000                 |
| National Defence.....                      | 304       | 2,664                 | 439       | 3,085                 |
| Transport.....                             | 128       | 1,034                 | 108       | 998                   |
| Public Works .....                         | 85        | 655                   | 111       | 777                   |
| Agriculture.....                           | 77        | 603                   | 88        | 664                   |
| Indian Affairs & Northern Development....  | 73        | 563                   | 119       | 730                   |
| Solicitor General:                         |           |                       |           |                       |
| Penitentiaries 59                          |           |                       |           |                       |
| R.C.M.P. 8 .....                           | 67        | 477                   | 65        | 496                   |
| Veterans Affairs .....                     | 43        | 368                   | 73        | 440                   |
| Energy, Mines & Resources .....            | 25        | 212                   | 17        | 230                   |
| National Health & Welfare .....            | 25        | 179                   | 33        | 207                   |
| Fisheries .....                            | 17        | 129                   | 27        | 163                   |
| Defence Production .....                   | 11        | 54                    | 15        | 69                    |
| Forestry & Rural Development .....         | 11        | 153                   | 24        | 132                   |
| National Revenue - Taxation .....          | 11        | 99                    | 14        | 72                    |
| Canadian Government Printing Bureau.....   | 10        | 46                    | 8         | 58                    |
| National Capital Commission .....          | 9         | 84                    | 11        | 82                    |
| National Museums of Canada.....            | 6         | 18                    | 3         | 10                    |
| Dominion Bureau of Statistics.....         | 6         | 45                    | 7         | 32                    |
| Manpower and Immigration .....             | 6         | 47                    | 7         | 51                    |
| National Revenue - Customs and Excise....  | 6         | 91                    | 18        | 116                   |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission (1)....  | 5         | 51                    | 14        | 72                    |
| All other Departments and Agencies (1).... | 28        | 230                   | 45        | 271                   |
| TOTAL.....                                 | 1,543     | 11,596                | 1,879     | 12,755                |

Other Corporations and Agencies

|                                            |       |        |       |        |
|--------------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| Cape Breton Development Corporation.....   | 263   | 2,021  | -     | -      |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.....     | 45    | 233    | 50    | 295    |
| Eldorado Nuclear Limited.....              | 26    | 218    | 29    | 210    |
| St. Lawrence Seaway Authority .....        | 17    | 123    | 11    | 119    |
| National Research Council.....             | 15    | 111    | 31    | 133    |
| National Harbours Board.....               | 14    | 181    | 31    | 248    |
| Defence Research Board .....               | 11    | 80     | 22    | 91     |
| Polymer Corporation Limited.....           | 11    | 164    | 25    | 184    |
| Atomic Energy of Canada Limited.....       | 9     | 120    | 15    | 138    |
| National Film Board.....                   | 5     | 19     | 3     | 22     |
| Northern Transportation Company Limited..  | 3     | 79     | 4     | 92     |
| Canadian Arsenals Limited .....            | 2     | 42     | 13    | 52     |
| All other Corporations and Agencies (1)..< | 15    | 147    | 62    | 379    |
| TOTAL.....                                 | 436   | 3,548  | 296   | 1,963  |
| GRAND TOTAL.....                           | 1,985 | 15,144 | 2,175 | 14,718 |

(1) Reporting less than 5 accidents in the current month or an average of less than 5 per month to date.



SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

BULLETIN NO. 182Department  
of  
Labour

COMPENSATION BRANCH

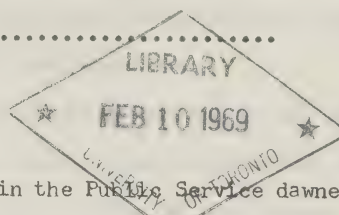
JANUARY 1969A WISH FOR 1969

At the outset of the year 1969, and the 182nd issue of our Monthly Bulletin, let each of us help to make the new year a better and happier one by preventing accidents. It's up to you!

The Editor.

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THE ROLE OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE  
SECTION OF THE ACCIDENT  
PREVENTION DIVISION



A new era in accident prevention in the Public Service dawned when the Federal Government stated its intention in the recently issued Occupational Safety Policy that its own employees should enjoy the same standards of safety and health that was being sought for employees of private businesses subject to the provisions of the Canada Labour (Safety) Code.

The Accident Prevention Division of the Canada Department of Labour having a staff of 48 employees, 30 of whom are located in nine regional offices serving all parts of the country, embodies a special Public Service Section created specifically to advise on the safety problems and working programmes of the Public Service.

The Accident Prevention Division is responsible for administering the Safety Code and for providing specialized services required to initiate and support accident prevention activities in the field. These services include the inspection of workplaces, technical consultation on specific problems, advice on safety programming, etc., they are available to all federal departments and agencies. Although the Public Service Section is identified as a unit concerned specifically with the Public Service, it is an integral part of the Accident Prevention Division with access to all the resources of that Division.

The objective of all accident prevention activities is a reduction in the incidence of occupational injury and disease. This objective is the same for departmental managers as it is for the Accident Prevention Division, but the activities undertaken by each group to attain the objective will differ.





Departmental managers are responsible for every facet of their operations including the most important one of ensuring the safety and well-being of their employees. To do this, they must operate an organized programme to eliminate work hazards and to develop safe work habits among their employees, whereas the Accident Prevention Division has the responsibility for the development and application of regulations made under the Canada Labour (Safety) Code. The application of standards and regulations is an effective method of upgrading the work environment and reducing hazards but it is not an effective way of controlling the greatest accident producing factor, the actions of people - that is a function of management. An important function of the Public Service Section is to provide, as advisors, technical support and guidance to departments and agencies in the operation of their own programmes.

The ultimate responsibility for accident prevention in all departments rests with line management, and an accident prevention programme can only be effective if all levels of supervision are involved, and accept responsibility for it.

Many departments already have full-time safety officers and are setting up comprehensive safety programmes. Many others are either too small or the work hazard is insufficient to warrant the engagement of a safety officer on a full-time basis. The Public Service Section will assist such departments in setting up appropriate safety programmes and in training and assisting part-time safety co-ordinators.

The Public Service Section will be concerned with the extent to which the departmental safety programmes satisfy the provisions of the Canada Labour (Safety) Code and its regulations. Answers will be sought to such questions as:

1. What accident prevention programmes have been adopted and how effective are they?
2. What are the principal hazards and what can be done to eliminate them or protect workers from them?
3. What procedures are in effect or should be developed for reporting, recording and analyzing accident statistics?
4. In what way can the services of the Public Service Section be most effectively applied?

Many safety problems will arise for which solutions are not readily apparent. The staff of the Public Service Section will assist in developing solutions and will be able to call upon the technical knowledge and experience of all members of the Accident Prevention Division team.

A basic important part of any safety programme is the regular inspection of workplaces to detect and correct hazards; this must be a continuing activity. Therefore to assure that the desired results are being obtained by the departments,



periodic inspections will be made by Safety Officers so designated under the authority of the Minister of Labour, including member of provincial inspectorates. Although these inspections will be reported to the Regional Safety Officers, the Public Service Section will monitor the reports of inspections and the recommendations made to find problems which occur frequently and may merit special study.

The staff of the Section will keep abreast of new developments in the field of accident prevention. New processes and new materials produce new problems; new techniques and philosophies of management suggest new approaches to safety programming, all must be assessed for possible use.

Close co-operation between the Safety and Physical Working Conditions group of the Treasury Board will be maintained to ensure that the best available information on accident prevention is translated into policies and procedures for the Public Service.

The business of accident prevention is one in which everybody has a stake and everybody has something to contribute. The part that each one plays should be the one in which he can be most effective. The part played by the Public Service Section will be determined to a large extent by the use made of its services by the departments and agencies. The ultimate objective will always be the reduction of occupational accidents and the Public Service Section will be always looking for areas and ways in which improvements can be made.

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#### BE A GOOD HOUSEKEEPER!

The word "Housekeeping" is being used more and more by the industrial safety men and the following is a true definition of that very important word:

"It means maintaining a clean and tidy establishment.

Aisles must be free from tripping hazards and well-lighted.

Heavy stock is put on low shelves, light material on the upper shelves. It means proper containers for waste

materials. Fire extinguishers are located where they can be seen and quickly got to if and when they are needed.

Work benches that are the right height, have good lighting, and working surfaces that are easy to keep clean. No grease or oil anywhere except where it should be. Regular cleaning scheduled to prevent the accumulation of dust, debris, and grime.

Housekeeping is a continuous process that everyone from management to the newest employee must play a part in maintaining."

- "Newsletter" - New Brunswick Industrial  
Safety Council.

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INJURY STATISTICS

Past issues of the Bulletin have included a tabulation of monthly and cumulative totals of injuries reported to the Accident Compensation Division.

It is considered that the problem of interpretation of the figures is such that they can be misleading. They do not give enough information to enable a valid comparison to be made either between departments or between Government departments and private industry.

The publication of these figures is therefore being discontinued.

A new programme for the accumulation of data and the production of accident statistics is now being developed. The use of a computer in the programme will make it possible to store information in a readily accessible form. It is anticipated that this programme will simplify the production of statistics and their presentation in a more meaningful form.

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can be accomplished either by a built-in three-wire system or by a separate wire connecting the frame of the tool or appliance to a cold water pipe. Double-insulated portable electric tools are now available which minimize the electric shock hazard and do not require grounding.

If ungrounded electrical appliances or tools are used near grounded metal, such as water pipes, sinks, or radiators, do not touch the appliance and the grounded metal at the same time. An electrical defect will result in shock caused by the current's using the body as a bridge to the grounded metal.

Electrically powered lawn and garden tools - such as mowers, edge-trimmers, and hedge clippers - present a potential electric shock hazard. People using such equipment should wear rubber-soled safety shoes and should not use the equipment when grass or hedges are wet. Of course, be sure the equipment is grounded, and use caution to see that the power cord is not cut by the tool.

Repairs to electrical appliances, tools, and equipment by unqualified 'do-it-yourselfers' can be hazardous - both during the attempted repair and later, when poor wiring could set up an electric-shock booby trap for the user. Electrical repairs should always be made by a qualified electrician."

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#### DANGEROUS PRACTICE

An incident which indicates only too clearly the lack of safety procedures and proper training which lies behind many accidents, occurred at a machine used in the preparation of foodstuffs which had to be cleaned and washed down daily.

The machine operator had adopted the unsafe practice of feeding pieces of torn rag through the machine in order to dry it. Inevitably, a piece of rag became entangled in the moving parts and the operator suffered partial amputation of a finger when he tried to remove the rag from the machine.

- Occupational Safety Bulletin,  
RoSPA, London, England.

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MAKESHIFTS MAKE ACCIDENTS

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ACCIDENTS ARE  
CAUSED BY.....?

A near fatality through failure to take precautions -

We have recently received the following report of an accident the details of which are so common that we feel we would be remiss in not drawing the circumstances to the attention of our readers. We hope that in so doing we might at least cause some of you to pause and think and ask the question, "Have we such a system which could break down and lead to tragedy?"

A level-control float located inside an oil storage tank became defective. Three employees proceeded to rectify the defect. The oil was drained from the tank, then the flanged top was unbolted and removed. One employee proceeded part way into the tank to retrieve the broken float linkage. He was immediately overcome by Hydrogen Sulphide gas and became unconscious. The other two employees removed the unconscious man and applied mouth to mouth resuscitation and called an ambulance. After approximately ten minutes, the victim revived. The ambulance did not arrive until thirty minutes after being called. After some two hours of rest, the employee was fully recovered.

The crude oil being pumped contained varying amounts of Hydrogen Sulphide. The tank was drained of oil, but a considerable amount of Hydrogen Sulphide remained in the tank.

Company practise requires the use of a gas mask before entry is made to any tank. Ventilation is also a requirement. Because of the anticipated very short duration stay in the tank, the employee failed to take the necessary precautions with the resulting near tragedy.

We are informed that the Company has a good safety record. They maintain a full set of necessary safety equipment such as gas masks and self-contained breathing apparatus.

The revived employee is indeed a very fortunate man and but for the very praiseworthy efforts of his workmates, could be a very dead employee.

But when is the real lesson going to be learnt. Ever since the first tank to hold a noxious substance was built, men have placed their lives in jeopardy and accident records all over the world bear testimony to such foolhardiness. In many cases foolhardiness it is, because the rules for such operations are often written out but sometimes not so rigidly enforced. Foolhardiness it is when, to save a few moments, a workman will jeopardize his life and often the lives of others.

The "odds" - a life to nothing - is it worth it?

You, dear readers, may not have an oil storage tank or even yet know what one is; but do please think about your own situation and learn a lesson from the experience. "Have you such a system which could break down and lead to tragedy?"

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DELAYED BRAKING - No! Don't skip this by - we could mean you.

"You may have noticed the difference in the way a rookie and an 'old pro' play center field. The rookie gets a late start on practically every ball and every play looks hard - because it is hard. On the other hand the 'old pro' seems to sense just when and where to start on each ball hit his way. He gets there in plenty of time and every play looks easy. It is a pleasure to watch him work. That is why he earns twice or three times as much as the rookie. He is worth it.

What does this have to do with vehicle operation? Well, you see there is the same difference between a real pro driver and one who just talks a good job. You only have to ride with the pro a little while to discover why he has less vehicle wear, less tire wear and fewer accidents. His operation is smooth, 'S-M-U-T-H-E' smooth.

The place it shows up quickest is in braking. Ever hear of delayed braking? That's one thing the pro doesn't go for. He starts braking well back from where he intends to stop - goes into it gradually and by the time he reaches the stop there's no jerk or lurch. It's all a matter of watching where you are going, knowing where you want to stop and of course, allowing enough following distance for safe stopping. The delayed braking driver keeps feeding the gas to the last possible second then brings his vehicle to a screeching stop by using all the brake he has and sometimes sliding the wheels. Delayed braking lays a driver wide open for three types of accidents:

FIRST, a collision with a vehicle in front, probably stopped, when the 'delayed braker' misjudges the stopping distance required. When you put your vehicle into the hip pocket of the one in front or make a coupe out of the four door in front of you it isn't the fault of your brakes but a poor guess at what your brakes can be expected to do.

The SECOND type of accident comes from the fact that every vehicle driver has two stopping distances - one of the distance required to stop the vehicle and the other the distance required to stop the cargo. Given ordinarily good brakes you can lock all four wheels and make a sliding stop. I wouldn't advise it. Such stops get pretty messy at times. In a bus they pile the passengers up in the front aisle; in a taxi it puts them on the driver's neck. In a truck the cargo comes right through the cab. None of these are pleasant experiences and all are a rather expensive result of making short stops.





The THIRD type, and one quite common, is getting hit in the rear yourself by a car cruising along in your slip stream. It is the reverse of type No.1, only in this case you'll try to alibi out of it because 'the dumb cluck hit you in the rear'. But, you could have prevented it with just ordinary defensive driving - making long, smooth, easy stops.

Like I said, let me ride with a fellow for a while and I can tell you about what his accident record will look like. It seems that anyone who uses delayed braking is guilty of one or more of these four things:

1. He doesn't know any better.
2. He doesn't care.
3. He wasn't paying attention to what he was doing.
4. He hasn't enough judgment to size up traffic situations in advance.

Neither of these is anything for a pro to be proud about. So let's get with it and cut out those bush league stops."

- Excerpt from Rocketdyne  
Monthly Safety Report

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MAKESHIFTS MAKE ACCIDENTS  
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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

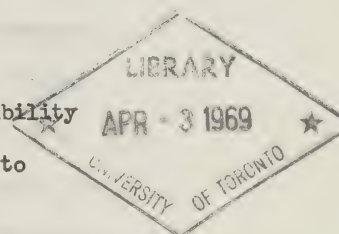
COMPENSATION BRANCH

BULLETIN NO. 184Department  
of  
LabourMARCH 1969SAFETY BELIEVES

"Safety Review" a publication of the United States Naval Department presents in their February 1969 issue some very commendable articles on safety generally. The one we have selected was contributed by the Indianapolis "Beamrider", for it represents, in a very concise way, what safety really means. It reads:

"SAFETY BELIEVES .....

- That every man bears the unalterable responsibility for keeping out of harm's way. This he owes to himself, his family, his fellows and his job.
- That no man lives or works entirely alone. He is involved with all men, touched by their accomplishments, marked by their failures. If he fails the man beside him, he fails himself, and will share the burden of that loss. The true horror of an accident is the realization that a man has failed himself, and more, that his fellows have failed him.
- That accidents are conceived in improper attitudes and born in moments of action without thought. They will cease to be, only when the proper attitude is strong enough to precede the act, when the right attitude creates the awareness that controls the act.
- That the prevention of accidents is an objective which crosses all levels of rank, organization and procedure.
- That freedom from harm is not privilege but a goal and perpetuated day by day.







- That the elimination of injury and pain through accidents is a moral obligation upon which the final measure of our performance directly depends."

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# RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES CAN BE DANGEROUS

As Easter approaches, thoughts begin to turn to vacations, but along with holiday time may also come troubles in the shape of accidents.

The Industrial Accident Prevention Association of Quebec has published a Mini Topic on vacation recreation. We quote it in the hope that your holidays this year will not be marred by accident:

"When we think about accidents, that can kill people, most of us think of some big, spectacular disaster. We think of plane crashes or railroad collisions, or fires sweeping through big hotels at night, etc. Actually, the majority of fatal accidents involve only one person or a few at most. Major disasters do happen, but for every headline calamity, there are hundreds of cases of infection resulting from uncared-for cuts, foolish tripping or bumps and lumps of varying severity caused by absent-mindedly knocking against some perfectly visible or obvious obstacle.

If one were to search for a means of ruining the vacation of a fellow-worker, one could find nothing better than to cause him an accident, for example a broken leg. The strange thing about it, though, is that many people don't think a minute about exposing themselves to danger. As a matter of fact, they do not want to be helped. Once they become involved in an accident, they shrug it off by saying they did not do it on purpose. Yet, on second look, you would think they had.

Most of the people who are killed are not wild-eyed drunks or lunatics; they are ordinary people like you and me, living ordinary lives and doing ordinary things. They get killed, most of them, just when they are about sure they are immune against the accidents they had been in the habit of reading about.



Smugness is then the real culprit. How indeed, can we defend ourselves against the killer who comes to attack when we feel most secure? How can we safeguard ourselves against an enemy that strikes out in the form of familiar things and commonplace acts? Here are a few examples that may or may not be fatal.

Paul's favourite pastime was hiking. Once, he went into a mountain region where there were many large stones. During the lunch-break, Paul bet two of his buddies he could reach the top of the next peak, faster than they could. Paul had a good head start, when he tripped against a stone hidden by leaves. The damage: a fractured skull.

Then there is the case of Jim, an excellent swimmer and diver. His diving style was a beauty to behold. He used to like to display his skill before people. One Sunday, he was on a yacht ride when they came within about fifty yards of the shore. The motor was then turned off, in order to attract the attention of a group of girls on the beach. Jim could find no better occasion to show his skill, so he immediately dived from the foredeck. What he didn't know was that there was less than 4 feet of water over a bottom of 2 feet of mud, where he dived. The spot where he usually dived was plenty deep so that he could go well below the surface and come up at a good distance. He took a steep dive, but in the mud! Had not the yachtman dived to his rescue, he would probably have drowned.

These two illustrations make the point that it isn't the match that causes the fire, it is what you do with it, how you use it and, especially how you take care of it.

So remember, if you want to live to be a grey-haired wonder, don't act as though you'd want to be a wonder all the time. We can keep fatal accidents out of our lives by avoiding all accidents.

Doctors have made so much progress in curing and preventing diseases that our chances of living to a ripe old age are pretty good. With any reasonable amount of luck and





good sense, we ought to be able to hold off fatal diseases till we are in our sixties, seventies or even eighties or nineties. There is one kind of death that is no respecter of age or youth, and that is the deadly killer we know by the name of accidents. And, if we pay attention to details that could lead to small accidents, we may rest assured that we will be most likely to avoid the big ones."

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#### SAFETY HAS MANY FACES

"Safety has many faces, familiar faces; but faces that we quite often fail to recognize.

One of these is Experience.

Most of us would not think of trying to overhaul an automatic transmission or a color television set without an expert guiding our every move. Why, then, do we so casually pass up the experience of safety experts? Is it that we are too proud to admit that there is something we might not know, or are we afraid that by asking for advice we will look foolish?

Safety plays an essential part in our every action, so why not use Safety's face of experience, rather than trying to save face and lose a finger?

Face Number Two is Common Sense. This one should be taken with us everywhere we go. It tells us that if we step in front of a speeding train we will undoubtedly be killed - therefore we don't.

It should also tell us to check the wiring on all our household electrical appliances regularly, but do we? Have you checked all of your electrical appliances within the past year; or, to be more liberal, in the past five years? Ten to one you haven't.

Face Number Three is Respect - respect for rules set down after careful study of a given situation to determine the best way of accomplishing the job at hand.

Rules for wearing your hard hat and safety glasses, for obeying traffic signals, and for using ladders are all good examples.

If I placed three hundred and thirty-one pills in front of you with three hundred and thirty of them containing bicarbonate of soda and one



of them containing potassium cyanide, would you take a chance and swallow one of them?

Why, then, do you try to beat a traffic light when statistics prove that, in one out of three hundred and thirty-one attempts to beat the light, someone is killed?

Whether you're trying to beat a traffic light, your wife, or the odds by working on unguarded equipment, aren't you increasing your chances of being injured unnecessarily?

Wouldn't it be better if you kept your respect for safety rules just as you keep your respect for a coiled rattlesnake?

Face Number Four is Alertness. Experience, common sense, respect - none of these will keep you from being burned if you back into a hot line. Nor will they stop the other car if you jump the light. Neither will they keep that coiled rattler's mouth closed if you step on him.

Most of us are aware that inherent dangers in any job increase with familiarity because we tend to lose our alertness as we gain familiarity.

But do we use this knowledge?

Experience, Common Sense, Respect, and Alertness, four of the faces of Safety. Remember them well. They just might save your life!

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THERE'S A SAFE WAY FOR EVERY JOB

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY

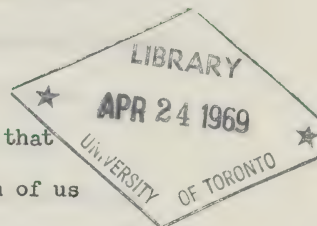


BULLETIN

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

Department  
of  
Labour

COMPENSATION BRANCH

BULLETIN NO. 185APRIL 1969MANPOWER LIMITED

"Manpower is limited! That is why it is important that manpower be conserved by effective accident prevention. Each of us is responsible for the efficient utilization of manpower.

It comes in all shapes and sizes. It is not expendable--it cannot be discarded if it gets damaged! It is very expensive. It is slow to learn. It resists change. It forgets and makes mistakes!

From a safety angle then--here is the crux of every supervisor's problem. How does man guide and protect this unpredictable and expensive worker from accidentally damaging himself, damaging others, damaging vehicles and equipment or buildings?

This is where our knowledge of human relations, industrial and applied psychology, enforcement, discipline, job safety analysis, and a host of other supervisory tools or techniques come into play. This is on-the-job training in action. This is supervision!

To help us to accomplish this task, consider a few supervisory techniques that have proven effective in the past.

1. Integrate safety instructions into the body or core of all job training. A consolidated list of safety notes printed on the back page of a job training manual is rarely read and even more rarely applied in the work situation. Safety instructions and warnings are more effective when the learner is in the situation where the safety instruction is directly applicable.

2. Explain the how and the why of any unusual job requirement. This is particularly important where the employee has a possible choice of action. For example, if the employee has a choice--to wear a seat belt or not; or to use or misuse any other protective device, technique or



process--if he has an opportunity to do these things--an understanding of why he is required to use the protective device, will encourage his voluntary compliance with the safe procedure. It must be remembered that only when employees co-operate and voluntarily comply with our dictates--only then--can we be assured that they will comply when we are not present.

3. Influence people by employing the "personal contact" method of promoting safety. This technique is used by some of the largest corporations in industry. These companies have a written policy, implemented by firm directives, and controlled by established reporting procedures, that require that each supervisor talk informally to each of his subordinates at the next lower level, as individuals (not groups) not less than once a week, for about five minutes, on some aspect of that individual's job safety responsibility or performance.

This technique does not replace the regular scheduled staff or sectional safety meetings. Rather, the "personal contact" method supplements the group meetings and permit each employee to talk occasionally on a person-to-person basis with his or her supervisor.

The technique can help improve employee morale and accident prevention program effectiveness.

4. Re-evaluate your safety and your training problems whenever new processes, new machinery or new work layouts are introduced in your work area. When new processes are introduced they create a multiplicity of unscheduled demands for your time and attention. Therefore, there is a great temptation to put off these safety and training re-evaluations. However, don't postpone them.

If an accident occurs, a good supervisor will see to it that time is taken to investigate the accident and report it--AND--make the re-evaluation of the safety and personnel training requirements as well. Save yourself time and headaches. Don't learn about new hazards by accidents!





5. This last accident prevention action mentioned may strike one as being a bit unusual. It is recommended, based on unusual findings of an analysis of nearly 1,000 reported accidents occurring in a large installation some years ago. It was found that supervisory personnel were injured approximately four times as frequently in proportion to their number as non-supervisory personnel! Therefore, the last recommendation is: WATCH YOURSELF!

A supervisor should do his job every minute of every day exactly as he would want it done by the most productive member of his staff. When the pressure is on--don't use short cuts--don't take risks that you would not want your safety man, your boss, or your wife to see you take.

The hand, the eyes, the life you save, might be your own."

- With acknowledgements to  
Hartford P. Thune, Safety Engineer,  
U.S. Post Office Department,  
"INDUSTRIAL SUPERVISOR",  
National Safety Council.

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SOP'S ARE A MUST

The importance of being forced to methodically think out, write up, check out, revise, and re-write each job step for all potentially hazardous jobs to thus establish firm Safe Operation Procedures is now accepted in most operations.

Unfortunately it has too frequently required fatal accidents before management made this a "must" procedure. The vigorous resistance that some supervisors give to the "impracticality" of asking them to formulate a Safe Operating Procedure must be recognized as a clear indication that here may well be the weak link in the management team. The more emotional the resistance, the more likely it is that one has found a member of the management team who is unable to understand and master the vital elements of the very operations which he is supervising and passing management decisions on every day.

Safety Newsletter,  
Aerospace Section.

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NEWS ITEM

A report recently received from London, England, gives a shocking account of a lack of communication and of good housekeeping which caused tragedy and bereavement to many families. This newspaper report, headlined "22-death blaze factory called a prison" leads one to think how a tragedy of this nature could easily have been prevented.

During the official inquiry it was reported from seven witnesses, that the fire door was locked and the key had not been seen for six months. The fire alarm system, installed by the former owner, had been partially disconnected by mistake. An access door had been nailed shut and fire escape routes were cluttered with metal and wooden frames and rubbish. The building housed an upholstery business in Scotland.

An inquiry continues but it is evident that proper safety inspection and routine fire drill might have averted this tragedy.

How long must it be before lessons are learned from such tragedies? How many more such tragedies are required before basic common sense is applied for the safeguarding of personnel and work places? Are all your safeguards capable of full operation in an emergency?

"The Times"  
January 28, 1969

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SAFETY IS A GOOD HABIT  
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EDUCATION

In establishing a sound safety program, proper education of the employee is a major factor. It is not sufficient to hold safety meetings of thirty or forty employees in one shop who may be working on different types of machinery. All new employees should be trained by a person who has years of experience in the operation of the machine and capable of passing on his knowledge to others or by the foreman or supervisor who is an expert in the field.

The new employee may have done similar work in another shop but the expert must stay with him until he is confident and familiar with the rules and methods of his new environment. No matter how well equipped the machine is with safety devices, the employee is a hazard to himself and his employer until he has mastered all aspects of his job.

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## PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Next to your eyes, your hands are probably the most important part of your body when it comes to doing your work. Statistics indicate that hands are hurt more than any other part of the body. Wear the gloves appropriate for your job and your hands will not be injured. Sometimes there are complaints that gloves are uncomfortable, too heavy, or a nuisance. Bandaged hands are also uncomfortable. Gloves should never be worn around moving machinery. Any rough surface or uneven edge can catch a glove and drag a man's hand or arm into the machine.

Protective equipment is for your protection. Wear it.

Mini topic, No. 11,  
Accident Prevention Association,  
Quebec.

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SAFETY IS A GOOD HABIT  
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If you came across a booklet using our title symbols, perhaps you might be unable to read it.

Lack of communications; better communications; more communications; all of these are such well used phrases these days that one would think the panacea of all our relationship ills was in communicating.

This is certainly true when dealing with a basic language problem and becomes acute when a person in need does not understand. It was for this reason that the Canada Department of Labour booklet "IF YOU HAVE AN ACCIDENT" was published in Eskimo syllabics by the Regional Administrator at Churchill, Manitoba, for their employees and to facilitate the reporting of accidents.

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SAFETY ACTIVITIES

WORK INJURY BENEFITS

MONTHLY



BULLETIN

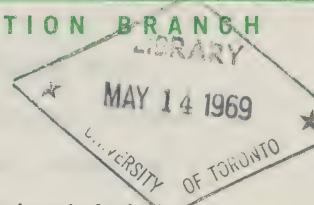
ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND

Department  
of  
Labour

COMPENSATION BRANCH

BULLETIN NO. 186

MAY 1969



OFFICE SAFETY

Most modern offices have been designed with safety in mind, but often such offices tend to give a false sense of security, which adds to the accident toll.

About half the disabling injuries in offices are caused by falls. Slippery floors, tripping over objects and falls on stairs are all common causes.

Learn to recognize potential accident sources such as slippery floors, poor illumination, unsafe stairs; sometimes lacking in handrails, splintery surfaces on desks, chairs or cabinets, electrical cords in poor condition or carelessly placed so that they could cause a tripping hazard. Glass doors insufficiently marked to advertise their presence, exposed inflammable liquids and even paper, paper clips or rubber bands on the floor can all cause mishaps.

Ordinary items found in most offices such as scissors, punches, razor blades; if not in a proper holder, cause injuries if not handled properly. Licking of envelopes can cut the tongue or lips as well as the habit being unsanitary - use a moist sponge.

Desk drawers and filing cabinet drawers should never be left open. They cause bruises, falls, and skinned shins.

When you see an unsafe condition, don't grouse about it, report it so that it will be corrected. Good housekeeping, orderliness and an aware staff can eliminate many hazards.

Be aware of office safety, and your office will be safe.

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EMPLOY SAFETY -- IT WORKS  
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## A SAFE WAY TO GET LIT

Pedestrians walking along the highway and stationery vehicles are the cause of many night time accidents. Persons walking along dark highways wearing dark clothing are almost invisible until usually the very last moment. Vehicles parked beside the road are often just as invisible unless some sort of reflector or flares are set up.

There are several types of reflective material available which when properly used have successfully reduced this type of nocturnal accident.

Reflectorized material can be made into clothing for persons who must be on the road at night. This applies particularly to the police, the military, and road workers.

Reflector iron-on tape may be placed under the collars or trouser cuffs and then turned up at night to make the pedestrian easily visible.

The 3M Company of London, Ontario, with branches and sales outlets in major Canadian cities are manufacturers of these reflective materials. The cost varies with the quantity and fabrication of the product needed.

Some of the articles available through the 3M Company include reflective Sheeting in a variety of colours for stable surfaces such as shoes, helmets and bicycles. It has an adhesive backing and is available in rolls, sheets or emblems.

Reflective Fabric has its reflective surface bonded to drill cloth. It is ideal for raincoats, or children's clothing and may be applied by sewing or adhesive. A roll 2" X 50 yards would cost about \$31.00 with the adhesive extra.

Reflective Transfer Film (iron-on) designed for the convenient reflectorization of woven fabrics and rubber, and pre-coated with adhesive, sells by the roll of 1" X 50 yards and would cost about \$15.00.

Reflective Liquid may be sprayed, brushed or silk screened on fabric. It is brightly visible from an automobile at night and comes in a variety of colours.

In Europe, several countries have issued reflective "dangle tags" to persons who will be on the road after dark.

These tags are available in Canada and may be printed with emblems or ordered plain. They are fastened with cord and safety pin to the inside of a pocket, collar or handbag and allowed to dangle at night. They are visible from a distance of about 2,000 feet when the lights of an approaching vehicle are flashed on them.



These dangle tags could be issued to senior citizens and school children or other persons who normally would not be issued with reflective clothing, and are useful when it is not practicable to attach material directly to the clothing.

In addition to the 3M Company of London, Ontario, the Ontario Safety League, 208 King St. W., Toronto, distributes "dangle tags" (at about 10 cents each for orders over 100).

Ottawa Safety Council, 236 Sparks St., Ottawa, and Canadian Highway Safety Council, 30 The Driveway, Ottawa, are also suppliers of tags and tapes.

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#### UNSAFE ACTS AND UNSAFE CONDITIONS

In most industrial accidents it is generally agreed there are two contributing factors. They are called unsafe conditions and unsafe acts, and one or both could be involved at the same time.

Statistics prove that unsafe acts are the greatest single cause of accidents. An unsafe act is a violation of a commonly accepted safe practice. The reasons why unsafe acts occur are many and complex. They are committed by the chap who doesn't keep his mind on his job; by the person who is thinking of what he did before work or what he is going to do after work; by the fellow who is impetuous; by the new worker who doesn't follow instructions; by the guy who has a chip on his shoulder; by the guy who is hot-headed; by the chap who is forgetful; by the person who fails to use the personal protective devices provided.

Unsafe conditions, generally the results of unsafe acts, are those factors in the physical environment which can result in injury. An unsafe condition can be an obstacle that can cause tripping; a missing or defective guard for machinery or equipment; an ungrounded or defective electrical device; inadequate illumination or ventilation; hazardous process or arrangement (for example: corrosive or flammable substances; improper piling or stacking; congestion; overloading, etc.); defective condition of equipment (ladders, floors, stairs, piping, tools, etc.); unsafe design or construction.

It is a failure of the human element - you and me - that results in unsafe acts and unsafe conditions; failure to do or not to do something that can injure ourselves or our fellow workers. It is almost unbelievable





that a workman would deliberately remove a guard placed on a machine for his own protection and fail to put it back; that a workman would not use safety devices provided for his protection; that a workman would disregard safety instructions; that a workman would risk losing this precious eyesight by not wearing his safety glasses; that a workman would smoke in a "no smoking" area risking a fire or an explosion that not only cause injury but loss of employment as well.

It is incredible the chances some people take. Whereas they wouldn't dream of leaving objects on the floor at their homes, in the shop they throw or drop objects that can cause slipping and tripping; they will not heed warning notices; they take short cuts; they use equipment without authority; they don't ask questions when they are not sure of what they are doing; they indulge in what is generally called "horseplay", although horses never do the insane things humans do.

The work environment has improved immeasurably over what it was fifty or even twenty-five years ago. Motor drives have replaced belt drives; gears that used to nip off fingers and hands are now enclosed; illumination and ventilation are much better; material handling methods make light work of heavy jobs. Interest in accident prevention has increased to the point that the worker is safer in the shop than in the home or on the highway. This point has been well proven.

However, the work injury rate can be substantially reduced if unsafe conditions could be eliminated and unsafe acts stopped. They can be if we are determined to do something about them. We must think safety and work safely. We must correct the acts that are unsafe and remove the unsafe conditions.

Mini Topic 24  
Industrial Accident Prevention  
Association - Quebec.

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EMPLOY SAFETY -- IT WORKS  
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### THE WEEK NOBODY WORKED

National Safety Council's Statistics Department asked its computers to pack all U.S. Accident losses for one year into a single week. Here are the results:

Lost man days: 320 million -- equivalent to shutting down all U.S. business and industry for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  days.

Lost production of goods and services: more than \$11 billion.

Deaths and disabling injuries: 5,154,000.

Labour Safety Newsweek

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### HOUSEKEEPING AND SAFETY

If you walked around any dozen industrial plants in your area, the chances are that they would be very similar to the ones in my area, you would certainly find what I have often found.

You would be impressed by the differences in the spirit of the workmen, the general appearance of the plants, and the efficiency and the safety with which work is being done in these plants, as contrasted with the waste and the inefficiency in others.

If you set yourself up as judges and arranged a score card to rate these plants, there would be two items, at least, on this card that should show a marked relationship to one another, good housekeeping and safety, for investigation shows that wherever a plant has a poor housekeeping record, it is almost certain to have a high accident rate.

In some plants, you would find no accumulation of dirt or waste material, stock neatly piled, traffic lanes clear and the layout well organized, in short, good housekeeping is evident.

You may find other plants with conditions exactly the opposite with no thought to planning. There would be signs of neglect -- ladders with defective rungs, bad holes in the floor, stairways and machine pits without guards, and poor sanitation in rest rooms.

Men would be seen using grinding wheels without goggles, and wearing loose clothing around moving equipment. You would find many intersections poorly lighted and many others where the clearance would be all too small.

All of these slovenly conditions go hand in hand with poor housekeeping and a poor safety record.





From the score card of these two types of operations it is easily possible to evaluate the one in which you would prefer to work if you have a desire for personal safety and the safety of others.

Expect the previous shift to leave your workplace tidy and safe and make sure that the shift that follows receives the same courtesy and you will find that 'Good housekeeping and safety are pals'.

"Let everyone sweep in front of his  
own door and the whole world will  
be clean"

- Goethe 1827

"Industrial Supervisor"

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#### CONSULTATION BUILDS AWARENESS OF SAFETY

At Sorel, Quebec, the real meaning of consultation is measured not by the number of meetings or the shape of the agenda or whether the company picnic came off okay. These factors are useful, but the real meaning is measured by what consultation has done or is doing.

Their major example involves safety. You may ask what does consultation have to do with safety?

The consultative committee at the Sorel site of Marine Industries Limited where some 2,000 are employed is called Marine Industries Human Relations Committee and has contributed greatly to a revitalized safety program. During a one-year period Marine Industries (to the relief of union and management alike) achieved a reduction in lost-time accidents of 27 per cent and was labelled by the company's director of industrial relations "our highest achievement of consultation so far".

Early in 1967 there was what one official described as a sloppy safety situation. The consultation committee decided to meet on a regular basis so that both management and union could see what was going on, particularly as regards safety or the lack of it. The next step was to involve the workers themselves.

If a rule says safety shoes are mandatory, and nobody knows about the rule, or it comes 'down' to them as an order from management, then the chances of crushed toes are as good as over. This is more or less how the committee viewed the need to make the employees aware of safety precautions.



If you want to make safety rules work, there is one prerequisite. You must have the co-operation of the union. Comparing personal safety precautions before and after consultation, it was found that in the previous year not one worker in the shop was wearing goggles. Now 100 per cent wear them.

The committee in a series of inspections made note of 42 points where safety was faulty. Within one year 35 had been corrected. The committee continues with monthly safety inspections.

Marine Industries' yards and shops at Sorel cover 95 acres. As well as shipyards, they have moved into heavy manufacturing; railroad cars and hydraulic turbines are among the products. The company owns Canada's largest dredging fleet and is active in salvage operations.

The management has a very clear idea of its own role in consultation and believes that leadership must come from management. Management must be sincere in its efforts, because only if management is sincere will the union have confidence in consultation.

An important responsibility that falls on the union alone is that of keeping the membership up to date on what is happening and enlisting their support for consultation.

Teamwork in Industry  
March 1969

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EMPLOY SAFETY -- IT WORKS  
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